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FARMER
SEED AND NURSERY
~ CO. ~
FARIBAULT,
MINNESOTA

OUR
36TH
ANNUAL



*Farmer Brand
Alfalfa*

THE TWO
MORTGAGE LIFTERS
FOR THE
NORTHWEST

*Golden
Jewel
Corn*



STECHER CO. ROCHESTER, N. Y.

OUR BIG
6
EARLY SURE-CROP
COLLECTION

Early Golden Sugar Corn
Winesap Beet

Early Marvel Peas

F. S. & N. Co.'s Superior Market Carrot
Sparkler Radish

Minnesota Earliest Water Melon

THE ABOVE AT
OUR SPECIAL PRICE OF 40¢

FARMER SEED & NURSERY CO., Faribault, Minn.

TO OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS.

We have devoted over 35 years to agriculture, to farming and to producing farm and garden seeds, therefore, we feel that we can be of service to you. We have introduced many new varieties, originated by Experiment Stations and by specialists in the different lines, after we found them satisfactory on our own farms. We have also introduced new varieties of our own breeding. Our chief aim has always been to offer seeds that possess merit and produce the largest returns. It is the extra bushel we are able to produce above the average yield that means a net gain to us.

Radical politicians are trying to make us believe that they can improve conditions by special legislation, but the supply and demand will always govern the prices on farm products. We are not alone as a nation, but have foreign markets to contend with. The one crop farming is a thing of the past as it is too risky and should be abandoned. Diversified farming with proper crop rotation will have to take its place.

We note with satisfaction a marked improvement from a year ago in farming and gardening conditions. Prices have not advanced remarkably since last year, but most of us at least have our bearings, so to speak, that we know how to plan for the future. We must produce larger yields on less acreage, which will overcome, to a large extent, the hired help question and reduce the large overhead expenses. Only by proper cultivation of our land and sowing hardy and improved strains of seed can this be accomplished.

If after looking over this catalog, you are undecided as to your plans, what and how to plant, we shall be pleased to give you our unselfish advice. We gladly give you the benefit of our experience. Your success means our success.

FARMER SEED & NURSERY CO., Wm. Kueker, Pres.

OUR SUGGESTIONS FOR ORDERING.

Catalog Index—To quickly find any article in this catalog, refer to the index on page 88.

We Aim to Practice the Golden Rule—It has been our guide for over thirty years and has brought us many thousands of loyal customers. These folks don't ask for our guarantee, but for the benefit of our new friends, we repeat—

Our Guarantee—The seeds we offer in this catalog have been carefully grown, selected, cleaned and repeatedly tested. We can therefore guarantee their high germination. A mistake, however, may occasionally occur and for that reason we cannot assume responsibility for more than the price actually paid by the purchaser; if, therefore, failure is due to any fault of our seed we will replace same or refund the price paid if notified promptly. It is impossible, however, for us to undertake any responsibility, expressed or implied as to description, purity, productiveness or any other matter connected with the crop after seed has been sown. At the very moderate prices at which we sell our seed and other products, every sale is made subject to above conditions.—F. S. & N. Co.

Name and Address—Please remember to write your Name, Post Office, County and State, also number of street or P. O. box as distinctly as possible on every order sheet as well as every letter sent to us.

We frequently receive letters containing money and orders, which we cannot fill because the sender has failed to sign his name, or the P. O. address is omitted and the postmark blurred.

Order Early—We earnestly request all customers to place their orders early, as it will assist us greatly in getting everything out promptly.

Errors—We exercise the utmost care in filling orders, striving to do a little more than we offer, yet in the press of business, errors sometimes occur, in which event we wish to be promptly notified of the fact and will make such corrections as will be satisfactory. Please keep copies of your orders for comparison.

Please Use Our Order Sheets—This prevents delay by facilitating the filling of your order. If you write to us or send a list of names, use a separate sheet.

How to Send Money—Money can be sent safely either by post office order, bank draft, express draft, express money order or in registered letter. When the order amounts to less than \$1.00, 1 or 2 cent stamps may be sent. Do not send Canadian or other Foreign stamps, or registered or special delivery stamps.

Safe Arrival of Goods Guaranteed—All items offered prepaid, are delivered to any postoffice in the United States. Potatoes, Implements, Farm Seeds and other not-prepaid items are shipped at purchaser's expense. On not-prepaid items wanted by parcel post, allow for sufficient postage to prepay them, including weight of packing box, etc., else the quantity of seed will be reduced to equalize.

Prepaid Stations—with no agents, cause delays and trouble, unless enough money is sent to prepay the charges. Unless this is done, we will ship to your nearest not-prepaid station.

We are located on the C. M. & St. P., C. R. I. & P., C. G. W., and Rochester and Southern Railways, with direct connections with the M. & St. L., C. B. & Q., and Northwestern lines.

Potatoes and Onion Sets—cannot be sent in extremely cold weather, but are shipped as soon as weather conditions permit, and customers are then notified of shipment.

Orders for Strawberry Plants and Roots—are filled in the order they are received, as soon as weather conditions warrant. Seeds and these items cannot be shipped together.

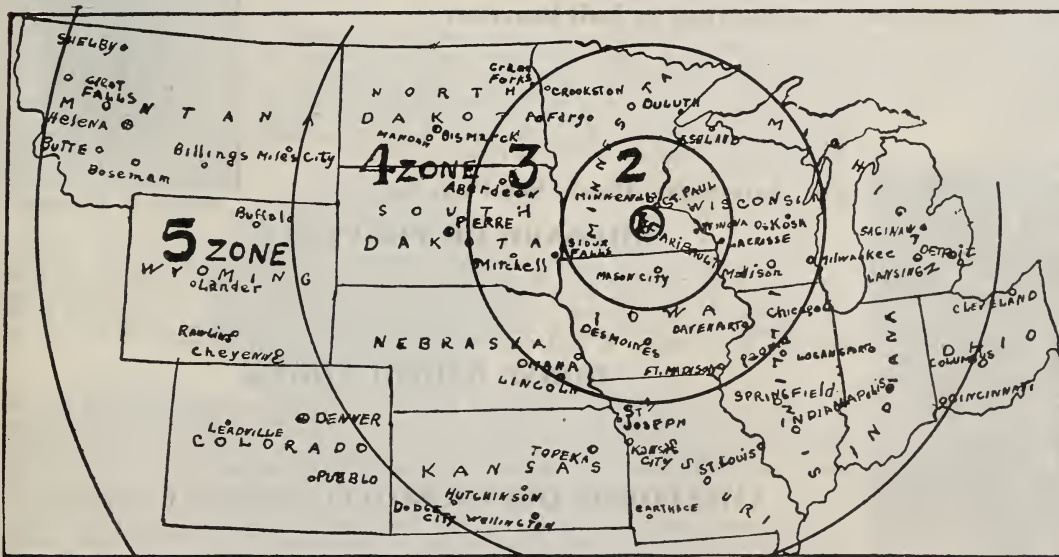
Our Terms are Cash with Order—We cannot fill orders unless cash for the full amount is enclosed, except with C. O. D. shipments, in which case one-third of the amount of order should accompany it. Our patrons will readily understand that it is impossible for us to ship open account to our thousands of customers all over the world.

Correspondence—We endeavor to give prompt attention to all proper letters of inquiry, etc. We ask, as a favor, that all questions be stated clearly and briefly, but not on order sheets.

Market Gardeners—And others, who buy Vegetable Seeds in larger quantities, should ask for our Market Gardeners Wholesale Price List.

As To Our Responsibility—Our catalog goes to all parts of the United States and to many foreign countries. It will reach many who have never dealt with us before. Ask your banker, or look us up in the Commercial Agency reports, or if you prefer, write (enclosing stamps) to the Citizen's National Bank, Security National Bank, Faribault State Bank, Farmers and Merchants State Bank, or Faribault Chamber of Commerce, all of this city.

PARCEL POST RATES AND ZONES.



NOTICE

As a rule, seed shipments weighing 10 lbs. or less can be sent cheaper parcel post than express or freight. Shipments weighing from 10 to 25 lbs. can be sent cheaper by parcel post to the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd zones. To further points express or freight is less expensive. Shipments of 50 to 70 lbs. can be sent cheaper express or freight to all points than it would cost parcel post.

Parcels by mail must not exceed 84 inches in measurement. This means the distance from one end to the other added to the number of inches around the thickest part of package must not be more than 84 inches.

Postage Rates are as follows:

| | |
|------------------|---|
| 1st and 2nd zone | 5c for the first lb. and 1c for each additional lb. |
| 3rd zone | 6c for the first lb. and 2c for each additional lb. |
| 4th zone | 7c for the first lb. and 4c for each additional lb. |
| 5th zone | 8c for the first lb. and 6c for each additional lb. |
| 6th zone | 9c for the first lb. and 8c for each additional lb. |
| 7th zone | 11c for the first lb. and 10c for each additional lb. |
| 8th zone | 12c for the first lb. and 12c for each additional lb. |

Weight by Parcel Post—Packages weighing 70 lbs. can be sent into the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd zones, and 50 lbs. is the weight limit to the farther zones.

Kindly bear in mind that even though a package weighs over the pound by a fraction of an ounce, postage is figured on the full additional pound. On prepaid items do not figure postage as we stand this expense.

STRAWBERRIES.



Progressive
Everbearing.

We ship strawberry plants by express or mail only, and we pay the charges and guarantee safe arrival.

Strawberries are usually mulched in the fall in order to protect them in the winter and early spring and to prevent the soil from heaving. In some cases the mulch is allowed to remain on the plants rather late in the spring in order to retard the blooming season.

SENATOR DUNLAP.

This variety gives universal satisfaction and is wonderfully productive. One of the safe sorts to plant everywhere, and sure to take a high place among the prominent standard sorts. Plant resembles Warfield, rampant runner, should be restricted in its production of plants; fully equal to Crescent and Warfield in its ability to succeed under all circumstances. Fruit good size, regular form, beautiful bright red, glossy, firm, splendid keeper and shipper, excellent quality, one of the best. Ripens early and continues a long time. It promises to stand at the head in its wonderful ability to ripen a good crop under almost any condition of drought or neglect. Price: 25 for 40c, 50 for 75c, 100 for \$1.35, 500 for \$4.50, 1,000 for \$8.00, prepaid. Not less than 25 plants furnished of this variety.

MINNEHAHA (MINN. NO. 935.)

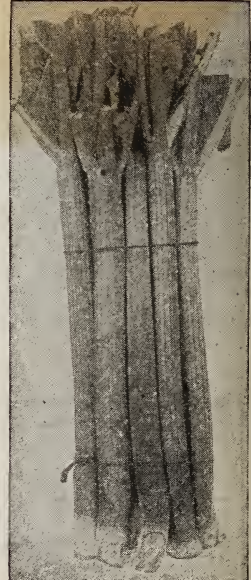
This wonderful new Strawberry originated at the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm by Prof. Haroldson. It is an extremely hardy variety, producing the most vigorous plants, the largest and firmest berries ever grown at the Fruit Breeding Farm. Foliage very heavy, leaves large, dark green, long-stemmed. Flowers perfect, large, and borne on long moderately thick stems. Fruit very large, slightly irregular, somewhat necked, wedge-shaped to roundish conic; dull medium red; flesh light red, juicy, firm, tart; quality good. Ripens after the Dunlap has gone. Price: 12 for 50c, 25 for 85c, 50 for \$1.40, 100 for \$2.50, 500 for \$10.00.

PROGRESSIVE (Everbearing or Fall bearing.)

Planting this variety means fresh Strawberries on the table from June until freeze up. Late fall is when the fruit is appreciated. The berry is rather long shaped; fine, dark color and good quality. Its extra firmness makes it a good shipper. This variety has well been called the Dunlap of the Everbearers. It is certainly a good variety and worthy of a place in every garden because of its long bearing season and reputation as a producer of exceptional fruit. Strong, perfect blossoms; good plant maker, and fruits continuously. Extra good about fruiting heavily on the runners the first summer and fall. Price: 12 for 40c, 25 for 75c, 100 for \$2.25, 500 for \$9.25, 1,000 for \$17.00, prepaid.



Ampelopsis Quinquifolia.



Rhubarb or Pie Plant.

For Asparagus Roots See Page 6.

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT.

Rhubarb should be in every garden, as it affords the earliest sauces and pies in spring. Set roots out in spring or fall, in rows four feet apart, so the crowns are an inch below the surface. Do not pull stalks the first season. Plants set out in the spring will bear quite abundantly the following season. Fertilizing in the fall will be of great help to the next seasons crop. Dressings of nitrate of soda in spring also produce splendid results as with Asparagus. Price: By mail, each 15c, 3 for 35c, 12 for \$1.00, postpaid.

HORSE RADISH ROOTS.

This popular condiment is very easily produced in the home garden, and anyone who has compared the freshly dug article with that sold over counters, can appreciate the value of good home-grown horse radish. A half dozen roots will provide the ordinary family, and as it spreads quite rapidly, the source of supply is easily maintained. We furnish strong roots, not pieces. Price: By mail, 6 for 50c, 12 for 85c, 25 for \$1.50, postpaid.

AMPELOPSIS QUINQUEFOLIA (Virginia Creeper.)

The true Woodbine with great, large, handsome leaves, deeply cut in five lobes. Luxuriant in growth, with handsome foliage turning to bright crimson in fall, with blue berries. Excellent for arbors, trellises, porches, fences and trees, and is perfectly hardy. We have an extra heavy stock of this fine climber and are making a bargain price. Strong 2 year No. 1 plants, by mail, prepaid, each 25c, 6 for 65c.

RED CLIMBING HONEYSUCKLE.

One of the best of all Honeysuckles, climbs rapidly, attaining often a height of twenty feet, and bearing innumerable bright scarlet, fragrant blossoms. It is extremely hardy and floriferous. A three-year-old plant is known to have produced 1,000 or more great scarlet clusters of bloom in one season. Price, 2 year No. 1 roots, each 25c, 3 for 65c, postpaid.

SPECIALTIES—That Make Yours an Exceptional Garden.

NEW KITCHENETTE SQUASH.

A new variety from the Minnesota Experiment Station combines the better qualities of several varieties. Has the size of the Table Queen; the delightful flavor of the Delicious; keeping qualities, and yield of Hubbard. Kitchenette runs 5 to 7 pounds. Ripens within about 6 weeks of blossoming at almost any point within the United States. The quality is splendid—they cook up mealy and dry, with a delicious nutty flavor. Just the right size for average family use and a favorite with market gardeners. Seed supply is very limited. Order early and grow your winter's supply. This is a great prize winner at county fairs and in a class by itself. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.75.



Garden Huckleberry.

GARDEN HUCKLEBERRY OR WONDERBERRY.

Produces berries about as large as an average sized gooseberry and are jet black in color. They are as palatable as the real huckleberry when cooked. Start the seed indoors and transplant to the outside after the weather warms up. Fruit makes excellent pies, jellies and sauce. For winter use, take up the vines just before frost. Fruit is produced the first season after planting. Will grow in any good garden soil. Surprise neighbors by growing this truly wonderful berry. Price: Pkt. 10c, 3 for 25c, oz. 75c, prepaid.



EARLIEST AND SWEETEST PEA.

Earliest sweet wrinkled sort. Similar to Alaska in size, pod and time of ripening, but is much more tender, sweet and of delicate flavor. For an early pea of real flavor this variety will fill the bill for market or home garden and win great favor. This is the pea now making a great hit with canners. Supply limited. Large pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.25, 15 lbs. \$3.00.

EARLY GOLDEN SUGAR SWEET CORN

Here's One That Has Golden Bantam Beat.

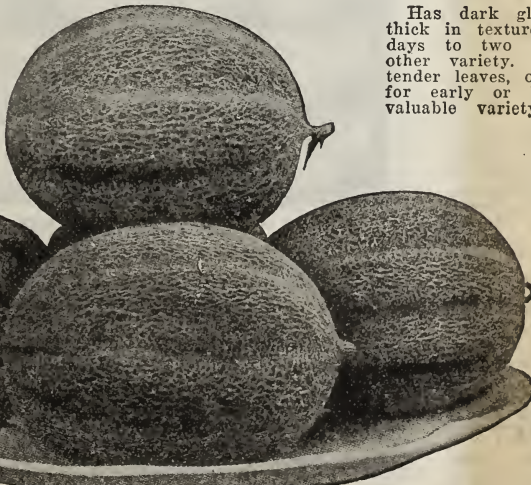
Considered one of the very best yellow varieties of Sweet Corn grown. Its earliness, sweetness and fine rich flavor make it rank at the top. It not only has the quality but is also superior in yield. Ears grow up well on stalks, very prolific—frequently two ears to a stalk. Customers have had excellent success with the Early Golden and market gardeners especially proclaim this variety their best money maker. Try at least a small plot or plant for succession crops with Golden Bantam and Stowell's Evergreen or Country Gentlemen. This variety is especially recommended by H. J. Baldwin, well known market gardener of Northfield, Minn., and prominent member of the Minnesota State Horticultural Society. See page 13. Mammoth pkt. 15c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.00, 15 lbs. \$2.60.

Special—One packet each of varieties on this page—75c, prepaid.

Earliest and Sweetest Pea.

BENDER'S SURPRISE NEW MUSK MELON.

Exquisitely fine flavor, large size and earliness combine to make this new melon a great favorite. The melons are of oval shape, light green, with coarse netting. Flesh deep orange, very thick, deliciously sweet, and of high flavor. Fruits weigh up to 10 pounds. Keep for a week after being picked, and actually improve in flavor. Very attractive in appearance, its color turning to a golden tint when melon is fully matured. Its good shipping qualities, combined with all other features make it a favorite on the market where it always brings top prices. Pkt. 15c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, 1 lb. \$4.00, prepaid.



Benders Surprise Musk Melon.

MASTERPIECE GREEN POD BEAN.

The best forcing bean and to plant for early market. In productiveness it excels Bountiful while the flavor is very superior. A good yielder. Practically stringless and in great demand where known. Mammoth pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c, lb. 45c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.75.

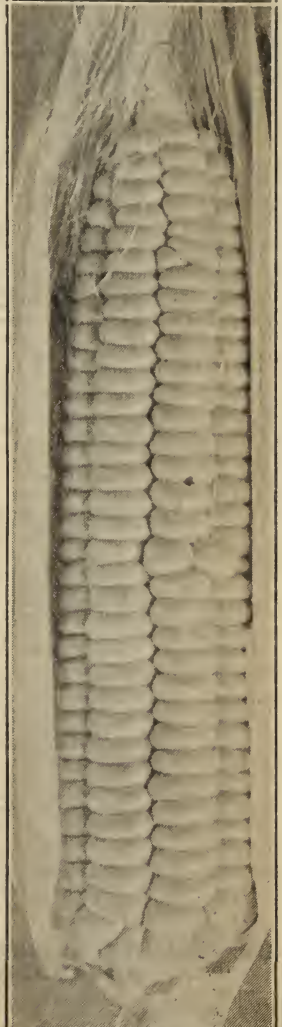
KING OF DENMARK SPINACH.

Has dark glossy green leaves, very thick in texture. Will stand from ten days to two weeks longer than any other variety. A quick grower, very tender leaves, of finest flavor. Suitable for early or late planting. A most valuable variety, forming large tufts, compact, low and very prolific. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c, prepaid. 5 lbs. at 55c per lb., prepaid.

HARRIS EARLIEST PEPPER.

Earliest large pepper. Very productive, mild and sweet. Fruit three lobed, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. This variety is coining money for market gardeners. Pkt. 10c, oz. 75c.

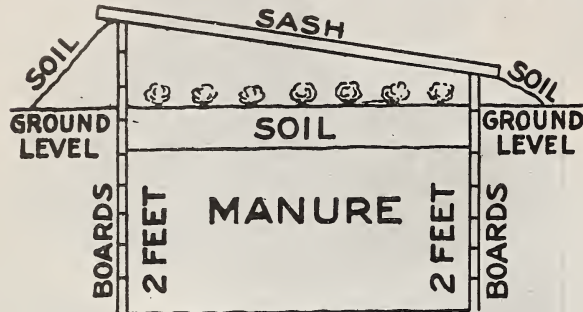
Early Golden Sugar Corn.



HOT BEDS AND COLD FRAMES.

HOTBEDS—Where one has not access to a greenhouse, there is no better way to start seeds and grow seedlings of tender plants for transplanting in the spring than in a hotbed.

The common hotbed is a frame into which manure may be packed to furnish heat to a layer of soil on top. Most home gardeners will find that a frame large enough to be covered by one 3 ft. by 6 ft. sash is the proper size. Hotbed sash had best be purchased, but the frame can either be purchased or made at home.



Sectional View of Hotbed.

Select a sunny location, sheltered if possible from the north and west wintry winds. The south side of a wall, stable, or house is an ideal situation. The accompanying illustration shows a home made frame with the distance between the parallel front and back board three inches less than the width of the sash or 2 ft. 9 in. for a 3 ft. sash. This allows for the slope of 6 in. The back board should be approximately 3 ft. high while the front board is 2½ ft. high. This allows for a proper slope to catch the sun.

This frame should be set in an excavation which is made to the depth of from 1 to 2 ft. You can readily understand that it is more preferable to prepare this part of the hotbed in the autumn, but it is possible to complete it without any difficulty in the spring. In this excavation the manure for heating is to be packed to a depth of from 12 to 24 in.—the greater the depth, the more lasting will be the heat. For general purposes, a hotbed in our section should be planned with a depth of from 1 to 1½ ft.

A sufficient quantity of fresh horse manure should be procured and if possible add an equal bulk of leaves from the woods or even refuse hops. Mix them thoroughly and tramp down successive layers into a compact conical pile. Leave it there until fermentation has started, which will be indicated by the escaping steam. Then turn the pile so as to allow the rank steam to escape, forming a similar pile, allowing it to remain until fermentation begins which will be in a couple or three days. It may be necessary in very cold weather to cover the pile with a few inches of straw or hay to prevent killing before the fermentation sets in or if possible, this should be done in a shed. The manure can then be placed in the pit and tramped down in layers to the required depth. Then put on the sashes and leave it until the heat generates which will usually take 24 hours. Then plunge a thermometer in the manure and if it is all right, it will indicate 100 degrees or more. This is still too hot, but in two or three days more, it will subside. As soon as the thermometer indicates 90 degrees or less, then put on about six inches of soil which should be rich, light and mellow. The dirt should be left with the sashes on for several days or until the soil has become warmed through and the weed seeds have germinated. Then remove the sashes, rake to kill the weeds, and all is ready for the seeding.

After this, daily attention is necessary. When mild, air must be given by raising the sashes slightly, especially if the sun is slanting. Otherwise, your plants may be burned up. Towards sunset, the sashes must be closed down before cold air begins to kill the tender plants. As a rule, it will be safe on all pleasant days in March and April to have the sashes at least raised from 1 to 3 in. at the top end. During the cold nights, the sashes must be covered with mats, shutters, or blankets.

Careful attention must be given to watering which should be increased as the season advances. Also use tepid water put on gently with a fine sprinkler. It is never safe to allow the soil to get too dry.

The seeds usually started in hotbeds for transplanting are as follows: Early Cabbage, Cauliflower, Kohlrabi, Leaf Lettuce, Peppers, Onions, Tomatoes and many flower seeds as follows: Asters, Balsam, Carnations, Cannas, Cosmos, Cockscomb, Dianthus, Dahlias, Geraniums, Heliotrope, Marigold, Larkspur, Moonflower, Nasturtiums, Pansies, Phlox, Salvia, Stocks, Verbenas, Zinnias, etc.

Cold frames are made in the same manner as hotbeds, excepting that they are made on the surface of the ground, no excavation or manure being required. A semi-sheltered situation is preferable, the same as with the hotbed. The management of the cold frame is the same as the hotbed. Seeds sown in a frame will come to bloom several weeks earlier than those sown outdoors. Frames are useful also for carrying annuals over through the winter. Many of the plants listed as annuals are really perennials when cared for in the cold frame.

DO MELONS, CUCUMBERS, PUMPKINS AND SQUASHES CROSS FERTILIZE?

The question as to whether or not Melons, Cucumbers, Pumpkins and Squashes will mix, if placed near each other, is continually coming up and we consider it of sufficient importance to give it space in our seed catalog.

It is our experience and we can emphatically state that if they are planted close together throughout the first year, they can, by no possibility be affected either in form or flavor. It is very doubtful if the various plants mentioned will cross with each other, or, if any seed is obtained, that it will be fertile.

Dean L. H. Bailey of Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, has made the following statement:

"It is a common notion among gardeners that nearly all kinds of cucurbitaceous plants mix interminably. It is, however, a common opinion, for example, that Muskmelons are rendered insipid and worthless when Cucumbers are growing in their vicinity. Close observation in the field will convince any person of the fallacy of this idea, but experiments were undertaken for the purpose of testing the matter. Muskmelon flowers were pollinated from Cucumber flowers, both in the house and in the open. In one case ninety-seven Muskmelon flowers of various kinds were pollinated from Cucumber flowers of various kinds, but no fruit developed. Twenty-five Cucumber flowers at one time were pollinated by Muskmelon pollen, but only one fruit developed, and that was seedless. These experiments and others coincide with those made by other investigators, that Cucumbers do not spoil Melons."

We believe this information will be of infinite value, in planting their gardens, to those who have been of the opinion that the different vine crops would mix.

DOES YOUR SOIL NEED LIME?

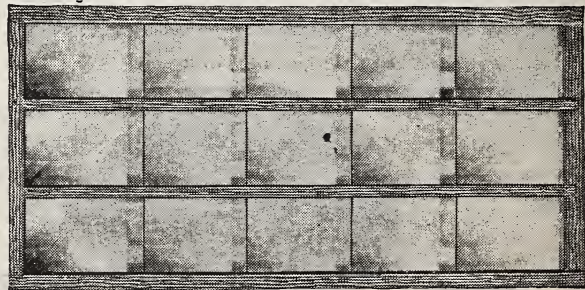
The application of lime to soil has long been recognized as beneficial, and recent investigations by Agricultural Experiment Stations indicate that "liming the soil" every 4 to 6 years is even more important than heretofore realized. Lime improves the soil's texture, disintegrates compact soils, facilitates drainage, renders inert plant foods available and corrects "sourness" or acidity. Damp lowlands were considered to be the most affected with sourness, but now it has been proven that soil acidity is very general even in upland soils. For light soils 500 lbs. of lime per acre may be sufficient, but for heavy soils or soils overly manured and rich in organic matter (humus) one ton per acre is the average dressing. To determine whether your soil is acid and needs liming procure some blue litmus paper at a drug store, then insert one end of it—without touching it with the hands—in half a cupful of soil and water mixed to the consistency of thick porridge. In an hour or two remove and rinse. If the litmus paper is intensely reddened it shows that the soil is too acid and needs lime to neutralize it. If the paper only turns pinkish, it indicates only slight acidity and lime may not be required.

A heavy dressing of lime is best plowed or dug in. A light dressing is best applied after plowing or digging to be harrowed or raked in.

\$25.00 FOR GARDEN PHOTOS.

So many folks tell us about the fine luck they have with our seeds, the prizes they win and all the kind words other people say about their gardens, but they seldom give us a chance to see a picture of the things they describe. It's so easy to take a snap shot and we will gladly pay for a picture of your prize winners—garden scenes, farm scenes or anything that shows your good luck with seed bought of us. We offer five prizes for the five best pictures we receive up to November 15, 1924. 1st prize—\$10.00, 2nd prize—\$6.00, 3rd prize—\$5.00, 4th prize—\$3.00 and 5th prize—\$1.00.

Watch your chance for good photos. Have some life in them. A boy, girl, or other person at work or at play. Send as many photos as you like—large or small. Write your name on the back and a letter telling all about your subject. Perhaps you will see your picture printed in our next year's catalog. Here's wishing you good luck.



HOTBED SASH.

Extra Clear, Mortised and Tenoned.

These sashes are far superior to the ordinary hotbed sash built solely to sell at a price. They are made of finest Clear White Pine or seasoned Cypress. Glass is set in the best pure linseed oil putty and held firmly in place with plenty of points, driven solidly.

Glass is brought together tightly at laps and held that way permanently by means of a special staple. These sashes are unusually well glazed, and will give many years of service.

To realize the biggest profits you have to market your produce before the market is clogged with the season's production. You are buying at practically wholesale prices. One season's profits will pay for the sash. We guarantee your complete satisfaction.

Price: Size 3 feet by 6 feet, 1½ inches thick. Clear White Pine or Cypress, glazed complete, each \$4.05.

Size 3 feet by 4 feet, 1½ inches thick. Clear White Pine or Cypress, glazed complete, each \$2.90.

OUR PRACTICAL SMALL KITCHEN GARDEN.

The accompanying suggestion of a garden plan is for those who have a limited space at their command. Where possible, a greater length of rows is of course desirable. If followed out in the number of rows and in proportion according to the suggested plan, the garden will be approximately 20x33 feet. If the rows run east and west as indicated, the Early Peas will be out of the way by the time the Sweet Corn makes its growth. Celery will be aided by the shade of the Sweet Corn. A choice of two varieties is given in many cases, altho there are instances when a different variety may be chosen for use or is preferred on account of its being more desirable.

OUR SUGGESTIONS AS TO VARIETIES AND QUANTITIES.

The following varieties are what we would choose as best adapted for conditions here in the Northwest and the quantities which we are recommending, nicely take care of the space which we have allowed:

| | | | |
|--|----------|---|-------------------|
| ½ lb. Peas |448 | F. S. & N. Co's Early Six | |
| ½ lb. Peas |471 | Little Marvel | Weeks .....\$ .30 |
| ½ lb. Peas |480 | Potlatch |25 |
| ½ lb. Corn |228 | Early Golden Sugar |25 |
| 1 pkt. | ..... | Chinese or Celery Cabbage |20 |
| 1 pkt. Turnip |681 | Extra Early Purple Top Milan |10 |
| 1 pkt. Squash |598 | Chicago Hubbard |05 or |
| 1 pkt. Squash |605 | Table Queen |10 |
| 1 pkt. Musk Melon |361 | Premium Osage |10 or |
| 1 pkt. Water Melon |374 | Tom Watson |05 |
| 1 lb. | ..... | Red Bottom Onion Sets |25 |
| 1 pkt. Cucumber |255 | F. S. & N. Co's Earliest Pick- | |
| | | ling |10 |
| 1 pkt. Bean |56 | Early Golden Cluster Wax Pole |10 |
| 1 pkt. Cabbage |136 | Early Copenhagen Market |10 |
| 1 pkt. Cauliflower |160 | Selected Snowball |15 |
| 1 pkt. Carrot |170 | F. S. & N. Co's Superior Mar- | |
| | | ket |10 |
| 1 pkt. Beet |83 | Early Winesap |10 |
| ½ lb. Bean |10 | Faribault Kidney Wax |25 |
| 1 pkt. Radish |529 | Sparkler |05 |
| 1 pkt. Radish |538 | French Breakfast |05 |
| 1 pkt. Radish |546 | Icicle |05 |
| 1 pkt. Lettuce |327 | Simpson's Early Curled |05 |
| 1 pkt. Lettuce |322 | May King |05 |
| 1 pkt. Parsnip |425 | Sugar Loaf |05 |
| 1 pkt. Carrot |172 | Nantes Half Long |05 |
| 1 pkt. Beet |85 | Detroit Dark Red |05 |
| 1 pkt. Onion |395 | Faribault Red Globe |10 |
| 100 | | Celery Plants |2.25 |
| 1 doz. Tomato Plants, John Baer | | |35 or |
| 1 doz. Tomato Plants, Faribault Dwarf Champion | | |35 |
| 1 doz. Cabbage Plants, Copenhagen Market | | |30 |
| 1 doz. Cauliflower Plants | | |35 |
| 1 doz. Egg Plants | | |50 |
| 1 doz. Pepper Plants | | |40 |
| 25 | | Asparagus Plants |50 |
| 75 | | Progressive Everbearing Strawberry Plants |2.00 |

Above Collection for \$9.25.

CANNING—COLD-PACK METHOD.

The cold-pack method of canning is so simple and the directions so easily followed that almost any one may successfully can vegetables or fruits with it. The steps to be taken and the precautions to be observed are as follows:

Select sound vegetables and fruits. Wash, clean, and prepare them. Have ready, on the stove, a can or pail of boiling water. Place the vegetables or fruits in cheese-cloth, or in some other porous receptacle—a wire basket is excellent—for dipping and blanching them in the boiling water. Put them whole into the boiling water.

The blanching time varies from 1 to 20 minutes, according to the vegetable or fruit. When the blanching is complete, remove the vegetables or fruits from the boiling water and plunge them a number of times into cold water, to harden the pulp and check the flow of coloring matter. Do not allow to stand in cold water.

The blanching of vegetables removes excess acids, improving the flavor. It also causes some shrinkage, so that a larger quantity may be packed in a container. The blanching and cold dip cause vegetables to retain their original coloring, which enhances their appearance.

Pack the product into the containers, leaving about a quarter of an inch of space at the top.

With vegetables add one level teaspoonful of salt to each quart container and fill with boiling water.

Test the rubber by stretching or turning inside out. Fit on the rubber and put the lid in place. If the container has a screw top, do not screw up as hard as possible, but use only the thumb and little finger in tightening it. This makes it possible for steam generated within to escape and prevents breakage. If a glass top jar is used, snap the top bail only, leaving the lower bail loose during sterilization.

Place the filled and capped containers on the rack in the sterilizer. If the home-made or commercial hot water bath outfit is used, enough water should be in the boiler to come at least one inch above the tops of the containers, and the water, in boiling out, should never be allowed to drop to the level of these tops. Sterilize for 1 to 3 hours.

| 2 ft. | ASPARAGUS BED | RHUBARB |
|--------|---|-----------------------|
| 2½ ft. | MAIN CROP PEAS followed by CELERY CABBAGE or LATE CABBAGE | |
| 2½ ft. | EARLY PEAS followed by CELERY | |
| 4 ft. | EARLY SWEET CORN followed by TURNIPS or RUTABAGAS | |
| 4 ft. | SQUASH, MUSKMELON or WATERMELON | |
| 2 ft. | ONION SETS followed by PICKLING CUCUMBERS | |
| 3 ft. | POLE BEANS | TOMATOES |
| 4 ft. | EARLY CABBAGE & CAULIFLOWERS followed by CARROTS & BEETS | |
| | BEANS plant in succession until Aug. 1st. | |
| 1 ft. | RADISH, succession of planting | |
| 1 ft. | LETTUCE, HEADING & LOOSE LEAF | |
| 1 ft. | PARSNIPS for Winter use | |
| 1 ft. | EARLY CARROTS & BEETS | |
| 2 ft. | ONIONS for Winter use | EGG PLANTS OR PEPPERS |
| 3 ft. | EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY BED | |

Fasten covers on tightly at once, turn containers upside down to test for leakage, leave in this position until cold and then store in a cool, dry place. Be sure that no draft is allowed to blow on glass jars, as it may cause breakage.

STORAGE OF VEGETABLES FOR WINTER USE.

A low temperature evenly maintained a little above freezing and a ventilated slightly moist atmosphere are the ideal conditions for keeping most vegetables thru the winter.

When one has a ventilated cold cellar in the house, the cold storage problem is simplified. In many homes the heat from the furnaces render it impossible to keep vegetables any length of time—then outside storage must be resorted to, altho this is difficult to practice in the far north country where winters are severe.

A convenient method of keeping a few roots outdoors so that they can be secured easily is as follows:

Pick out enough boxes of equal depth to hold the roots, packing them in layers of loose soil or sand. Dig a trench in the garden, where water will not lie, deep enough to hold all the boxes so that the tops of the boxes will be one foot below the ground level. Then lay boards across the trench and put up a piece of old pipe or tile where it will carry off the air. In a few days throw in enough soil to close the space between the roots and the boards. When it gets very cold, throw on enough dry litter leaves, straw or hay to keep the frost from the soil on or near the boards. This can be kept dry by covering with an old canvas which makes it easier to handle and prevent it blowing away. In very cold weather the top of the pipe should be stuffed with an old bag to prevent freezing.

NORTHERN GROWN "Sure Crop" VEGETABLE SEEDS.



Our Northern Strains Produce Results Where Others Fail.

How To Judge Values In Seeds. The price is the smallest consideration—it's the results that count in buying seeds and we take pride in calling attention to the many old customers who have bought garden seeds of us continuously during our thirty years in the seed growing business. Also the numerous premiums won at County Fairs, besides our large market gardener's trade, among whom are to be found the most critical of all buyers.

We feel you, too, will be more than pleased with "Sure Crop" Seeds from a quality standpoint and as for prices, you will note we are back to old pre-war levels.

We back up "Sure Crop" Seeds with a guarantee of satisfaction—if your order does not open up satisfactorily, return it and your money will be refunded at once or if you fail to have results and you feel the seeds were at fault, advise us and an adjustment will be made to cover the price paid. We want satisfied customers and know our method of production, our careful tests and open trials insure perfect type and strong germination.

Special discount on Early Orders. We are making a Special Offer for orders placed early. Our rush season is the month of March. We, therefore, urge you to place your order before March 1st and take advantage of the Special Offer below.

This Offer excludes all collections and specials, also a customer cannot take advantage of both our Silverware and Special mentioned above.

On all orders for seeds in packets and ounces received before March 1st, amounting to \$1.00, you may select 20c worth of seeds additional. In other words, you get \$1.20 worth of seeds in packets and ounces and remit only \$1.00. If the order amounts to 50c, we will send 10c worth of seeds extra—your selection. Please note this applies to seeds put up in packets and ounces only and that we cannot allow a deduction of 20c on a \$1.00 order or a 10c deduction on a 50c order.

Our Best Varieties. As a help to some of our customers not familiar with the different varieties, we have carried out a method of bringing to attention those varieties we consider the leaders and we have placed a star after the number and before the variety name. This will be a big help where only the best varieties of each class are wanted.

General Directions

Soil And Its Preparation—Rich sandy loam, with good drainage and sunshine, is best, although any soil which can be well worked and enriched, will produce some kind of vegetable. Plow or spade the garden deeply, as early as possible, and then carefully harrow or rake. Success in gardening usually comes in proportion to the liberality with which fertilizers are applied. Good stable manure is best; if this is not obtainable, commercial fertilizers may be used, but with caution, as they are usually more powerful.

Garden Insects are easily controlled if the proper insecticides are used. See Insecticide page for particulars, descriptions and prices.

Artichoke.

Seeds may be sown indoors and plants set out in May, or can be sown outside, and thinned out to one plant in a hill. Plants are set in rows 3 feet apart and 2 to 3 feet apart in the row.

1. LARGE GREEN GLOBE—The well known French vegetable. The undeveloped flower heads when properly prepared make a most delicious dish. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c, prepaid.

SEE OUR NURSERY PAGES FOR COMPLETE DESCRIPTIONS OF NURSERY ITEMS.

Use Variety Number. By placing the variety number given in our catalog as well as the name on your order sheet, it will greatly facilitate handling your order and save delay. We aim to fill all orders within 24 hours after receipt. By following our instructions and sending your order early, we are able to do this. During the height of the season, however, delays are sometimes unavoidable. Should goods fail to reach you within a reasonable length of time, advise us, giving full particulars and a duplicate copy of order for prompt attention.

Special Information. We receive many thousands of inquiries every year from our customers on questions pertaining to farming and gardening, mixtures of grasses, varieties best adapted for their local conditions and many other agricultural and horticultural problems. We are always glad to give our customers the benefit of our experience and advise them to the best of our ability. Do not hesitate to write, however do not write on the order blank but use a special sheet.

Garden Tools. No workman can do his best without the proper tools and from a time and labor-saving standpoint, good tools are a profitable investment. We list only the tested and tried out kinds, used by the leading gardeners of the country. We have selected the most popular tools and described them on pages 86-87. We call special attention to the Barker Weeder, Mulcher and Cultivator which is one of the best all around garden tools obtainable and should be in the hands of every gardener.

Parcel Post Zones and Rates. See page 1. For the convenience of our customers, we have quoted prepaid prices on the smaller quantities of vegetable seeds. Larger lots may be ordered at parcel post rates and postage figured at zone rate as described in the table on page 1.

Asparagus.

Sow in drills one foot apart, and one inch deep. During summer keep the soil mellow, thinning plants to 4 inches apart. The following spring transplant them into permanent beds. One ounce of seed to 50 feet drill; five pounds to the acre.

5. WASHINGTON ASPARAGUS—A rust resistant strain which has received immense popularity and we believe is justified to supersede all other varieties. Washington Asparagus is uniformly rust resistant, high yielding, of large size and of rapid growth, all of which indicate tenderness and brilliant appearance and these things in turn give greater market value. Asparagus growers should not be satisfied with anything but the best obtainable and it is our sincere belief that Washington surpasses any available stock at the present time. It is the advice of the Bureau of Plant Industry that the one year old roots transplant with greater success than the two year old stock and for this reason we are offering just the former. Price of seed: Pkt. 20c, oz. 50c, ¼ lb. \$1.75. Price of roots: 1 year old, 12 for 45c, 25 for 80c, 100 for \$2.50, postpaid.

6. ★EARLY GIANT ARGENTEUIL—Earliest large green sort, of superb flavor. Used extensively by gardeners. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

7. CONOVER'S COLOSSAL—A mammoth green sort of the best quality. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 35c, 1 lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

9. COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE—This variety is in great demand because it furnishes white shoots. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

Price of Asparagus roots, above varieties, 12 for 30c, 25 for 50c, 100 for \$1.50, postpaid.



Early Giant Argenteuil Asparagus. Nature's Own Spring Tonic.

BUSH BEANS.—Wax or Yellow Podded Varieties.

NOTICE:—If larger quantities are wanted write us and we will be pleased to make special quotations.

CULTURE:—Plant in drills $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep and drop the beans 3 inches apart; the rows should be 2 to 3 feet apart. For succession plant every two weeks until middle of July. One quart will plant 100 feet of drill; $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre.

One pint is approximately one pound, one quart about two pounds.

10. ★ F. S. & N. CO'S FARIBAULT KIDNEY WAX—Strong, robust plants. Immense pods. Absolutely stringless. Enormous yielder. We consider this bean of greater value to the market gardener than any other wax bean known today.

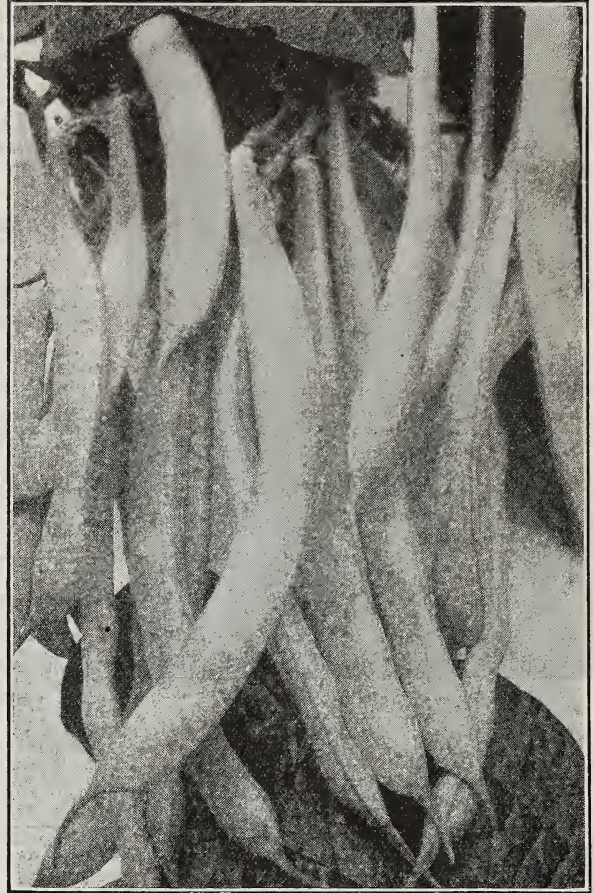
The strong plants are of erect bush habit, reach the height of 18 to 20 inches and are immune from bean diseases, such as blight and rust. The fleshy pods are flattened in form, from six to seven inches in length, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch broad and of lemon yellow color; they are remarkable for their meatiness, brittleness, absolute freedom from strings or tough fibre, and fine table quality. The season of bearing is the same as of Wardwell's Kidney Wax, but this new variety produces nearly twice the number of pods, and pods of much larger size, while it also is greatly superior in quality, which the snapping of the pod will quickly demonstrate. Mammoth pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c, lb. 45c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.75, 15 lbs. \$4.50.

11. PROLIFIC BLACK WAX OR BUTTER BEAN—This is no doubt the earliest and one of the most productive of all beans, and is rust proof. Vines medium sized, very vigorous and hardy. Pods of medium length, borne well up from the ground, cylindrical, fleshy; of a clear, creamy white color and remain a long time in condition for use as a snap bean. Splendid bean for early and late plantings. Mammoth pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.25, 15 lbs. \$3.00.

12. BLACK PENCIL POD WAX—The best quality round pod early wax bean. Of bushy growth and extremely productive. Pods are straight, round, 6 to 7 inches long; thick, absolutely stringless, of fine flavor; color medium yellow. The seed is black. High quality sort for the home garden or market gardener. Mammoth pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.25, 15 lbs. \$3.00.

13. IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX—A well known standard variety and largely planted everywhere. Medium early, of vigorous, bushy growth, rust proof. A reliable heavy cropper, whether sown in spring, summer or early fall. Pods, long, flat, thick and solid. Mammoth pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.25, 15 lbs. \$3.00.

14. DAVIS KIDNEY WAX—The most hardy wax podded bush bean in cultivation. The vine is rustless, very vigorous and productive and bears its pods near the center in clusters. The pods are very long, flat, waxy-white, straight and handsome, and when young are brittle, crisp and tender. Seeds are clear white, excellent for baking and for cooking purposes. One of the best for shipping as snap beans and of the greatest value as a market variety. Mammoth pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c, lb. 40c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.50, 15 lbs. \$3.75.



F. S. & N. Co's Faribault Kidney Wax.

15. SURE CROP STRINGLESS WAX—A very fine new wax podded bush bean that proved to be the surest cropper out of some twenty-five varieties of wax beans we had in our trial grounds. The plant is of remarkable vigor and productiveness, free from blight and rust, and seems to be much more hardy than any other bean. The pods are of rich golden yellow color, and they are perfectly stringless at all stages of development, and are exceedingly brittle, crisp and tender, and of exceptionally fine flavor. One of the best beans for shipping as a snap bean, and of the greatest value as a market variety. Sure Crop Stringless Wax is the bean 'par excellence' for dry sections. Mammoth pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c, lb. 40c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.50, 15 lbs. \$3.75.

17. WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX—This variety, maturing a little later than the Golden Wax, yields a large crop of long, flat, nearly straight, broad, creamy white, handsome pods, which are of good quality and always command a ready sale, making this variety one of the best for market gardeners. A well known and largely planted bean. Mammoth pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c, lb. 40c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.50, 15 lbs. \$3.75.

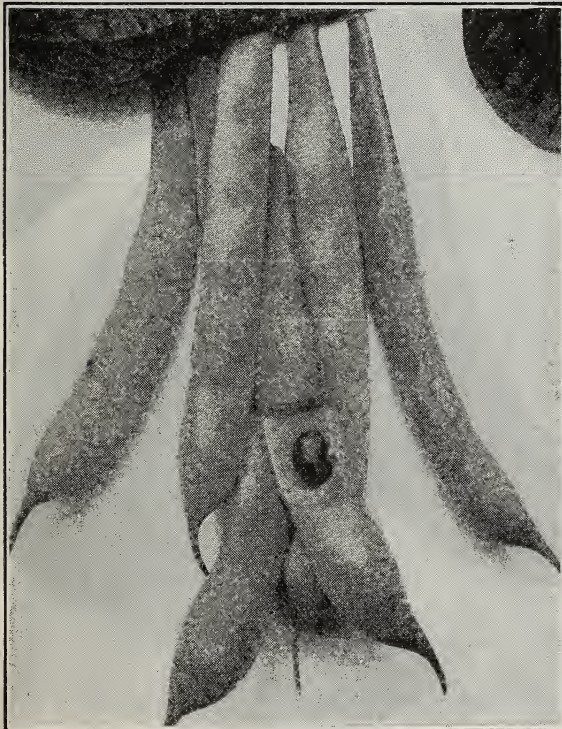
18. WEBBER BUTTER WAX—A new variety which is grown extensively by the market gardeners around Chicago and in that market always secures top price. The vine is strong holding the large pods well up. The pods are of rich bright yellow color, very fleshy, tender and stringless. Early and very prolific. Does well in all sections, and is very resistant to unfavorable weather conditions. The seed is yellow. A splendid bean for market and home garden. Mammoth pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.25, 15 lbs. \$3.50.

19. EARLY WONDER WAX (Golden Podded)—A marvel of productiveness, ten days earlier than any other wax bean. It belongs to the flat podded class and grows a strong plant 18 inches high and two feet across. It is well loaded with pods, which hang in great clusters, from the top to the bottom of the vines and can be picked by the handfuls; the pods are very large, 8-10 inches in length, entirely stringless, plump and rounded to flat and almost solid meat, cooking meltingly tender and of superb flavor. The Early Wonder is a great yielder in favorable or unfavorable weather. It will outyield the other varieties. Mammoth pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c, lb. 45c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.75, 15 lbs. \$4.50.

Farmer Seed & Nursery Co.,

Nine years ago I took the advice of an old customer of yours, J. C. McGuir of Mason City, and bought seeds from you. Have always had a fine large garden and must say the seeds grow just as described in the catalog, true to shape, size and color. The Golden Wax Beans grew exceptionally fine.

Mrs. L. H. Evans, Clear Lake, Ia.



Sure Crop Stringless Wax.

BUSH BEANS—Green Podded Sorts.

Burpee's Stringless Green Pod.

- 25. ★BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD**—This bean is unequalled for the home garden as well as for market. It has a combination of features that makes it the best for this purpose, being early, prolific and absolutely stringless. The pods are round, of a deep green color, straight and broad, with thick, meaty flesh. For succession, plantings can be made at intervals of two weeks as late as August. This is undoubtedly one of the most popular varieties on the market. You will certainly make no mistake by planting a large portion of your bean space to this particular kind. The accompanying illustration shows what an abundant growth this variety will make under favorable conditions. Mammoth pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 25c, lb. 40c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.50, 15 lbs. \$3.75.
- 27. BOUNTIFUL STRINGLESS**—A bountiful yielder, extra early, with large, flat tender pods which are absolutely stringless. An improved Long Green Six Weeks, being earlier, hardier and producing many more, better and larger pods. Valuable for the market and home garden. Mammoth pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 25c, lb. 40c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.50, 15 lbs. \$3.75.
- 30. RED VALENTINE, EXTRA EARLY ROUND POD**—Very hardy and can therefore be sown early; they mature quickly, often being ready to pick in 45 days after sowing. Pods are round, long, fleshy, rich green in color, and when gathered young are practically stringless. It is extensively grown by gardeners. Mammoth pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.25, 15 lbs. \$3.00.
- 33. FORDHOOK FAVORITE**—The bushes grow 18 to 20 inches high, are very vigorous, and remarkable for their prolific character. The pods measure from 5½ to 6½ inches long; they are ½ inch wide and ½ inch thick, so full and fleshy that they are practically round. They are brittle, juicy, and entirely stringless at all stages of growth. The seed, being white, can be used for dried beans in the winter. Mammoth pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.25, 15 lbs. \$3.00.
- 34. RED KIDNEY**—The pods are 5½ to 6 inches long, produced in great number on strictly dwarf bushes, 18 to 20 inches high. The seeds are typically kidney shaped, of a light shade of red. Mammoth pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.25, 15 lbs. \$3.00.

F. S. & N. Co.,

Delavan, Minn.

Will say in regard to seeds I have purchased from you that they are the best that can be bought anywhere and your way of doing business has made me a steady customer.

A. G. Broe.

FIELD BEANS.

- 40. IMPROVED WHITE NAVY BEAN**—This is the small white bean grown so extensively throughout the Northwest. Our stock of these beans has been bred for extreme earliness and great productiveness, while the beans average very small and are of a crystal white color. Mammoth pkt. 5c, ½ lb. 15c, lb. 20c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 15c, 5 lbs. 60c, 15 lbs. \$1.95. See our B. F. P. List for prices on larger quantities.
- 41. ★NEW ROBUST FIELD BEANS** also called 1000 to 1 FIELD BEANS.—This new strain of the White Field Bean was introduced by the Michigan Agricultural College, it has outyielded all other beans. From that time they make very much more rapid growth and ripen the pods as our Michigan Pea Bean of clear white color. This variety

F. S. & N. Co.,

Cambridge, Minn.

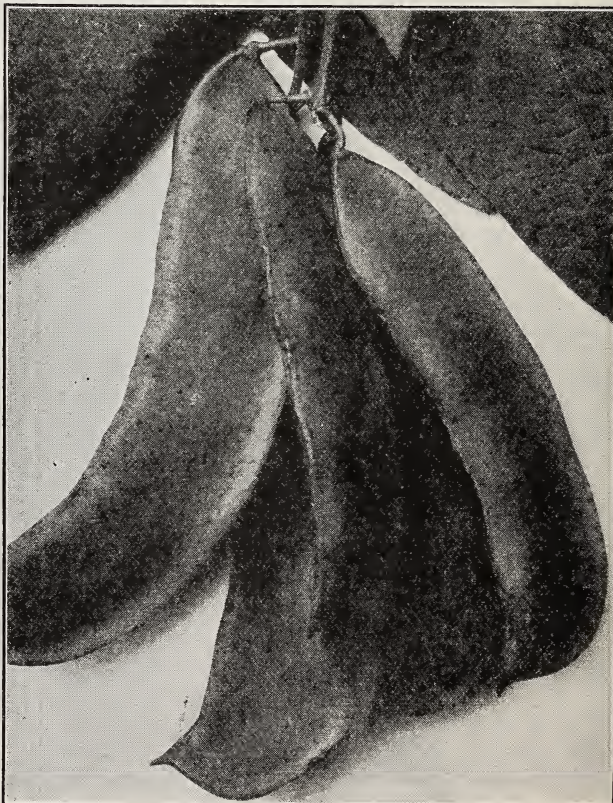
I have been using your seeds for the last five years and have always had good results from them.

Albin Chilman, R3, Box 102.

BUSH LIMA BEANS.

These Bush Lima Beans cannot be recommended too highly; no home garden should be without them.

- 50. FORDHOOK BUSH LIMA**—This new dwarf form of the Potato Lima is a great improvement, as it grows stiffly erect, bearing the pods well above the ground. The Fordhook matures early and is very productive. The pods measure 4 to 5 inches and contain 4 to 5 large beans. These are tender, juicy and sweet in flavor when cooked. Mammoth pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 25c, lb. 45c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.75, 15 lbs. \$4.50.
- 51. BURPEE'S DWARF LIMA**—The plants grow 18 to 20 inches in height, and develop into magnificent circular bushes from 2 to 3 feet in diameter and are immense yielders. The pods are large and well filled with luscious beans of large size. Mammoth pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 25c, lb. 45c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.75, 15 lbs. \$4.50.
- 52. ★HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA**—This variety is especially valuable because it adapts itself in maturity to all latitudes. It is equally favorable in the south as well as in the north. It matures here in Minnesota long before frost. This variety forms a perfect bush, is about 18 inches high, maturing its first beans earlier than the Pole Lima. The beans are of the size of the Siebert or Small Pole Lima and are of delicious flavor. It is the earliest of the Bush Limas and a very reliable cropper. It is especially resistant to drought and ready for table use in about sixty days. Mammoth pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 25c, lb. 40c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.50, 15 lbs. \$3.75.



Henderson's Bush Lima.

The Improved Soil Inoculator, Nobbe-Hiltner Process

NITRAGIN
TRADE MARK REG. DEC. 6, 1938 NO. 37,212
Restores and Maintains Soil Fertility

Every garden needs nitrogen. Bacteria fertilizer for beans, peas and sweet peas insures a better quality, larger crops and larger growth. Nitrogen germs feed the plants nitrogen, taking it from the air into the soil. This helps to make the plants

strong and vigorous. The germs greatly multiply the nodules on the small hairy roots. Each lump has stored up nitrogen plant food. The more lumps, the more fertile the soil. Nitragin is the original, indorsed by agricultural departments, and experiment stations. Type of Nitragin for Alfalfa, Soy Beans, Clover, etc., will be found elsewhere in this book. Garden size Nitragin Inoculation for Peas, Beans & Sweet Peas, 20c.

POLE OR RUNNER BEANS.

The beans should be planted the middle of May if the season is suitable. Set poles 4 feet apart each way, and plant 4 to 6 beans, about one inch around each pole. Thin out to three plants to a pole, if soil is rich; pinch off the ends of plants when they overrun the tops of the poles, to effect more perfect growth below. They succeed best in sandy loam. One quart will plant about 100 hills.

WAX PODDED VARIETY.

56. ★EARLY GOLDEN CLUSTER WAX—A strong, vigorous grower, requiring a pole 6 to 8 feet high. It bears its bright golden-yellow pods in clusters of 3 to 6 in the greatest abundance from July until cut down by frost. The pods are 6 to 8 inches long, very broad, quite thick and fleshy, entirely stringless and of the very best quality. Seed is large, of white color. Mammoth pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 25c, lb. 45c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.75, 15 lbs. \$4.50.

GREEN PODDED VARIETIES.

57. ★BURGER'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD (White Seeded Kentucky Wonder)—The best Green Pod Pole Bean for the Northwest. The vines are not very long and can be grown on brush instead of on a pole. The pods are borne in clusters and average 6 to 8 inches in length; are uniformly straight, and of dark green color. They are absolutely stringless, very meaty, tender and sweet in flavor. The dry beans are small and white, being good for baking after the pods have become too ripe. Equally desirable for the market and for the home garden. Mammoth pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 25c, lb. 40c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.50.

60. ★OLD HOMESTEAD or KENTUCKY WONDER—The pods are 7 to 9 inches long, very fleshy, stringless when young and of the finest quality. Ripens very early. Mammoth pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 25c, lb. 40c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.50.

61. SCARLET RUNNER—Popular for both ornamental and culinary purposes. The flowers which are borne profusely in large sprays, are of brilliant scarlet color; they are followed by large, green pods of beans which are of very fine flavor. Mammoth pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 25c, lb. 45c, prepaid.

62. YARD LONG—A great curiosity and withal a bean of excellent quality. Pods usually 18 to 24 inches, but frequently 30 inches and sometimes 36 inches in length. An excellent table vegetable, pods being tender and of rich asparagus flavor. Mammoth pkt. 10c, 3 pkts.

for 25c, prepaid.

POLE LIMA BEANS.

67. SEIBERT'S NEW EARLY POLE LIMA—The most popular Early Lima. This bean is very vigorous and productive, bearing throughout a long season; pods large and easily opened, containing 3 to 4 large tender beans of excellent quality. Mammoth pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 25c, lb. 40c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.50.

68. KING OF THE GARDEN—Vines very vigorous and productive. Pods very long, filled with large, white beans of the finest quality. On account of its large pods it is a favorite with market gardeners. A late variety bearing a long time. Mammoth pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 25c, lb. 40c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.50.

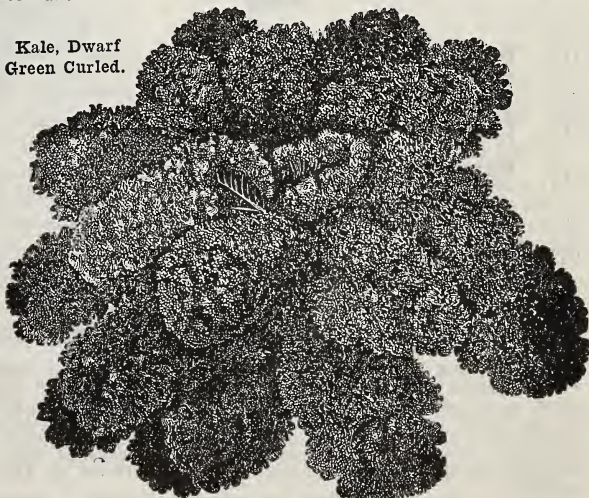
70. BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

This is one of the best vegetables for winter use, producing an abundance of sprouts resembling small cabbages; of excellent mild flavor. By sowing in April and planting out in July, it may be had in fine condition until Dec., and in the South may be had from Nov. to March. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.25.

BORECOLE OR KALE.

Borecole, Kale and Greens are the general terms applied to certain cabbage-like plants which do not form heads, but are used in their open growth. The greens are for early fall, winter and spring use. Sow seed about the middle of June and later transplant to rows from 2 to 2½ feet apart. The dwarf can be sown later, and heads. A frost improves

Kale, Dwarf Green Curled.



Brussels Sprouts.

need not be transplanted to furnish nice heads. A frost improves the quality.

75. ★DWARF GREEN CURLED—The plant is low and compact with large bright deep green leaves, curled, cut and crimped so that the whole plant resembles a bunch of moss. It would be well worthy of cultivation simply for its beauty. One of the best sorts and when well grown and cooked is one of the most palatable of vegetables. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 60c, lb. \$1.75, prepaid.

76. TALL GREEN CURLED SCOTCH—Very hardy plants which are not injured by a moderate frost, and are about 30 inches tall, have many dark green leaves, densely curled and cut. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 60c, lb. \$1.75, prepaid.

77. DWARF PURPLE—Like Dwarf Green Curled, but of rich purple color. This variety is of very fine quality. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 60c, lb. \$1.75, prepaid.

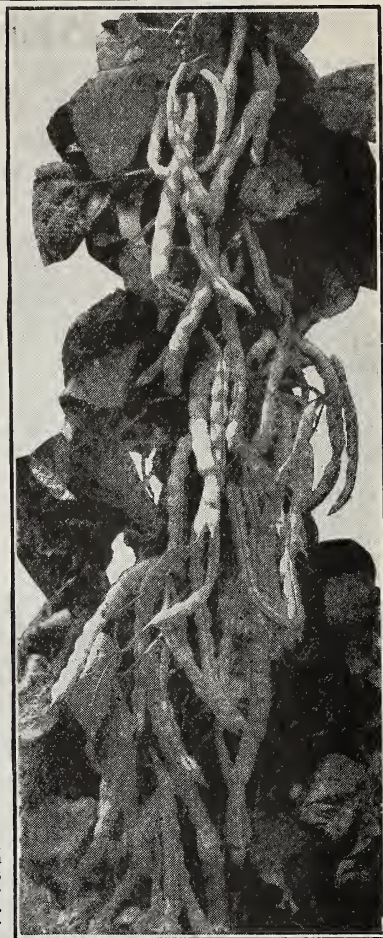
THOUSAND HEADED KALE—See Farm Seed Department.

BROCCOLI.

Sow seed early in May; transplant in June. Growth and habit like cauliflower, but far more hardy. Of special value in the North. Cultivate and use same as cauliflower. One ounce will produce 2500 plants.

80. PURPLE CAPE—Large heads, similar to cauliflower, but purple. Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c.

81. ★LARGE WHITE—Improved strain, finest quality. In great demand in eastern markets where it is often sold as cauliflower. Is in every way equal to choicest strains of imported cauliflower. Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c, prepaid.



Burger's Stringless Green Pod.

BEETS.

The soil for beets should be rather light and well enriched. Sow in drills one foot apart and one inch deep, as early as the ground can be worked; continue for a succession as late as the middle of July; when the plants are large enough, thin out to stand six inches apart in rows. One ounce of seed to 50 feet of drill; 5 to 6 pounds to the acre in drills.

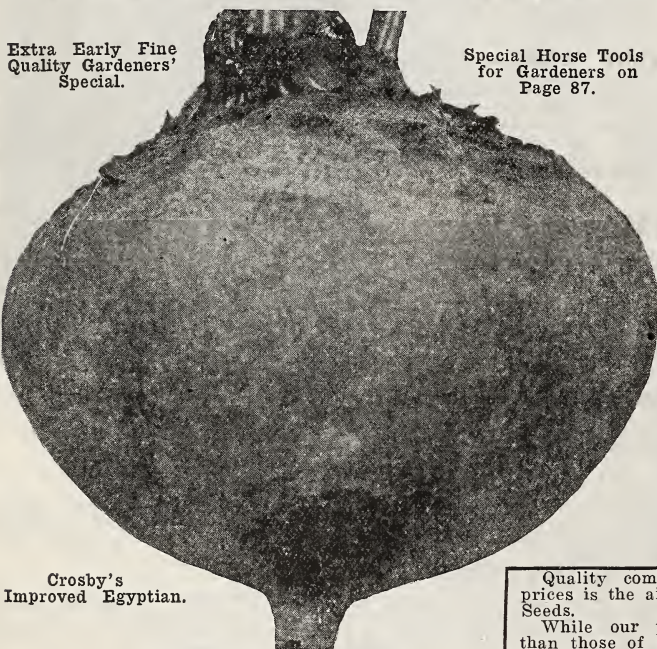
83. ★EXTRA EARLY WINESAP BEET—After years of exhaustive trials alongside other popular varieties, this beet has proved to be in a class by itself. For the market gardener or private family use it is unequalled. Its marked uniformity of type is a strong point in its favor which will strongly appeal to the grower for market, while its beautiful dark red color combined with its tender and delicious flavor, makes this variety very desirable for general use. For earliness, good shape, absence of white ring, it stands today as one of the best sorts introduced during the last decade. A trial will convince you of its marked characteristics. We anticipate this variety will rapidly become one of the most popular of the beet sorts. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.50.

84. ★DETROIT DARK RED PRIZE BEET—A variety unexcelled for uniformity in size, shape and color. This strain was specially selected from the Detroit and is similar in description although we consider it far superior in every respect. As a table variety it outclasses all other kinds as it is more tender, crisp and free from fiber than the original type. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.50.

85. ★DETROIT DARK RED—Long experience has shown this variety to be one of the best deep red turnip beets, not only for market gardeners, but also for home use. It is also by far the best for canning, making a strikingly handsome product, much superior to that obtained of most other varieties. Its early maturity, and the splendid shape and color of the root make it popular everywhere. On account of its small, upright growing tops the rows may be close together. Leaf stems and veins dark red, blade green; root globular or ovoid and very smooth; color of skin dark blood-red; flesh deep vermilion red, zoned with a darker shade, very crisp, tender and sweet, and remaining so for a long time. The stock we offer of this variety will produce a crop uniform in shape, color and quality. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25, prepaid.

Extra Early Fine
Quality Gardeners'
Special.

Special Horse Tools
for Gardeners on
Page 87.



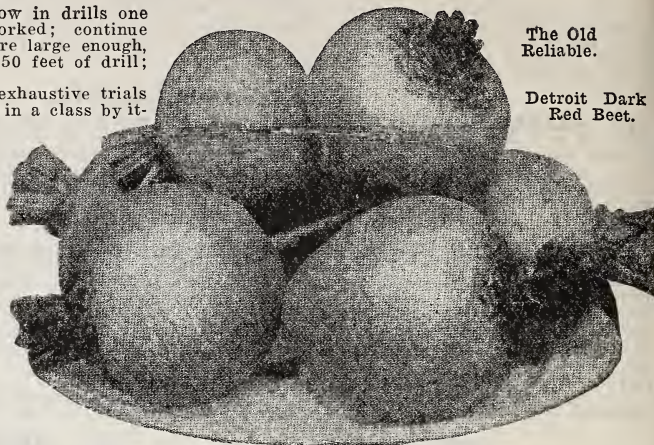
Crosby's
Improved Egyptian.

Quality combined with the lowest prices is the aim in "Farmer Brand" Seeds.

While our prices may be higher than those of some other houses, yet the quality of our seeds is unsurpassed.

The Old
Reliable.

Detroit Dark
Red Beet.



86. GROSBY'S IMPROVED EGYPTIAN—This variety is sown more than any other where an extra early beet is wanted for forcing in frames, as well as for first sowing outside. It becomes fit for use sooner than any other kind. The roots are of very even shape; the flesh is a bright red with zones of a darker shade; fine quality; sweet and tender. A standard market gardener's variety, it is excellent for bunching. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25, prepaid.

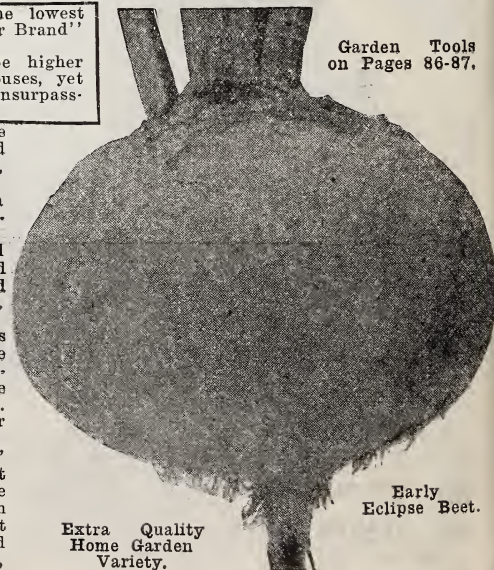
88. F. S. & N. CO'S IMPROVED HALF LONG BLOOD—The roots are symmetrical, about three times as long, as thick, and of a dark blood-red color; the top is small. A heavy yielder, highly esteemed for the home garden. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. 85c, prepaid.

89. EARLY ECLIPSE—Perfectly smooth and round; skin and flesh intense red. This variety is extremely early, in fact one of the first to be ready for the table. It does not grow to large size, but is desirable for its earliness and sweet, tender quality. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25, prepaid.

90. EXTRA EARLY EGYPTIAN BLOOD TURNIP—One of the best varieties for the kitchen garden and for first early crop out of doors. Has small top; leaf dark green with dark red veins and stem; root very dark red, rounded on the top but flat beneath, with very small tap root; flesh dark red, zoned with lighter shade; hard, crisp and tender when young. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25, prepaid.

91. ★F. S. & N. CO'S BLACK QUEEN—One of the very finest beets for home use and market. A distinct, new early variety of pear-shaped form and medium size, with a very smooth surface. The flesh is very fine grained, crisp, tender and sweet, and never woody or stringy; its color is the darkest of all beets, a rich, deep blood crimson. In quality this beet is surpassed by none. Very attractive for ornamental gardening. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25, prepaid.

Garden Tools
on Pages 86-87.



Early
Eclipse Beet.

Extra Quality
Home Garden
Variety.

92. CRIMSON GLOBE—The root is of medium size, of very handsome globe shape. The fine shape and color of the roots, their tenderness, fine flavor and early maturity render them popular with all who plant them. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25, prepaid.

93. EARLY BLOOD TURNIP—Roots are of medium size, bright red with lighter zones, good quality, small top. A good beet for market and home garden. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25, prepaid.

94. EDMAND'S EARLY BLOOD TURNIP—Very uniform roots with small tops; are always smooth, round and handsome; of good marketable size, and among the best for table use. Color dark red, quality crisp, tender and sweet; a good keeper. Can be planted close, as roots do not grow large and coarse. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25, prepaid.

96. LONG SMOOTH BLOOD—Long, slender roots, seldom more than two inches through, which grow partly out of the ground, and are smooth, having no side roots. Skin dark purple, almost black; flesh dark red, very tender and sweet. Matures rather late, but is an excellent keeper. We have a very fine strain, the foliage of which is a beautiful dark crimson color. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. 85c, prepaid.

97. SWISS CHARD OR SILVER BEET—The standard reliable sort for greens. Prices same as "Lucullus."

98. SWISS CHARD "LUCULLUS"—Also called "Cut and Come Again" Spinach. This vegetable gives maximum returns for little care and space; it yields a constant crop from July to winter. The leaves are used for greens the same as spinach or beet tops; they are equal in quality and much easier to prepare than spinach, and are far superior to beets. Can be used all summer when spinach is not available. Later the leaves grow very large, with broad, flat, pure white stems and mid-ribs, which may be cooked like asparagus. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

MANGEL-WURZEL FOR STOCK FEEDING.

The value of Mangel-Wurzels for stock feeding can not be overestimated. No one who keeps horses, sheep or cattle should be without these roots for fall and winter feeding, as the results from their use are wonderful, being clearly shown in the improved health and condition of the animals, the increase of milk from the cows and the great saving in hay.

Mangels are a surer crop than any other root; they can be raised at a very trifling cost, and yield immense crops per acre. Our trade on Mangels and Sugar Beets for feeding is one of the largest in the country and is increasing enormously every year, because our stocks are of highest quality and our prices reasonable. Five to six pounds of seed per acre.

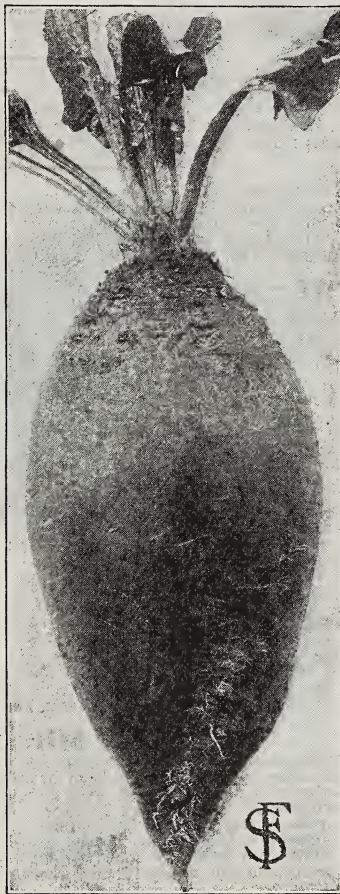
105. MINNESOTA GOLDEN TANKARD—The Golden Tankard is considered one of the best mangels grown, and our selected strain is unsurpassed in yielding and feeding qualities. The flesh is firm, solid and of a rich golden yellow color. The roots have small necks, are of cylindrical form and grow nice and even in shape; they are easily lifted and are excellent keepers. With no specially selected ground and good average cultivation the yield will be from 40 to 50 tons per acre, while with extra cultivation it will yield 60 to 70 tons per acre. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. 70c, prepaid.—Not prepaid: lb. 65c, 10 lbs. \$6.00.

106. IMPROVED MAMMOTH LONG RED—This is the best long red mangel. It is enormously productive, yielding from 50 to 60 tons per acre and a single root often weighing from 25 to 35 pounds and more. They are of good and massive shape, of very fine texture and good quality, and though growing to immense size, are not coarse. They are easily harvested, as they grow well above the ground. Our strain is the best in the market.

107. GIANT RED ECKENDORF—This is the most popular variety of mangels in the old country, being planted there more than any other kind, but it has also given the best results in this country wherever planted. The roots are smooth, of cylindrical shape, and weigh from 15 to 25 pounds apiece. The flesh is firm, solid, of white color and highly nutritive value. The Eckendorf Mangels are phenomenal yielders and are easily harvested, the root growing to the largest part above the ground.

108. GIANT SLUDSTRUP—Sludstrup is considered the best and heaviest yielding of all mangels, and holds the world's record for dry matter content. This mangel has been awarded a first-class certificate several times by the Danish Government, the highest honor in Denmark, where mangels are as important as corn is here. Sludstrup is a long, reddish-yellow, ovoid root, growing more than half above the ground. Easily harvested, and by actual test far excels any other variety. This variety crop failure.

Prices for all Mangels and Sugar Beets except where noted: Packet 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 60c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 55c, 10 lbs. \$5.00.



Giant Half Sugar Mangel.

115. KLEIN WANZLEBEN—Probably more widely grown than any other, and undoubtedly the best sort for general cultivation. It produces from 14 to 18 tons per acre, and contains from 15 to 18% of sugar. The root grows below the surface, grown than any other variety. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 70c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 60c, 10 lbs. \$5.00.

116. VILMORIN'S IMPROVED—Altho not quite as large as the Klein Wanzleben, it contains fully as large a percentage of sugar. The root grows below the surface. Prices same as above.

OUR SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

Many housewives were overjoyed with the beautiful silverware premiums offered to customers last year. The opportunity is here again to add to your collection or start a new set. Rogers Bros. Hampton pattern silverplate. See special circular.

I have used my two premium spoons every day and they are not tarnished yet. I can truthfully say that they have given satisfaction in every way. We have always been pleased with goods received from the Farmer Seed & Nursery Company.

Mrs. O. B. Erickson. R. 3, New Ulm, Minn.



Mammoth Long Red.

117. GIANT HALF SUGAR MANGEL—A strain of beets which while giving as large a yield and being as easily grown and harvested as a crop of mangels, supplies a food which is much sweeter and consequently of very much higher nutritive value. The roots grow partly out of the ground and are therefore easily harvested; they are very large, firm, smooth, clean and of oval shape. The color of the skin is light bronze green above and white below the ground; the flesh is white, crisp, sweet and unexcelled in feeding quality, is more succulent than sugar beets and preferred to them by all stock. Oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 60c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 55c, 10 lbs. \$5.00.

SUGAR BEETS For Sugar Making.



Giant Red Eckendorf.

CABBAGE—Early Varieties.

CULTURE—Seed of the early varieties should be sown, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch deep in a greenhouse, hot-bed, or in boxes in the house, about six weeks before the plants are needed for planting out. **Late Cabbage:** May be sown in rows one foot apart or broadcast in the garden, about May 15, and plants set in field the latter part of June.

Our "Slug Shot" is death to the cabbage worms.

Cabbage Plants on Page 35.

Minnesota's Earliest.



120. MINNESOTA'S EARLIEST—First among the earliest of the early Cabbages; this variety originated by us should be in every home garden. We do not expect our customers to grow every variety offered, nevertheless this early sort stands out so head and shoulders above all others that we are especially recommending it to each one of our customers. It produces pointed hard heads of good size, fully a week ahead of the Jersey Wakefield. The ideal short season cabbage, of greatest value in northern localities and exposed situations. Pkt. 10c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.75, prepaid.

121. ★ EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD—The best first early, oblong sort. Heads are conical, very hard and solid, and of excellent quality. Most gardeners depend upon it for the bulk of their extra early crop, and its hardiness to resist cold and other unfavorable conditions insures the greatest likelihood of satisfactory results. Selected seed. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c, lb. \$3.25, prepaid.

122. LARGE OR CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD—Originating from the Early Jersey Wakefield, this variety has a much larger head than its parent, is of the conical shape, but from ten days to two weeks later in maturing. It is exceedingly hardy, a vigorous grower, producing hard solid heads which are crisp and tender. On account of its earliness and size of head, it is deservedly a popular sort with market gardeners and shippers to follow Jersey Wakefield. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c, lb. \$3.25, prepaid.

123. EARLY WINNINGSTADT—The heads are of the same size as the Jersey Wakefield, but more sharply pointed in form and not so early; the heads are the hardest of any early cabbage. By reason of its great solidity, it is also a popular variety to plant in the summer for winter use or cutting for kraut. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c, lb. \$3.25, prepaid.

126. GLORY OF ENKHOUSEN—A very early cabbage, only a little later than Jersey Wakefield, but produces quite large ball-shaped heads, double the size of the Jersey Wakefield, which are extremely solid, fine ribbed, exceedingly tender and of the finest flavor; it keeps in fine condition for a long time. The plants are very dwarf and compact, allowing close planting. Pkt. 10c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.75, prepaid.

131. F. S. & N. CO'S ALLHEAD OR SURPRISE—If a gardener were to plant but one kind of cabbage, he could get none that would answer all purposes as well as the All Head Early. It is the earliest of the large flat-headed cabbages, at least a week in advance and one-third larger than Henderson's Early Summer. The deep, flat heads are remarkably uniform in shape, size and color, with finer ribs than other flat kinds; are very tender; the quality is excellent. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95c, lb. \$3.50, prepaid.

132. HENDERSON'S SUCCESSION—It is about a week later than Early Summer, but double its size, and remarkably uniform in size and shape. Heads round, slightly flattened. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c, lb. \$3.25, prepaid.

133. EARLY DWARF FLAT DUTCH—An excellent second early variety, producing fine, large heads. Highly valued for its fine quality and ability to resist heat. Head solid, tender, and fine grained. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c, lb. \$3.25, prepaid.

134. F. S. & N. CO'S ALL SEASONS—Heads very large, round, often nearly spherical, but usually somewhat flattened; are very solid and of best quality, keeping as well as winter sorts. Plants are very vigorous and sure to head. Remarkable for ability to stand hot sun and dry weather. One of the very best sorts for general cultivation. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c, lb. \$3.25, prepaid.

136. ★EARLY COPENHAGEN MARKET—A splendid variety, especially popular with market gardeners. It is the finest large, round-headed, early cabbage in cultivation. Its most desirable characteristic is that all heads mature at the same time, enabling the grower to harvest the entire crop at the first cutting. The quality is especially fine and sweet. It matures as early as Wakefield, and yields more to the acre, in weight. Liberal pkt. 10c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.75, prepaid.

SLUG SHOT.

Hammond's Slug Shot has demonstrated its effectiveness and use so that the demand for it has grown until it has become a household word the country over. It has been in steady use 40 full years.

The composition is a dust strongly impregnated with fungicides and in all the years of its use, no harm has come to man, beast or fowl through its use upon Potatoes, Currants, Cabbage, Roses, Bushes or Trees for it kills or drives off larvae of all sorts, slugs or caterpillars.

Slug Shot is a certain destroyer of the cabbage worm. A pretty white butterfly is seen hovering over field or garden; these lay small yellow eggs and very soon the little green worms begin eating and growing fast.

Price: 1 lb. carton with perforated top, ready for use, each 30c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 1 lb. carton 25c, 5 lbs. 65c, 10 lbs. \$1.15.

Field of Early Copenhagen Market.

F. S. & N. Co.

Lake Benton, Minn., Aug. 21, 1923.

Have had the best possible results with your seeds, such as Carrots, Beets, Cucumbers, Tomatoes, Beans, Peas and Cabbage. I had Carrots, Beans and Peas, also Early Cabbage by the 4th of July and am very proud to recommend your seeds anywhere.

Mrs. Edw. Kluender.



Glory of Enkhousen.



CABBAGE—Late Autumn and Winter Sorts.

140. ★DANISH BALLHEAD, THE TRUE HOLLANDER or AMAGER—Medium or short stem—Selected stock, Danish grown. The most remarkable cabbage yet produced, and a great favorite with all who have grown it. The heads, which are round, very solid and compact, are of medium size, averaging about 8 lbs.; in color they are entirely distinct, being a fine white; they never burst and keep as solid and perfect when taken up in the spring as when put away in the fall. This cabbage is of the finest quality, crisp, tender and sweet in flavor. It grows excellently on almost all soils and under most conditions, withstanding cold, dry and hot weather. It is without question the most popular winter cabbage and is grown most extensively in the cabbage growing sections of the Northwest. Our seed is grown in Denmark by the best grower and is unsurpassed. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c, ¼ lb. \$1.20, lb. \$4.50, prepaid.

141. ★DANISH ROUNDHEAD—An earlier short stemmed strain of the famous Danish Ballhead. In this strain we have very large, solid heads on short stems, having the same keeping quality as the original strain of Danish Ballhead. It is 10 days to two weeks earlier and produces as large a yield as any of the Danish cabbages. Especially valuable for high, dry land, producing good sized heads. For shipping in the late fall or winter there is no finer cabbage than this strain. Our stock of Danish Roundhead comes to us direct from the originator in Denmark and is so well bred that practically every plant will produce a good solid head of uniform type. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c, ¼ lb. \$1.20, lb. \$4.25, prepaid.

Farmer Seed & Nursery Co.,

Have had especially good luck with your Cabbage Seed, both early and late varieties. It seems every seed grew to large solid heads.

Mrs. J. S. Sievert, Currie, Minn.

Danish Ballhead Cabbage,
The True Hollander or
Amager.



Slug S h o t
Kills Cabbage
Worms.

142. SHORT STEM DRUMHEAD—A well known standard late variety with large, flattened heads, very solid and a sure header. Of compact growth, with few outer leaves. Desirable for late winter use. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, ¼ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.75, prepaid.

143. ★DANISH BALLHEAD or HOLLANDER—American grown seed. Some of our customers have asked for American grown seed of this cabbage, therefore we offer best stock Long Island grown seed. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, ¼ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.75, prepaid.

144. ★F. S. & N. CO'S SELECTED PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH—

A very fine strain of Late Flat Dutch which we can recommend as a sure heading variety, producing very large, solid heads, weighing 20 to 30 pounds each, of dark green color and excellent flavor; it is a good keeper. We have taken great care in the selecting of heads for seed and our strain is very pure. Our Selected Premium Flat Dutch is one of the best fall shipping cabbages, and unsurpassed for table use. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, ¼ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.75, prepaid.

148. ★F. S. & N. CO'S SUREHEAD—A good main crop variety. Always sure to make fine heads even in most unfavorable seasons. Heads are remarkably uniform, very hard, firm and fine in texture, and weigh from 10 to 15 pounds each. A general favorite with gardeners, and on account of its drought resisting quality it can be recommended especially for the western states. Keeps well. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, ¼ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.75, prepaid.

149. LATE BRUNSWICK—A very fine main crop variety and grand long keeper. Heads are of uniform shape, flat, large, heavy, firm and solid, and of a very superior flavor. The plants are very compact, with few outside leaves, permitting close planting. Withstands drought and frost to a remarkable degree; equal to the best in heavy yielding. A fine cabbage for making "Kraut." The seed we offer is best Danish grown. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, ¼ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.75, prepaid.

A MARKET GARDENER'S VIEWPOINT.

Northfield, Minnesota.

It gives me great pleasure to recommend the Farmer Seed and Nursery Company's seed. Have used them for over 10 years and find this company very careful in selection of seed and you can depend on their germination tests as being accurate. To be able to select the very best of garden seeds from the four corners of the earth is a profession that requires expert training. I feel their catalog is fair in all its descriptions, and in not dealing in extravagant statements that are misleading. The price, too, is much below many eastern firms who send out expensive catalogs.

H. J. Baldwin, Market Gardener.

The Market Gardener's Favorite.

WHAT OTHERS THINK.

F. S. & N. Co.,

We always have had better success with seeds from your Company than any other. This year, my neighbor seeded Cabbage Seed from another Company but did not come up. I still had some left of "Allhead" or "Surprise" and gave her those and talk about Cabbage growing fast, big and solid; I never saw the like; our neighbor who is at the head of the list of good gardeners, said it was the finest lot of Cabbage they have raised. Send us a copy of your catalogue as soon as possible because we wish to place our order early this year.

Mrs. Frank L. Fredlund,

Cook, Minn.





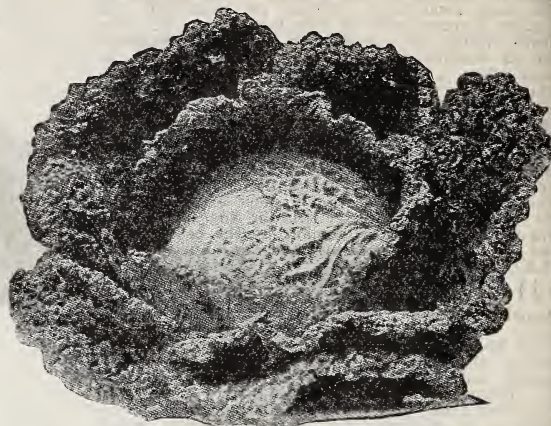
Red Cabbage, Danish Stonehead.

RED CABBAGE.

151. ★F. S. & N. CO'S DANISH STONEHEAD—This new red cabbage is considered one of the best strains ever introduced. The plants are strong and compact in growth, producing dark red, round, solid heads of large size, equally as hard and handsome in appearance as our famous Danish Ballhead. The red color extends to the center of each head, making it a valuable sort for the market or pickling. Pkt. 10c, oz. 35c, ¼ lb. \$1.10, lb. \$4.25, prepaid.

152. ERFURT EXTRA EARLY—This is the earliest of all red cabbages. The heads are not very large, but of excellent quality, very hard and keep well; the color is blood-red. The best variety for pickling. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, ¼ lb. \$1.05, lb. \$4.00, prepaid.

154. MAMMOTH RED ROCK—The largest of the red cabbages and a sure header; the heads are round, very solid, weighing 10 to 12 pounds, and are of attractive red color. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, ¼ lb. \$1.05, lb. \$4.00, prepaid.



F. S. & N. Co's Earliest of All Savoy.

SAVOY CABBAGE.

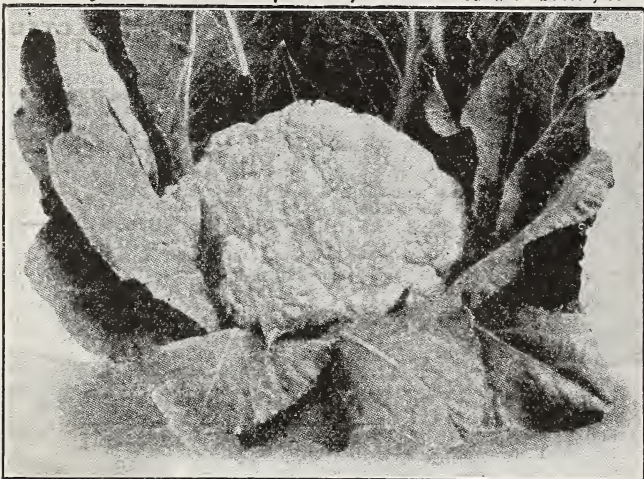
The Savoy Cabbages are superior in flavor to the smooth-leaved sorts.

155. F. S. & N. CO'S EARLIEST OF ALL SAVOY—Forms medium sized, very solid heads of conical shape, with blunt point; leaves finely crimped. Without question the earliest and finest savoy; of equal value to the market gardener and private garden. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 85c, prepaid.

156. LATE DRUMHEAD SAVOY. Quality and flavor of this Savoy Cabbage the best ever, especially when allowed to be touched by frost. Is sweet, delicate, with a delicious flavor. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 85c, lb. \$3.25, postpaid.

CHINESE OR CELERY CABBAGE—PE-TSAI.

This splendid vegetable is gaining in popularity and can now be found on many markets, and where known the demand is larger than the supply. The full grown plant resembles a head of Cos Lettuce in appearance. Flavor is excellent, very mild and it may be eaten raw as a salad, or cooked. Boiled, minced, and seasoned with butter, it is especially delicious. Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, ¼ lb. \$1.00.



Dry Weather or Danish Giant.

162. EARLY SNOWBALL—A splendid type of the Snowball and is very popular in the East. Our seed will give best satisfaction. Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 40c, ½ oz. 65c, oz. \$1.10, ¼ lb. \$4.00.

163. EXTRA EARLY PARIS—Very popular early sort, forming medium sized, compact heads of excellent quality and flavor. The leaves are large, stalk short. For the home garden a very satisfactory variety. Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 30c, ½ oz. 50c, oz. 90c, ¼ lb. \$3.00, prepaid.

164. EXTRA EARLY DWARF ERFURT—One of the best varieties of cauliflower that can be had at any price, and growers will find this a very superior strain. It is of dwarf, compact growth, with short stalks. The heads form quickly, measure from 8 to 10 inches across, are beautiful, white, firm, and of fine grain. Unsurpassed in earliness, purity of color and solid heads. Pkt. 15c, ¼ oz. 50c, ½ oz. 90c, oz. \$1.60, ¼ lb. \$6.00, prepaid.

165. ★DRY WEATHER OR DANISH GIANT—This variety is of vigorous and dwarf growth, and produces stone-hard and snow-white heads, unsurpassed in quality. The foliage is very heavy, fully protecting the heads, which are less liable to blight in hot weather than those of the earlier sorts. If thoroughly cultivated and well enriched, it is the cauliflower that gives the highest yield. Dry Weather Cauliflower requires less moisture than other varieties, and is especially adapted for growing in dry localities, where it will produce good sized heads under unfavorable conditions. We recommend this variety as one of the very best for growing in the open ground. Pkt. 15c, ¼ oz. 50c, ½ oz. 90c, oz. \$1.60, ¼ lb. \$6.00, prepaid.

166. AUTUMN GIANT—This large, vigorous growing variety has a long stem, and large dark green leaves. It produces very large, firm heads, which are very white and of the best quality. The heads are well protected by the inner leaves and remain a long time fit for use. The plants should be started early in the season to insure their full development. Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 50c, prepaid.

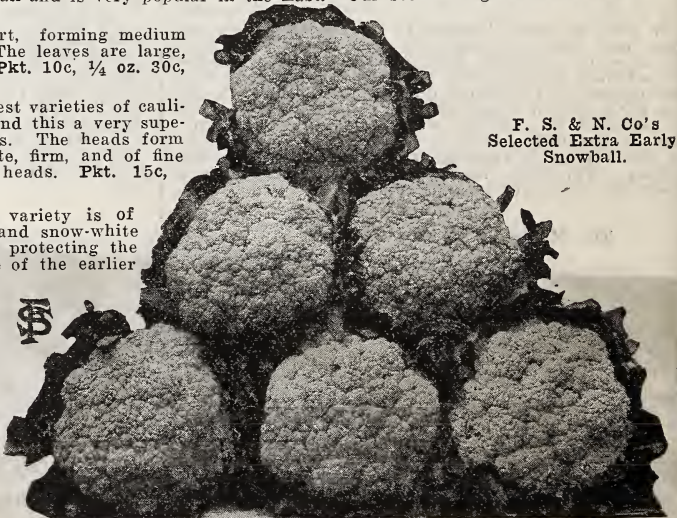
CAULIFLOWER.

Sow the seed in a hotbed in January or February, and when the plants are large enough, transplant three inches apart in boxes until time to plant out. If hardened off they are seldom injured by planting out as early as the ground can be properly prepared, 2½ feet apart each way. Any soil that will grow cabbage will grow cauliflower, but rich, moist soil is preferred.

NOTICE:—To kill worms and bugs on cauliflower plants use "Slug Shot."

160. ★F. S. & N. CO'S SELECTED EXTRA EARLY SNOWBALL—The most popular and earliest variety. Our seed is raised by expert growers in Denmark, the best cauliflower growing country in the world, where the climate is especially adapted for raising this vegetable, and our growers select for seed only the very earliest, largest and finest, fully developed heads. Under reasonably favorable conditions every plant will form a large, solid head, measuring from 8 to 10 inches across, with a very close, snow-white curd of extra fine quality. Pkt. 15c, ¼ oz. 50c, ½ oz. 90c, oz. \$1.60, ¼ lb. \$6.00, prepaid.

161. F. S. & N. CO'S DANISH PERFECTION—A new variety of the Dwarf Erfurt type. While not quite as early as Snowball, the heads are better protected by leaves and are very firm, solid and heavy, snow-white and with no protruding leaves. The extra protection to the head does away, to a large extent, with the necessity of tying up the leaves. Pkt. 15c, ¼ oz. 50c, ½ oz. 90c, oz. \$1.60, ¼ lb. \$6.00, prepaid.

F. S. & N. Co's
Selected Extra Early
Snowball.

CARROTS—Table Varieties.

The carrot is one of the most nutritious and healthful roots, and should be more generally used for the table as well as for stock feeding purposes. Will grow in any soil, sandy deep loam is best. Sow as early as the ground can be worked, in rows 15 to 18 inches apart, covering about one-half inch, and the plants should be thinned to two, three, or even four inches. For field culture sow in drills 18 to 24 inches apart, or the rows may be made wide enough apart, say 2 to 2½ feet, to allow cultivation by horse power. One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of drill, three to four pounds required per acre.

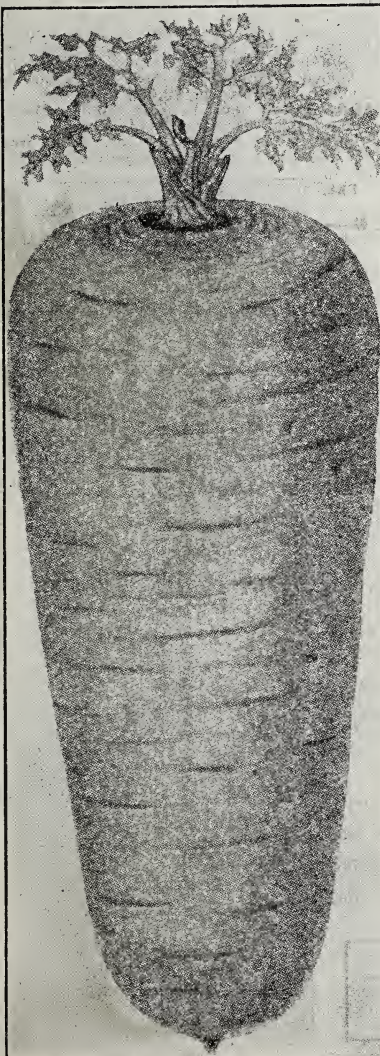
170. ★F. S. & N. CO'S SUPERIOR MARKET—An elegant bunching carrot. Resembles Danver's Half Long, but is of much finer texture; flesh deep orange nearly to center, leaving hardly any core; very sweet and tender, never becoming stringy or woody. The finest carrot for the market or table use. It is very uniform in size and always yields well. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.50, prepaid.

171. DANVER'S HALF LONG—This is considered the best variety for general crop; it is a first class carrot for any kind of soil. Roots are of rich dark orange color, grow to a good large size, tapering uniformly to a blunt point, and are smooth and handsome. Easily harvested and a good keeper. This carrot is excellent for table use, and owing to its productiveness, is largely grown for feeding purposes. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

172. NANTES HALF LONG, EARLY—It is of good shape and size. The leaves are fine and the roots almost cylindrical, very smooth and grow about six inches long; the flesh is entirely red and very sweet, and almost entirely without a core. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

173. EARLIEST FRENCH FORCING—The earliest small round variety, very much used for early forcing, color reddish orange; it bunches very nicely; used largely for market as well as for the kitchen garden. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.25, prepaid.

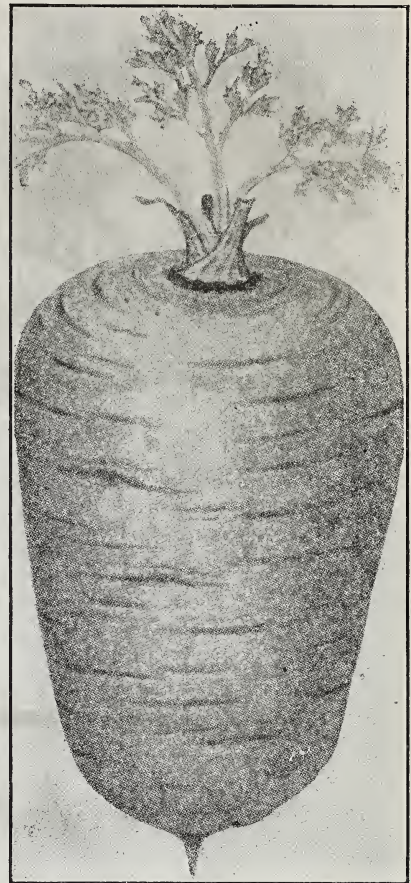
174. ★GUERANDE OR OXHEART—Tops small for the size of the roots, which are comparatively short, but often reach a diameter of five inches, terminating abruptly in a small tap root. Flesh bright orange, fine grained and sweet. This variety is especially desirable for soil so hard and stiff that longer rooted sorts would not thrive in it. When young the roots are excellent for table use, and when mature are equally good for feeding stock. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.25, prepaid.



175. CHANTENAY—An early main crop carrot for the market gardener. A first class table variety; stump rooted, and about five to six inches long, and broad-shouldered. The flesh is of a beautiful, rich orange color, and of the finest quality; is medium early, with small tops. Undoubtedly one of the best in quality for the market and private garden, while its great productiveness makes it very desirable as a field sort. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

176. EARLY SCARLET HORN—(Stump rooted.) Popular for forcing and early garden use. Roots are of medium size; flesh deep orange, fine grained; of agreeable sweet flavor; small top. Fine for bunching for the market. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.25, prepaid.

178. IMPROVED LONG ORANGE—(Pointed rooted.) The standard late variety; very handsome and uniform in shape; deep orange color, good flavor; yields very heavily. Requires a deep soil; plants should stand 8 inches apart in 18 inch drills for roots to attain full size. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.



Guerande or Oxheart.

BEST CARROTS FOR STOCK USE.

The value of the carrot as a stock food is not appreciated in this country as it should be. They make a wholesome addition to the winter feed for stock and are very valuable when fed to dairy cows, producing an increased flow of rich milk and imparting a beautiful golden yellow color to the butter. They should be fed regularly to horses, particularly to colts in winter and spring, and condition powders will not be needed, and distemper and similar diseases will not be known. We urge a more general use of carrots among our customers for feeding stock, knowing their value will be appreciated when better known.

185. VICTORIA—The largest and unquestionably the heaviest cropping yellow carrot in cultivation. The roots are remarkably fine, very symmetrical, and of excellent quality, possessing high feeding properties. It is especially adapted for rich land, although a heavy cropper on all soils. It is easily harvested, as the roots grow largely above the ground. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ½ lb. 30c, lb. 85c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 80c, 5 lbs. \$3.40.

186. IMPROVED SHORT WHITE—This distinct variety is destined to take first prize as a field carrot, owing to its enormous productiveness and the ease with which it can be harvested. Roots half long, smooth, very heavy at the shoulder but tapering regularly to the point; color light green at the crown, white below; flesh white, solid, crisp, and of excellent quality. This variety is a real acquisition as a heavy yielding, easily harvested, white carrot, and is the best of this class. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 55c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 50c, 5 lbs. \$2.20.

187. ★MASTODON—This will give the greatest yield per acre of any carrot grown. Roots are short and very heavy at the shoulder, consequently they are very easily harvested. The flesh is white, crisp, solid and very sweet in flavor. A yield of 15 to 20 tons and more per acre is very frequently obtained. They do not easily break in pulling for storing. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 60c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 55c, 5 lbs. \$2.50.

F. S. & N. Co. *Curtis, Wis.*
Have been using your seed for several years and with better results than with others. Last year, our vegetables were better than any of our neighbors. Parsnips, Carrots, Winter Radishes, Celery, Parsley, etc. were a credit to any County Fair.

Geo. H. Fahrner,

F. S. & N. Co. *Donnelly, Minn.*

I know that I can always depend on your vegetables and garden seeds. I am planning on sending you a large order this spring.

Mrs. John Strand.



Alfalfa, clovers, peas, beans and peanuts should always be inoculated with Nitragin. The lack of necessary bacteria in the soil is often the cause of a poor crop, a weak start, or a total failure. Garden Size Bacteria for Beans, Peas, etc., 20c.



Golden Self-Blanching.

CELERY.

The seed should be started in shallow boxes or hot bed. Sow thickly and cover lightly, keep well watered and transplant when two inches high, in rows three feet apart and six inches apart in the row. For home use celery is often grown in double rows, ten inches apart, without trenching, and banked for winter storage, just where it grows, without lifting. One ounce of seed will make about 2,500 plants.

195. ★F. S. & N. CO'S GOLDEN SELF BLANCHING—This is the best celery for early use. In fact, the only variety now grown extensively for all markets as an early celery. The plants are of a yellowish green color, but when maturing, the inner stems and leaves turn a beautiful golden yellow, which adds much to their attractiveness. It is self-blanching to a remarkable degree, although boards are generally used to hasten the bleaching. The handsome color, crispness, tenderness, freedom from stringiness and the fine nutty flavor of this variety make it only necessary to be tried in order to establish the standard of excellence as an early sort. We handle of this variety only the originator's seed, grown in France, which is the most expensive, yet by far the best in the market; having a larger trade on this celery, we are able to buy at the lowest figure and can therefore sell at reasonable prices. We guarantee, however, our stock to be fully equal to the best high-priced seed of other seedsmen and to give good results. Pkt. 15c, ½ oz. 30c, oz. 50c, ¼ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.00, prepaid.

196. ★WHITE PLUME—This is the earliest and an easily blanched celery. Plants grow rapidly and when maturing the inner stems and leaves turn white; they blanch naturally, but in order to produce close, attractive bunches, the stalks should, when three-quarters grown, be drawn together and the soil pressed around the plants, which will then in a short time be fit for use. We procure our stock from the same grower who furnishes our Golden Self-Blanching and who has a world-wide reputation for growing the best celery seed. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.25, prepaid.

197. AMERICAN GOLDEN SELF BLANCHING—Owing to the short crop of the best French grown seed, we offer American grown seed of this variety. The seed was grown from best selected French stock, and is the finest obtainable in this country. Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, ¼ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.75, prepaid.

198. GIANT PASCAL—We recommend it as being of the very best quality for fall and early winter use. It blanches to a beautiful yellowish white color, is very solid and crisp and of a fine nutty flavor. The stalk is very thick, the upper portion nearly round, but broadening and flattening toward the base, blanching very quickly with little banking up. An admirable keeper. One of the best kinds for the market gardener. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 55c, lb. \$2.00.

199. DWARF GOLDEN HEART—A long keeping Golden Dwarf of established merit. The heart is large, surrounded by a shapely solid stalk. The heart blanches a beautiful yellow after storing; it requires little trimming for market as it is so shapely and solid. It has attained great popularity in many celery growing sections. Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, prepaid.

200. WINTER QUEEN—Probably the most desirable winter celery ever introduced, keeping longer than any other variety. It is of dwarf, compact growth, with

again as large a heart as any other celery. The leaves blanch to a beautiful creamy white and are firm and solid. The flavor is sweet, nutty and delicious, leaving nothing to be desired. Splendid for market and the home garden. Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, ¼ lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

201. OLD CELERY SEED—Used in place of celery, for soups, pickles, etc. Oz. 5c, ¼ lb. 15c, lb. 35c, prepaid.

CELERIAC—Turnip Rooted Celery.

This popular vegetable is worthy of more extensive cultivation. The roots, which are used in salads or boiled like parsnips or turnips, have a celery flavor that is particularly pleasant to those who like celery. The roots keep well all winter.

205. LARGE ERFURT—Roots large, smooth, turnip-shaped and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 10c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.75, prepaid.

206. APPLE SHAPED—Roots large, round and smooth. Of very fine flavor and a splendid keeper. Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, ¼ lb. 85c, lb. \$3.00, prepaid.

LEEK.

A species of onion, highly esteemed for flavoring soups, being of more delicate flavor than the onion. Sow as early in spring as practicable, in drills one inch deep and 18 inches apart; the plants should be thinned to stand 4 to 6 inches apart in the row. When 6 or 8 inches high they may be transplanted in rows 10 inches apart each way, as deep as possible, that the neck, being covered, may be blanched. The ground can hardly be made too rich, for leek is a gross feeder. One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of drill.

211. LONDON FLAG—This is the variety generally cultivated in this country. It is hardy and of good quality. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00, prepaid.

212. MONSTROUS GARENTAN—Plants of enormous size, with large broad leaves of mild and pleasant flavor. Ready for the table in 95 days. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 70c, lb. \$2.25, prepaid.

OKRA OR GUMBO.

The young seed pods of this plant are used for the well known and delicious "Gumbo" soups. Easy to grow. Plant in spring as soon as danger of frost is past. Cultivate the same as corn.

215. WHITE VELVET—Height 3½ feet; long white pods. Pkt. 5c, oz. 8c, ¼ lb. 15c, lb. 50c, prepaid.

216. LONG GREEN—Plant dwarf, with long tender pods. Pkt. 5c, oz. 8c, ¼ lb. 15c, lb. 50c, prepaid.

217. DWARF GREEN—Grows low, is very productive. Pkt. 5c, oz. 8c, ¼ lb. 15c, lb. 50c, prepaid.



White Plume.

Farmer Seed & Nursery Co.,

Webster, N. D.

I am sending you my order. At the same time will thank you for the extra seed you sent me last year. I had a fine garden—thanks to your seed. I think it is the best I have grown. Last year all the farmers around here asked me to sell them vegetables. With best wishes,

Mrs. Anton Peterson.

SWEET CORN.

A rich warm soil will give the best results but excellent Sweet Corn can be raised on any good soil if deeply and thoroughly worked before planting.

Plant in hills 3 to 3½ ft. apart each way or sow in rows 3½ ft. apart, placing the seed about 8 inches apart in the rows. The first planting may be done as soon as danger of frost is past; for succession, plant every two weeks until July. Give frequent and thorough but shallow cultivation until the tassels appear. One quart of seed will plant about 200 hills and about 12 lbs. per acre.

Our particular section of Minnesota is especially adapted to the production of Sweet Corn and besides what we grow on our own farms here at Faribault, our growers produce for us under contract some of the very best lots produced here in Minnesota. Exceptional care is used in selecting the seed which we offer to our trade. Only the best formed and exceptionally well typed ears are put out for seed. In the fore part of September, the seed is usually fully matured and is being harvested preparatory to drying.

Notice—The legal weight in Minnesota of all varieties of Sweet Corn is 48 lbs. per bushel. Our prices are based on this weight. Some states specify only 45 lbs. per bushel.

EXTRA EARLY VARIETIES.

225. ★IMPROVED PEEP O'DAY—The earliest true sweet corn. The best extra early variety for the Northwest. This variety is very dwarf, from 3½ to 4 feet high; each stalk produces from 3 to 5 ears, mostly ten-rowed and about five inches long. The kernels are smaller than those of the Cory and are deliciously sweet; of great value to the market gardener. The stalks of Peep O'Day being small, it should be planted close together, about 8 to 10 inches apart in the rows, with the rows just far enough apart to admit cultivation. Mammoth pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.10, 15 lbs. \$2.25.

226. ★F. S. & N. CO.'S GOLDEN BANTAM.—The finest sweet corn in cultivation in every respect. The most popular variety, both for the home garden and for the market. Golden Bantam is extremely early and very hardy, permitting early planting. The stalks grow about 4 feet high, bearing 2 to 3 ears, 5 to 7 inches long, which are completely filled with 8 rows of very long golden yellow kernels. This is without exception the sweetest, richest and most tender of all sweet corn and remains in fine table condition a long time. Mammoth pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.25, 15 lbs. \$3.30.

Lake Crystal, Minn.

F. S. & N. Co.

We had splendid success with the seeds we received from you last spring. The Sugar Corn was wonderful—the finest and surely the earliest of all Sweet Corn. We recommend it to all our neighbors and friends.

Mrs. E. J. Weller.

Zimmerman, Minn.

F. S. & N. Co.

Last year you sent me a sample of Early Golden Sugar Corn. It is the nicest Sweet Corn we have ever used.

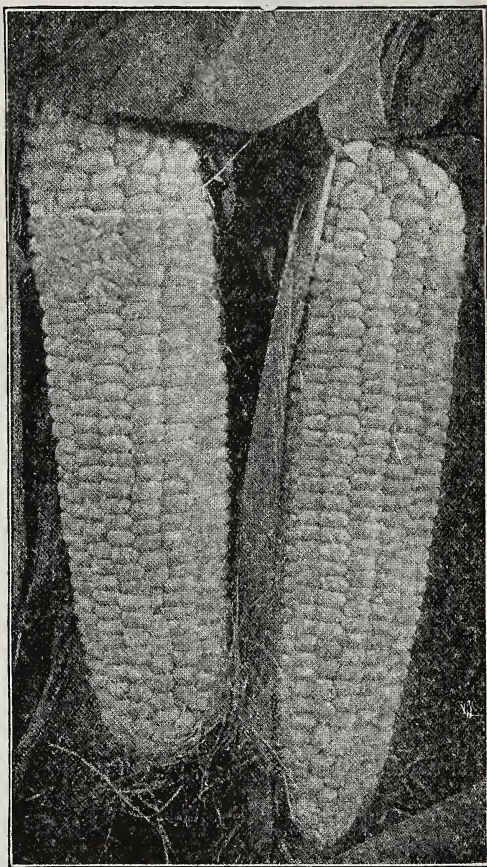
Mrs. Guy Ross.

Golden Bantam.

228. ★EARLY GOLDEN SUGAR—Now considered one of the very best varieties of Sweet Corn grown. Its earliness, sweetness and fine rich flavor make it rank at the top. It not only has the quality but is also superior in yield. Ears grow up well on stalks, very prolific—frequently two ears to a stalk. We have received an endless number of testimonials from customers who have already tried and had excellent success with the Early Golden. Mammoth pkt. 15c, ½ lb. 25c, lb. 40c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.50, 15 lbs. \$4.00.

EARLY VARIETIES.

230. ★F. S. & N. CO.'S MAMMOTH WHITE CORY—The largest and best early variety. Each stalk produces two or more large, fine shaped ears, which are fit for use before those of any other large sorts. The ears are 12-rowed, very symmetrical and handsome, with no openings between the rows at the base. The kernel is large, broad, very white and of remarkably good quality. The best variety for the northern garden, and now extensively grown for early corn by market gardeners in this state. Mammoth pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.10, 15 lbs. \$2.70.



Mammoth White Cory.

231. EARLY MINNESOTA—This old and deservedly popular variety is one of the best early sorts for the market and private garden. The stalks grow about five feet high, bearing one or two ears, which are long and 8-rowed. Kernels are very broad, sweet and tender, not shrinking much in drying. Our stock will be found uniform and of the best quality. Mammoth pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 15c, lb. 25c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 20c, 5 lbs. 85c, 15 lbs. \$2.25.

232. CROSBY'S EARLY—This is a favorite second-early variety of sweet corn. The ears are about 7 inches in length, with 10 to 12 rows of fine kernels of excellent quality. In flavor it is delicious and very sweet. Crosby's Early is a popular variety for the house garden, and it is grown extensively for canning. Our stocks are produced from the highest quality seed obtainable. Mammoth pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.00, 15 lbs. \$2.70.

I have used "Farmer Brand" seeds for four years and think I get more good seeds for my money than I do any place else.

E. A. Rowe, Denton, Mont.

SWEET CORN.—Cont'd.

LATE VARIETIES.

240. **F. S. & N. CO'S WHITE EVERGREEN**—Bred from one pure white-grained ear, discovered in Stowell's Evergreen, it has been developed into a beautiful, white, large eared Evergreen variety. It has slimmer and shorter stalks, broader and more vigorous, deep green foliage, and is earlier by several days in producing ears suitable for the table than the Stowell's. Grains are pure white, very sugary and are tightly set from butt to tip. Mammoth Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.00, 15 lbs. \$2.70.
241. **★NEW EARLY EVERGREEN**—In this variety we have all the good qualities of the old standard. Stowell's Evergreen, with quite an important point in addition, namely, that of earliness. It is about ten days earlier, with fully as large an ear; and also equal to it in every other respect. It is an excellent variety to follow Mammoth White Cory. Mammoth Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.25, 15 lbs. \$3.30.
242. **★STOWELL'S EVERGREEN**—Recognized everywhere as the standard variety for market and home use. Remains longer in the green state than most other sorts. Very large ears with deep and remarkably sweet grains. Our stock is of the best quality grown from selected ears. Mammoth Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.25, 15 lbs. \$3.30.
243. **COUNTRY GENTLEMAN**—One of the sweetest and most delicious of all sweet corn. It is extremely productive, the stalks averaging three ears, sometimes having as many as five. The small, irregular kernels are very deep and pure white in color. Ears average nine inches in length. Mammoth Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 25c, lb. 40c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.50, 15 lbs. \$4.00.

SUCCESSION COLLECTION OF SWEET CORN.

The following varieties, when planted at the same time, will produce Sweet Corn of the finest quality all summer: Golden Bantam, Mammoth White Cory, Crosby's Early, Stowell's Evergreen. We make the following special prices for the collection:

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| One packet each of above 4 named varieties..... | 30c prepaid |
| ½ pound each of above 4 named varieties..... | 55c prepaid |
| 1 pound each of above 4 named varieties..... | 85c prepaid |
| 3 pounds each of above 4 named varieties..... | \$1.90 not prepaid |
| 10 pounds each of above 4 named varieties..... | \$5.35 not prepaid |

Farm and garden tools—complete descriptions of every type, made from the highest quality materials, will be found on pages 86 and 87 of this book.

POP CORN.

Very often it is overlooked that Pop Corn is one of our most profitable crops. It yields exceptionally well even under unfavorable conditions and there is invariably a demand for the seed. This demand is created by the Corn that is sold annually for popping purposes and for the making of cracker Jack and like confections.

One acre of seed requires from five to six quarts in drills three feet apart, dropping the seed about 1½ feet apart in the rows, or in planting in hills, two to three quarts of seed is required per acre. Plan now to save a plot for Pop Corn.

249. **JAPANESE HULLESS**—This is the dwarf variety of Pop Corn used so extensively by Pop Corn venders all over the United States. The ears are about two to three inches long, the kernels on an average cob however will produce generally twice as much Pop Corn as on the average large sized White Rice cob and with considerable less waste as the kernels of the dwarf variety pop practically to the last kernel. They are similar in color and shape to the older types of White Rice, except that they are more slender and longer. This is by far the most tender of all varieties of Pop Corn, it having a fine flavor and there are no hulls or shells present. This is also termed the Tom Thumb or Bumble Bee Corn. See illustration on this page. Pkt. 5c, lb. 30c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$1.75.

250. **GOLDEN BABY RICE**—This variety is particularly noted for its very prolific nature. The ears are slightly larger than the Japanese Rice, kernels of the same shape and size but of a golden yellow color. Its popping qualities are fully as good as those of the Japanese Rice Corn—the color is a rich, creamy-yellow when popped. This is one of the very latest varieties and you will certainly make no mistake in purchasing a small quantity so as to procure a start with our Baby Rice. Price: Pkt. 5c, lb. 30c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.10, 10 lbs. \$1.80.

245. **WHITE RICE**—The leading market sort and largely planted everywhere. Pkt. 5c, lb. 25c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 20c, 5 lbs. 90c, 10 lbs. \$1.50.

246. **QUEEN'S GOLDEN**—Large ear and large, smooth grain of a peculiar lustrous golden yellow. Very prolific. It pops splendidly, the general appearance of the popped corn being a rich cream color. The exceeding tenderness when popped, together with the delicious and delicate taste, make this variety one of the best. Is preferred by many to the white seeded kinds. Pkt. 5c, lb. 25c, pp'd.—Not prepaid, lb. 20c, 5 lbs. 90c, 10 lbs. \$1.50.



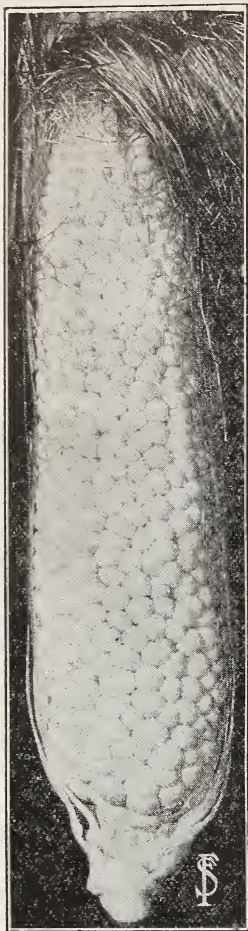
F. S. & N. Co., Bridgeton, N. J.
A friend of ours from Price Creek informed us that you sold a poison called Kill-Em-Quick that worked fine. We want some but don't know the price of it. Let us know, as we wish to send for some. Enclosed is stamp for reply.
Mr. Harry M. Agars.

KILL-EM-QUICK-DEATH TO THE GOPHER.

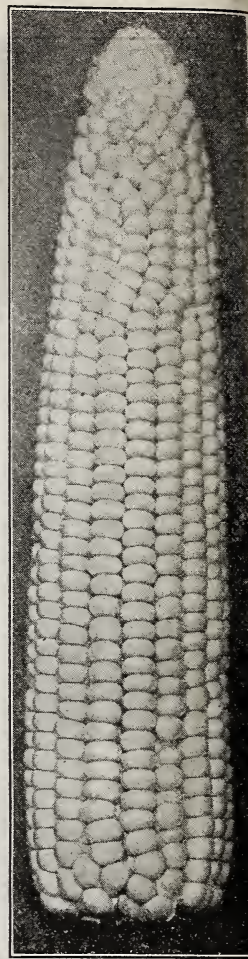
It kills gophers. It's the only way—you can't trap or shoot enough to make any impression on the increase. But Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison will clean them out in a day. Its odor attracts them. The sweet taste suits them. The tiniest particle eaten kills them instantly. It's the one absolutely sure way to destroy common and pocket gophers. No gopher will travel four feet after eating Kill-Em-Quick. We unreservedly guarantee that Kill-Em-Quick is not only the cheapest gopher poison you or any other man can buy, but the most effective you can use at any price. It comes in two sizes—40 and 80 acres. Price: Small size, 55c; large size, \$1.10, prepaid. If by freight or express, deduct 5c from above prices.



Japanese Hulless, Quality Pop Corn.



Country Gentleman.



Stowell's Evergreen.

CUCUMBERS.

CULTURE—Do not plant cucumber seed until all danger of frost is past. The plants are very susceptible to cold weather. Plant the seed three-fourths of an inch deep in low flat hills, 5 to 6 feet apart each way, allowing from 12 to 15 seeds per hill. The plants will be exceptionally strong and vigorous, if thoroughly decomposed manure is stirred into the soil to a depth of 6 inches or more before sowing the seed. As soon as the plants commence to run, remove all but 4 or 5 of the most promising ones in each hill. Cultivate frequently as long as the vines will permit, but this should not be done while the vines are wet with dew in the morning. One ounce of seed is sufficient for fifty hills, 2 to 3 pounds per acre. We have found that Slug Shot or Insect Checker is most effective for use against the cucumber beetles as well as against the cabbage worms. Full description and prices on the above will be found elsewhere in this book.

255. **F. S. & N. CO'S EARLIEST PICKLING**

This variety we believe to be the earliest and best strain of all pickling cucumbers. The vines are of vigorous growth and harder than other varieties, therefore permitting early planting. The fruits are of medium size, slim in shape, of superior quality. More prolific than any other cucumber we have ever tried. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 60c, lb. \$1.80.

257. **CHICAGO OR WESTERFIELD PICKLING**

Fruits of medium length, somewhat thicker than the Boston and deep green in color, with large, prominent spines; extremely prolific. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.50, prepaid.

258. **BOSTON OR GREEN PROLIFIC**

A distinct and very productive variety. Fruits bright green, medium sized, slender, smooth, symmetrical, crisp and tender. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.50, prepaid.

259. **EARLY GREEN CLUSTER**

Fruits of the slim form, desirable for small pickles; is very prolific, frequently setting fruits in clusters of 2 and 3. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.50, prepaid.

260. **IMPROVED LONG GREEN**

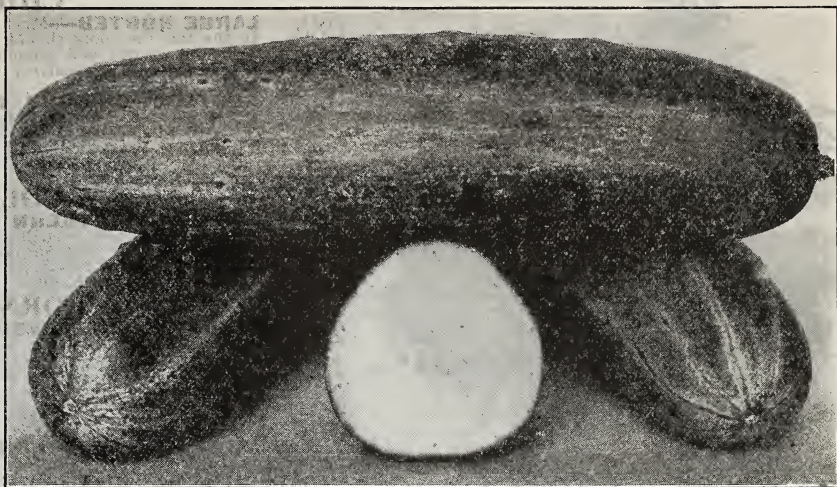
One of the best for slicing and pickles. Vines are very vigorous and productive, and the fruits about twelve inches long, are formed almost as early as those of the short sorts. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 60c, lb. \$1.90, prepaid.

261. **NEW EVERBEARING**

Very early, enormously productive, and valuable as a great pickler. The peculiar merit of this variety is that the vines continue to produce fruit until killed by frost, whether the ripe cucumbers are picked off or not. The fruit is of medium size, perfect in shape, of a fine green color. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 60c, lb. \$1.90, prepaid.

267. **IMPROVED EXTRA EARLY ARLINGTON WHITE SPINE**

The handsomest and most productive variety of the White Spine sorts. Without exception the most profitable cucumber for market gardeners, and equally desirable as a family garden sort. The cucumbers are very straight, symmetrical and of deep green color thruout their entire length, never turning yellow. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 60c, lb. \$1.75, prepaid.



Davis' Perfect.

268. **EXTRA EARLY WHITE SPINE**

The leading sort grown by Southern truckers to ship to Northern markets; used more than any other kind for forcing under glass, and one of the best sorts for table use. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.50, prepaid.

270. **★DAVIS' PERFECT**

The particular strain of Davis' Perfect that we are offering our customers comes from carefully selected stock of the original strain of this variety which has been famous for some time. This is a very fine cucumber for the market as well as for the home garden—fine length, slimness, beautiful dark green color, transparent light flesh, with deliciously cool, refreshing flavor and crisp. Fruit 8 to 10 inches long, tapering at both ends, solid flesh, few seeds. It is one of the most popular among the Extra Long White Spine Cucumbers. Ready for the market in 65 days. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 60c, lb. \$1.75, prepaid.

271. **EXTRA LONG OR EVERGREEN WHITE SPINE**

Unexcelled in table quality. The flesh is unusually thick and seeds stay extremely small. The flavor is unsurpassed and meat is white, firm and crisp. Vines of vigorous growth with large, heavy foliage, thus resisting attacks of insects, etc. Color is a rich dark green, size 10 to 12 inches in length, always straight and never turn yellow. Our strain is the result of years of careful selection and more blight proof than others. Ready for the market in 70 days. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 60c, lb. \$1.75, prepaid.

278. **★WHITE WONDER**

Color of White Wonder is a beautiful pure snow white not even changing color when fruits are matured. It grows to good size, usually 8 to 10 inches long, and is very uniform. In season almost the same as White Spine, but keeps in eatable condition longer. Flavor is pleasing and flesh firm and crisp—fine sliced or in salads. Its smooth, clear surface makes it an ideal pickle. Aside from excellent quality of fruit, it bears a great quantity. A packet of seed will furnish an abundance for canning, pickling, and slicing. Ready for use in 65 to 70 days. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 60c, prepaid.

ODD VARIETIES OF CUCUMBERS

273. **GIANT PERA**

A most prolific late variety of very large size, measuring from 18 to 22 inches long. Fine for exhibition purposes. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 60c, lb. \$1.75, prepaid.

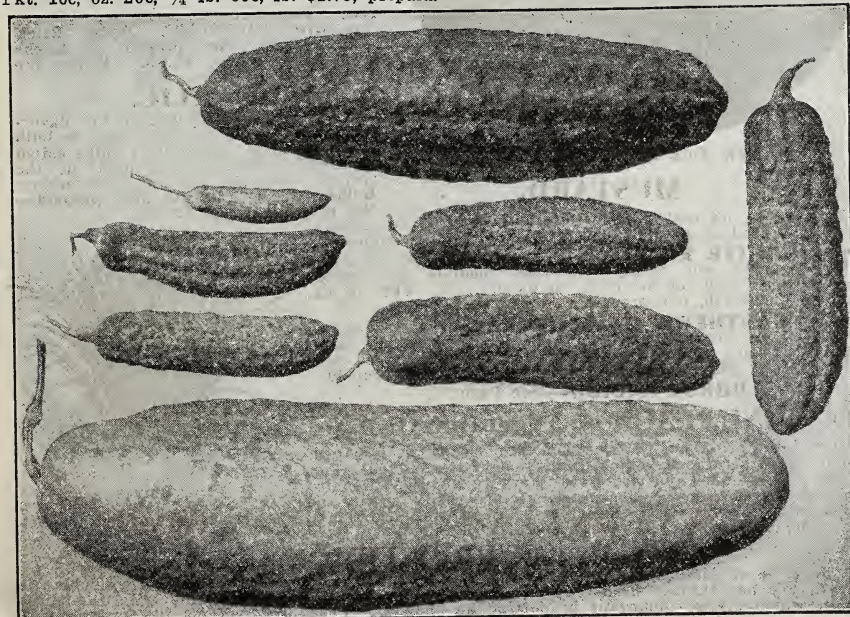
275. **JAPANESE CLIMBING**

This sort grows quickly, climbing poles or trellises, thus taking up very little room in the garden. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 60c, prepaid.

276. **LEMON CUCUMBER**

The fruits are nearly round, with yellow and green markings and smooth skin. The flesh is crisp, with a sweet flavor, surpassing that of all cucumbers. For pickling they can be used either green or ripe. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 60c, prepaid.

Cucumbers raised in the home garden are far superior in flavor than what you can buy at the stores. They are much more crisp and tender and that peculiar toughness and bitterness is missing. Use what you want sliced and you can make many kinds of delicious winter pickles. We offer many different varieties for different purposes.



F. S. & N. Co's Earliest Pickling.



Endive, Moss Curled.

ENDIVE.

305. ★WHITE CURLED—A very beautiful sort of which the leaves are very light colored, even the outer ones being nearly white. They are crisp and tender. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

307. BATAVIAN—Large heads of broad, thick leaves, which can be blanched as salad or used for cooked greens. A very fine variety. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

GROUND CHERRY.

See Strawberry Tomatoes, pages 34 and 35.

KOHLRABI.

Sow the seed early in spring, in rows 18 inches apart. Thin out to 8 to 10 inches.

310. ★EARLIEST ERFURT DELICATESSE—The earliest and finest sort for market and private garden. Flesh is white, of excellent flavor, tender and juicy. Leaves are short, permitting close planting. Best for forcing. Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, ¼ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50.

311. EARLY WHITE VIENNA—Very handsome, white fruit. Excellent both for forcing and open ground; flesh white and very tender; leaves short. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 55c, lb. \$2.00, prepaid.

312. EARLY PURPLE—Very similar to the above, except in color, which is a bright purple. A desirable variety. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 55c, lb. \$2.00, prepaid.

661. CHIVES.

An onion-like plant, which by some is highly esteemed for use as a salad, and the green stems afford a very pleasant onion flavor for soups. The plant also makes an excellent ornamental garden bed edging which may frequently be cut, and a new growth of leaves appears soon after each cutting. The seed may be sown in rows in the garden or in boxes and transplanted. After 2 or 3 years the plants may be taken up, divided and reset. Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 25c, oz. 90c, prepaid. For Chives Plants see page 35.



285. LARGE ROOTED—Much used in Europe as a substitute for coffee. In the fall the roots should be taken up and dried, and when required for use, should be roasted and ground like coffee. In spring the leaves make a good salad, and are used extensively for this purpose. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 40c, prepaid.

286. ★WITLOOF-CHICORY OR FRENCH ENDIVE—The famous winter salad so popular in the best hotels and restaurants. It is easily grown. The seed is sown in spring and the parsnip-like roots stored in a cool room until wanted for growing or in winter. It requires about one month to force the roots. Cultural directions on each package. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 60c, prepaid.

COLLARDS.

290. GEORGIA, SOUTHERN OR CREOLE—We offer the true white or green stemmed sort, so extensively used in the South, where it furnishes an abundance of food for table or for stock. Forms a large open head of leaves on a tall stem. Freezing does not injure, but improves the quality. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 20c, lb. 60c.

CORN SALAD.

291. LARGE ROUND-LEAVED, LARGE-SEEDED—This is a hardy, quick growing plant; the leaves furnish a good substitute for lettuce during the winter; can also be cooked and used like spinach. Sow in August or September. The plant will mature in four to six weeks. It can also be sown early in the spring like other lettuce. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.90, prepaid.

CRESS.

295. FINE CURLED OR PEPPER GRASS—Quick growing; leaves finely cut and feathery, ornamental, crisp and pungent, very refreshing. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 85c, prepaid.

296. WATER CRESS—Highly esteemed as a salad during spring and fall. Also used as a garnish for meats during the winter. Pkt. 10c, oz. 35c, ¼ lb. \$1.25, prepaid.

EGG PLANT.

Seed should be sown in hotbed or greenhouse in March or April, and when about an inch high, pot in 2 or 3 inch pots. Plant out about June first, 2 ½ feet apart each way. One ounce of seed for 1,000 plants.

300. ★NEW YORK IMPROVED LARGE PURPLE SPINELESS—The plants are large, vigorous, spreading, and the fruits are very large, oval, of glossy dark purple color; usually 4 to 8 fruits are produced by a plant. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c, ¼ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.00, prepaid.

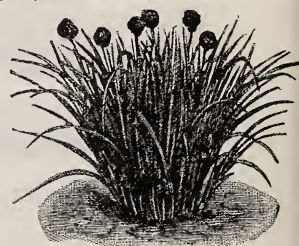
302. BLACK BEAUTY—Desirable for the Northern states. Earlier than New York Spineless. The fruits are broad, thick, of most attractive form and finest flavor. Their rich, lustrous, purple black color is very uniform. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c, ¼ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.00, prepaid.

MUSHROOMS

DIRECT PURE CULTURE SPAWN—The process by which this spawn is obtained insures mushrooms true to type with extraordinary regularity and uniformity. Also it comes to maturity much more quickly than is the case with spawn manufactured on any other system. This spawn comes in bricks weighing about 1 ½ pounds; a brick will spawn a bed of 10 square feet. Pamphlet on mushroom culture free with every order. Price: Brick 40c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 5 bricks \$1.50, 10 bricks \$2.50. Write for prices on larger quantities.

GARLIC.

Garlic is much esteemed for flavoring soups, stews, etc. The root or bulb is composed of many small bulbs called "cloves" which are planted in the spring. Easily grown everywhere. Bulbs, ¼ lb. 15c, lb. 50c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 5 lbs. \$2.25.



Chives.

New York Improved Egg Plant.

MUSTARD.

Mustard is not only used as a condiment, but the green leaves are used as a salad, or cut and boiled like spinach.

315. WHITE ENGLISH—Leaves are comparatively smooth and deeply cut; color medium dark green. Seed is much used for flavoring, in pickles, etc. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 20c, lb. 60c prepaid.

316. SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED—The leaves are light green frilled and much crimped at the edge. Highly esteemed in the South for its vigorous growth and good quality. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 20c, lb. 60c, prepaid.

HORSE RADISH—See Page 54.

320. VINE PEACH or Vegetable Orange.

The fruits are about the size of a large peach, oval shaped and of a bright orange yellow color, somewhat russeted. For sweet pickles, pies and preserves they are superb. Require the same cultivation as musk melons; are easily grown and wonderfully prolific. Full directions for growing, canning and preserving on each packet. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 60c, prepaid.

512. GARDEN LEMON.

Fruit is of same shape but somewhat smaller than Vine Peach, which it resembles in growth, but has thinner flesh, and is decidedly more acid, thus dispensing with the sliced lemons which are so important in putting up the Vine Peach. Directions for cooking with each packet. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 60c, prepaid.

LETTUCE.

Lettuce seed should be sown very early in the spring and at intervals of fifteen days for a succession; sow the seed in shallow drills, being careful to firm the soil well over the seed and thin to four inches apart in the row. One ounce of seed will sow 75 feet of rows, 4 to 5 pounds per acre.

Curled or Loose Leaved Sorts.

325. ★GRAND RAPIDS—The best and most profitable sort for forcing. Almost exclusively grown by market gardeners. A splendid shipper, not apt to rot. Plant is upright and forms a loose head or a cluster of light green leaves. One of the very best leaf lettuces for the home garden. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.50, prepaid.

326. ★BLACK-SEEDED SIMPSON—One of the best and most largely planted bunching varieties; excellent for forcing as well as for growing outdoors. Distinctly a market gardener's sort, but also very satisfactory for home use, as it is very reliable and easily grown; it succeeds during summer when more delicate sorts are failures. A good shipper, remaining a long time in condition for use. Leaves broad and of fine quality, sweet and tender. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.15, prepaid.

327. SIMPSON'S EARLY CURLED—(Seed white.) Early, erect growing. Leaves broad, often frilled and blistered, and formed into a loose head; light green in color; sweet, tender and well flavored. May be cut when plants are very young. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.15, prepaid.

329. PRIZEHEAD—An excellent home variety and planted extensively for family use, probably more so than any other kind;

not suited for shipping and not adapted for forcing. The plant consists of a loose cluster of leaves, of bright brown color,

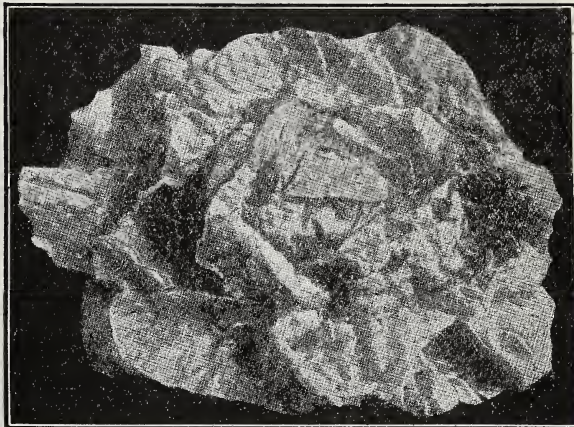
Grand Rapids.

varying to bright green; the quality is very fine; sweet in flavor, tender and crisp. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.50, prepaid.

Cabbage or Heading Varieties.

331. ★ALL SEASONS—Large, handsome, solid heads, rather flat. The leaves are soft greyish green, broad and slightly wrinkled while the inner ones are beautifully blanching, thick and of finest flavor. Very crisp and tender, having that "buttery" quality so much liked. It resists heat exceptionally well, and as its name implies may be grown in the open from early until late in the season. It may be planted for the first crop, and again in mid and late summer, for successive crops. It is a sure header, and one of the best for market. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.50, prepaid.

332. ★F. S. & N. CO'S MAY KING—The earliest head lettuce. Equally desirable for market and the home garden. Heads medium sized, with outer leaves folding close to the head, thus permitting close planting for frame work; color light green, outer leaves tinged slightly brown; heart of a beautiful appetizing yellow. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.50, prepaid.



F. S. & N. Co's May King.

333. THE DEACON OR ST. LOUIS BUTTER—A lettuce of the highest quality, a splendid variety for the market gardener, as well as for home use. It stands the summer well, is very reliable, sure heading and very attractive. Reported to be the best head variety for forcing. The heads are medium large, leaves broad and smooth. Quality excellent, sweet and buttery in flavor, crisp and tender. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.15.

334. TENNIS BALL—(Seed black.) Also called Salamander, All Heart and Market Gardener's Private Stock. One of the best head lettuces; succeeds everywhere and at all seasons. It is a sure header and an excellent shipper. We can highly recommend it for both private and market gardener's use. The plants are medium size, with broad leaves of light green color, blistered and crumpled; the quality is excellent. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.50, prepaid.

Tennis Ball.

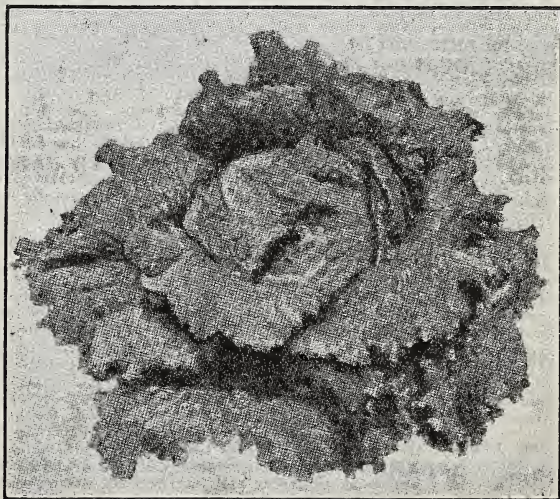
336. HANSON—The standard summer cabbage-heading variety for either the home or market gardener. Very reliable and a sure header. A very large, late variety, forming a very hard head of light green color, and of best quality. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25.

338. WONDERFUL OR NEW YORK—A large variety of very good quality, fine flavor, sweet and crisp, and of dull green color; a good shipper. A favorite variety with market gardeners near New York; one of the best for the private garden; unfit for forcing. Excellent for mid-summer. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.75, prepaid.

339. BIG BOSTON—A very popular sort with market gardeners; succeeds well in late fall, but also a good summer lettuce and fine for forcing. Hardy, reliable, a sure header, and a splendid shipper. The plants form large, compact heads, leaves of light dull green color with light brown border. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.65, prepaid.

340. COS LETTUCE—White Self-Folding. Of a distinct upright habit. The heads grow to a large size and are self-folding. Is considered by many to be the highest quality of all lettuces. Crisp and sweet. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25, prepaid.

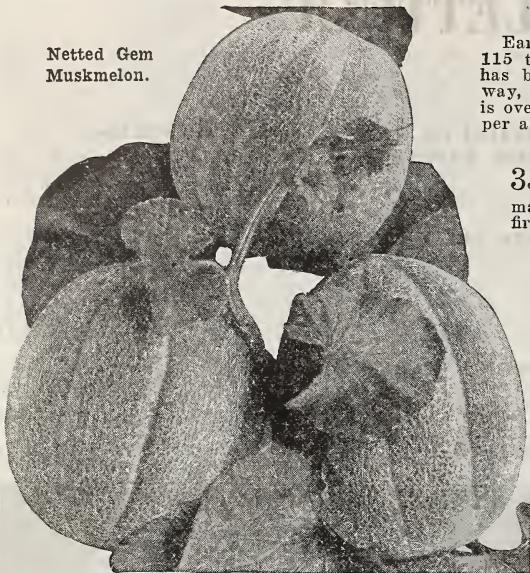
345. MIXED VARIETIES LETTUCE—Fine for the home garden. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, prepaid.



All Seasons.

MUSK MELON.

Netted Gem
Muskmelon.



Earliest varieties ready in 80 to 100 days from sowing. General crop requires 115 to 140 days. Melons thrive best in a light, rich soil. Plant when the ground has become warm and dry, and danger of frost is past, in hills 6 feet apart each way, in well enriched soil, 12 to 15 seeds in a hill. After all danger of the bugs is over thin out to three plants per hill. One ounce will plant about 60 hills, 3 pounds per acre. Use 'Slug Shot' to kill melon bugs and worms.

Green Fleshed Sorts.

350. ★MINNESOTA MELTING SUGAR—The sweetest, richest flavored of all green-fleshed musk melons. Fruits are of just the right size for market, oval in form, distinctly ribbed and heavily netted. The flesh is very firm, of attractive green color, exceptionally sweet, sugary, juicy and tender, with a rich aromatic flavor and entirely free from stringiness. The melons are all uniform size, and everyone is of the same high quality. Vines are of vigorous, healthy growth, yielding an abundant crop quite early in season. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00, prepaid.

351. EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK—This is a selection of the popular Hackensack, ripening fully ten days earlier. The melons are of good size, heavily ribbed and netted, and have thick, light green flesh of fine flavor; they are very early, hardy and prolific and one of the best varieties to grow for the market. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 90c, 5 lbs. \$4.00, prepaid.

353. HONEY DEW—The originator says: "It is as sweet as honey, and has the mingling of several flavors—pineapple, banana, and vanilla predominating." The skin is smooth, with an occasional net, and creamy yellow when ripe. Flesh is emerald green, very thick and fine grained. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, 1 lb. \$1.50, prepaid.

355. NETTED GEM OR ROCKYFORD—A popular small or basket melon. The fruit is oval, slightly ribbed and covered with fine netting. Flesh thick, green, very sweet and of the finest flavor. Our seed is taken from carefully selected melons. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.10, 5 lbs. \$5.00, prepaid.

Salmon Fleshed Sorts.

365. TIP TOP—This is a comparatively new variety, but one which should not be overlooked by melon growers. They find that it is the very best melon produced. There has never been another variety that has equalled this particular one in evenness of flavor. Whether the melons are large or small, early or late, they are all the same—sweet, juicy, finest flavor, firm-fleshed, and eatable to the outside coating. Its appearance on the market is very attractive as there are never enough to supply the demand. The fruits are of large size, nearly round, evenly ribbed, and moderately netted. Flesh rich deep salmon, sweet and spicy. Ripe fruits are produced in 90 days. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.50, prepaid.

360. NEW FORDHOOK—This melon is a cross between Emerald Gem and the old prize Jenny Lind. The vine is strong, vigorous grower, branching freely and frequently setting five to nine melons close to the hill. The fruits grow very even and regular in size and attractive in appearance, slightly flattened at both ends and they are roughly netted. The flesh is very thick, color an attractive deep orange and of delicious flavor. Remarkably early and a good shipper. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.10, prepaid.

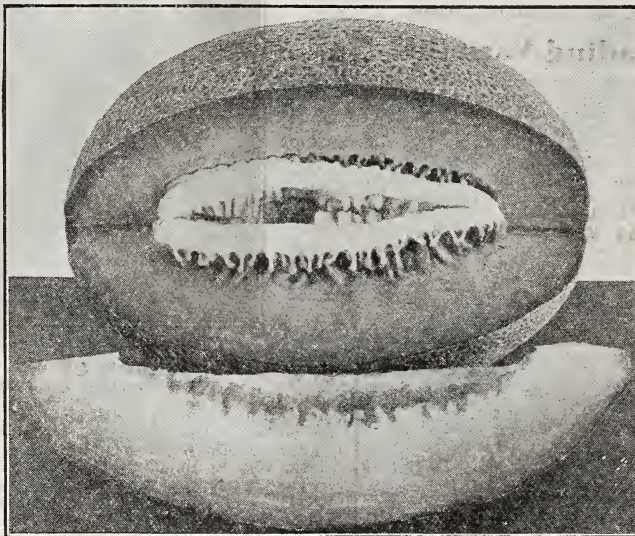
362. OSAGE—Fruits large, oval, with dark green skin, slightly ribbed and moderately netted; flesh is deep salmon color, very thick and of the finest quality. One of the best melons for the home garden and also for the market; a good keeper and shipper. More extensively grown by market gardeners in the Northwest than any other variety. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.10, 5 lbs. \$5.00, prepaid.

363. F. S. & N. CO'S YELLOW MEATED JAPAN—This variety is a splendid shipper and for the private garden no better melon can be found. The flesh is thick, salmon colored, melting and of rich, sweet, delicious flavor. Fruits are of large size, nearly round, slightly ribbed and covered with patches of netting; skin yellowish-white when ripe. A heavy yielder. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

366. EMERALD GEM—Fruit medium sized, globular, but somewhat flattened at the ends, perfectly smooth and ribbed. Skin deep green while fruit is young, becoming tinged with yellow as it matures; flesh deep salmon-yellow. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.10, prepaid.

367. BURRELL'S GOLDEN HONEY DEW—This is a distinctly new variety, originated by the celebrated Colorado melon grower, Burrell. It has all the excellent qualities of the original Honey Dew. Similar in size and shape but is said to mature somewhat earlier. The flavor surpasses anything ever hoped for in a musk melon, and its rich golden flesh makes it the most appetizing melon nature has ever given us. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.75, prepaid.

368. BANANA—This melon attains a length of 18 to 30 inches, is 2 to 4 inches in diameter and has flesh of orange-yellow color and exquisite flavor. The fruit resembles a banana in appearance and aroma. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.10, prepaid.



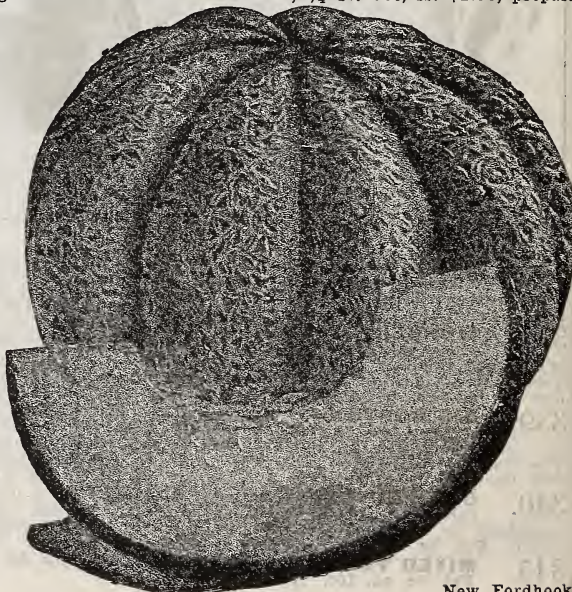
Premium Osage.

358. ★DELICIOUS ROCKYFORD CANTALOUPE—This splendid melon is of the Eden Gem type, grown at Rockyford, Colorado. It is slightly oval, without ribs, heavily netted, and is green. The melon is thick meated. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.40, 5 lbs. \$6.25, prepaid.

Salmon Fleshed.

359. LAKE CHAMPLAIN—An extremely early melon, maturing in 57 days; very hardy, not affected by adverse conditions, and wonderfully productive. It is of medium size, nicely netted, with flesh of golden-yellow, very deep, and of deliciously melting flavor. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c.

361. ★PREMIUM OSAGE—This new melon is a great improvement of the old popular Osage, as it is a few days earlier and of much finer appearance, the rind being of dark green color and covered with thick gray netting. With this new feature the Netted Osage combines all the good qualities of the old sort and is fully equal to it in size, luscious flavor and shipping qualities. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00, prepaid.



New Fordhook.

WATER MELONS.

The soil for water melons should be light, rich and sandy. When there is no more danger of frost, drop 8 to 10 seeds in hills 8 to 10 feet apart each way, covering about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep. As soon as the plants commence to run, thin out to three best plants in a hill and cultivate until the vines cover the whole ground. If slow to fruit, pinch off the ends of the growing shoots. One ounce of seed for 30 hills, 4 to 5 pounds per acre. Use "Slug Shot" to kill melon bugs and worms.

Prices except where noted: Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 85c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 5 lbs. and over at 75c per lb.

370. ★ COLE'S EXTRA EARLY—The earliest water melon grown and a most desirable sort for the Northwest, ripening delicious melons where none could be grown before, but it is also of great value for the Middle and Southern States, as it matures its fruits weeks ahead of other sorts. The fruits are oblong shaped and of dark green color, striped with lighter shades. The rind is thin and brittle, and they are one of the finest varieties for the family garden. The beautiful red flesh is of delicate texture; crisp, lusciously sweet and refreshing; little or no seed cavity, and few seeds. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. 90c, prepaid.

371. HARRIS' EARLIEST—A splendid, large, extra early melon of exceptionally fine quality. Fruits are slightly oval, irregularly mottled dark and light green, weighing from 25 to 40 pounds; the flesh is bright red, tender and sweet. A good shipper and one of the best for planting in the Northwest.

372. IRISH GRAY OR GENERAL PERSHING—A new melon, wonderful yielder, fruit of uniform, marketable size. Earlier than the Tom Watson and an excellent keeper. This is a melon of good size resembling Kleckley's Sweet except in color which is a yellowish gray. Flesh is very sweet and firm without hard center. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.



Cole's Early.



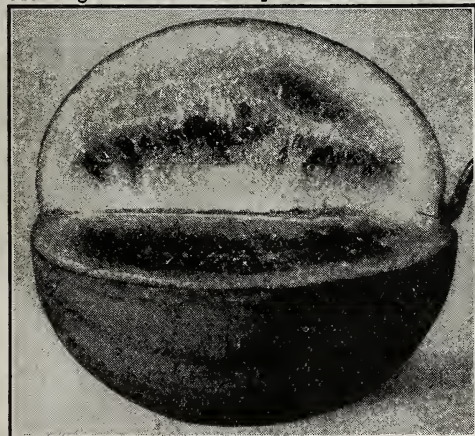
Tom Watson.

381. FLORIDA FAVORITE—A beautiful, large melon of oblong shape, with dark green skin, striped and mottled with lighter shades; it has a bright crimson flesh, which is crisp and deliciously sweet. A good shipper and a big cropper.

383. KLECKLEY'S SWEET—A large oblong melon, 20 inches in length, by 10 to 12 inches in diameter, with dark green rind, which is only about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick. The scarlet flesh is sweet and sugary and is of such texture that it leaves no strings of pulp whatever in eating. Is better for home use than for shipping, and we believe it is the best table melon. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c, postpaid.—Not prepaid, 5 lbs. \$4.00.

382. NEW WINTER (WATER MELON)—A wonderful new variety, producing fruit that will keep for two months after the vines have killed off. The New Winter came originally from Wisconsin, insuring its maturity in this north country. The fruits are of medium size, round, pale yellow when maturing. Flesh bright red, crystalline, sweet as honey. Seeds very small and black. Take the melons from the field before frost and store in a cool cellar. They will keep in perfect condition at least sixty days. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00, prepaid.

Use Slug Shot for the Striped Beetles.

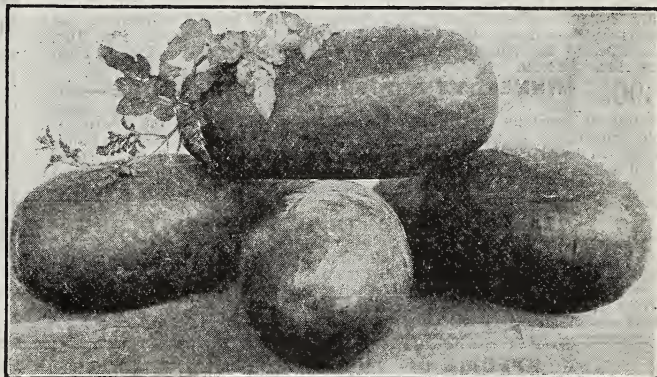


New Winter Melon.

373. MINNESOTA'S EARLIEST—This splendid melon is one of the earliest grown, accordingly most desirable for the northern section. In the Middle and Southern states the Minnesota's Earliest ripens weeks before other southern kinds. The fruits are of dark green color, striped with lighter shades. The luscious flesh is deep red and comes very close to the rind. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.50, prepaid.

374. ★ TOM WATSON—This splendid melon has become immensely popular. Typical fruits of this variety reach a size of 24 inches in length by 12 inches in diameter. The rind is dark mottled green, thin, but tough enough to endure shipping to very distant markets. Of the long shaped melons it is the best shipper. The flesh is deep red and comes very close, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch, to the rind. For the home or market garden, or for shipping, it is a money maker for the growers. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. 90c, 5 lbs. \$4.00, prepaid.

375. ★ ICE CREAM OR PEERLESS—One of the best early sorts for private gardens and for market gardeners who deliver direct to consumers. Fruit medium sized, oval bright green and finely veined or mottled; rind thin, flesh bright scarlet, solid, crisp, tender and sweet. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 85c, postpaid.—Not prepaid, 5 lbs. \$3.75.



Kleckley's Sweet.

384. HUNGARIAN HONEY—One of the most delicious varieties known. of an almost honey-like sweetness. Round, dark green melons that will average about ten pounds each; flesh rich and melting. Extra early and fine for the Northern states. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.10, prepaid.

386. EARLIEST AND SWEETEST—This melon is just what its name indicates—the earliest and sweetest of all. The size is medium and does not exceed in weight 20 pounds, averaging from 10 to 15 pounds. The flesh is scarlet, of extra fineness and sweetness, entirely free from stringiness, and fairly melts in your mouth. The flavor is very delicious. This variety is one of the most prolific known, often producing six to eight melons to a single vine, and as the plant is of hardy and vigorous growth, we are not surprised that this melon has become extremely popular. It is a cross between Mountain Sweet and Cole's Early, combining the best qualities of both. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. 90c, prepaid.

387. SWEETHEART—Our strain is a notably sweet-hearted kind for home and market use, and will hold its own (in the melon patch) for many years to come. Vine vigorous and productive, ripening its fruit early; fruit large, oval, very heavy, uniformly mottled light and dark green; rind thin but firm; flesh bright red, firm and solid, but very tender, melting and sweet. Fine for shipping.

390. CITRON—Fruit is round and smooth. Is not eaten raw, like water melon, but is used for making a clear, transparent preserve of peculiar fine flavor. The flesh is clear white and very solid. The fruit keeps nice and fresh all winter. Culture same as for water melon. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

A FIELD OF FARIBAULT RED GLOBE ONIONS IN FULL BLOOM AT THE F. S. & N. CO'S FARM, FARIBAULT, MINN.



CHOICE AND RELIABLE ONION SEED.

We guarantee our Seeds to grow and produce satisfactory results if soil and season are favorable.

The most essential item in growing onions for the market is good seed—seed that will come up, and seed that will produce the variety you want—cheap seed is very poor economy. One ounce of seed is required for 100 feet of drill, four to five pounds per acre.

We are the largest growers of onion seed in the state of Minnesota and our seed is now used by most market gardeners in the Northwest, having been found superior to that grown elsewhere. Our stock is purer, and produces much larger and better keeping bulbs than any other strain. By many years of most careful selection of bulbs for seed growing we have established strains which are of perfect type and are the highest grade of onions obtainable up to date.

395. ★ FARIBAULT RED GLOBE WETHERSFIELD—

Earlier and more productive than the Southport Red Globe. The onion seed we offer under this name is a special strain of Red Globe which we have produced by years of careful breeding. The perfect Globe type is thoroughly established in this variety, and the onions are always of the most uniform shape. This variety differs from other kinds of Red Globe Onions not only in purity of stock and perfection of type, but also earliness, productiveness, beauty of color and great keeping qualities. The bulbs are of a dark red color, very attractive in appearance. They are thin necked, ripening down to a hard solid ball, insuring the largest percentage of marketable onions. Our seed is strictly Minnesota grown. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 5 lbs. \$11.75, 10 lbs. \$22.50.

396. MINNESOTA SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE—

The best strain of Red Globe, western grown seed. The onion which is perhaps the best known throughout the United States is the Southport strain. It is perfectly globe-shaped and very handsome in color. The onions measure from two and a half to three and a half inches in diameter, and are very uniform both in size and shape. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 55c, lb. \$2.00, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 5 lbs. \$9.00.

397. ★ MINNESOTA SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE—

The most beautiful yellow onion of fine globe shape, golden yellow color, large size, mild flavor, a heavy cropper, an excellent keeper and good shipper. Our strain will be found a good deal earlier than the old Southport variety. The best yellow variety to grow for the market. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 55c, lb. \$2.00, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 5 lbs. \$9.00.

398. ★ MINNESOTA SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE—

Handsomest onion grown; it sells at a higher price than all other sorts. Perfectly globe-shaped; thin, delicate skin of snow white color. Flesh is firm, fine grained and of mild flavor; a tremendous cropper and good keeper. To get fine white onions, greater care should be exercised in harvesting and curing the crop. Pull as soon as onions are ripe enough to harvest and dry in airy and shady place. Our strain is the earliest of all White Globe offered. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 3 lbs. \$7.00.

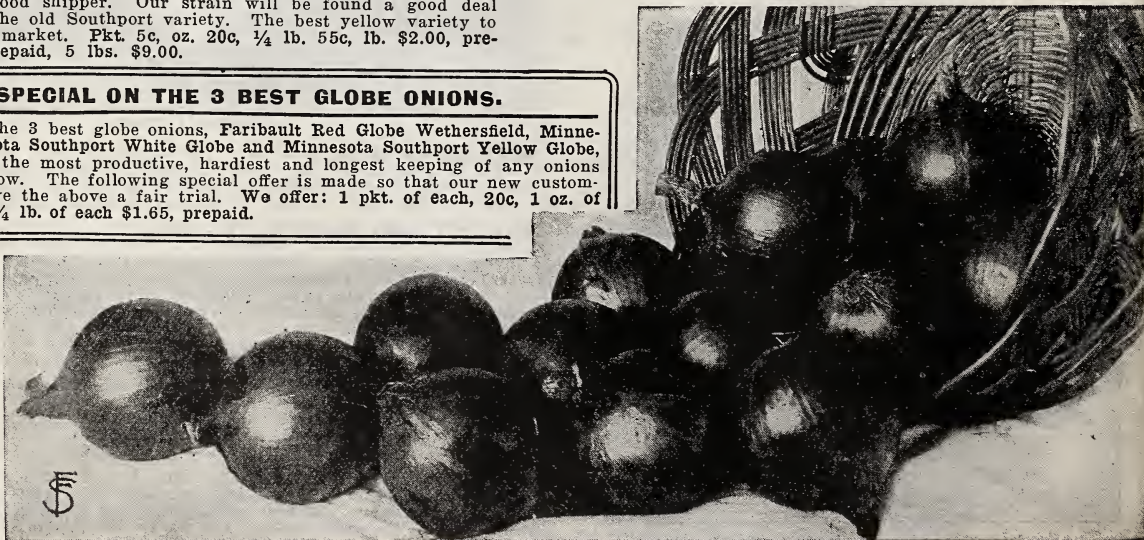
403. ★ LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD—

The Wethersfield Onion is the most largely grown red variety, and is a heavy yielder and good keeper. The stock we offer is our own growing, and we know there is no better strain raised anywhere as far as purity, beautiful form and color are concerned, and in earliness, productiveness, and long keeping qualities it excels all others. The bulbs are of large size, of a round but somewhat flattened shape; deep red skin; flesh purplish-white, rather strong flavored. The best variety for poor and dry soil. The flat onions mature earlier than the globes and are therefore better adapted for the northern sections. The Red Wethersfield is the best variety for the home garden and in many sections sells at highest prices in the market. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 55c, lb. \$2.00, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 5 lbs. \$9.00, 10 lbs. at \$1.70 per lb.

SPECIAL ON THE 3 BEST GLOBE ONIONS.

399. The 3 best globe onions, Faribault Red Globe Wethersfield, Minnesota Southport White Globe and Minnesota Southport Yellow Globe, are by far the most productive, hardest and longest keeping of any onions that we know. The following special offer is made so that our new customers can give the above a fair trial. We offer: 1 pkt. of each, 20c, 1 oz. of each 45c, ¼ lb. of each \$1.65, prepaid.

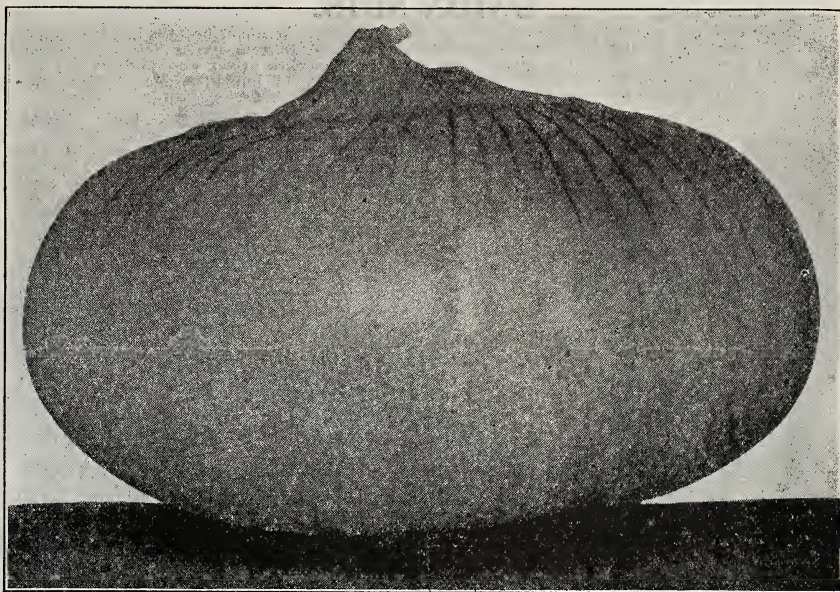
14 Of Our
Faribault
Red Globe
Wethersfield
Onions
Which
Filled a
Peck
Measure
Heaping
Full



ONIONS—Continued.

404. EXTRA EARLY RED—This is one of the standard American onions, adapting itself to a great variety of soils and situations, succeeding even in cold, mucky ground where other sorts fail. It matures earlier than the Red Wethersfield and in rich soils grows almost as large, is also somewhat flattened, very similar to that variety. The onion is of a rich, deep red color, mild flavor, fine grained, solid and heavy, and keeps well. It is hardy and reliable and well adapted for the early market. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.90, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 5 lbs. at \$1.80 per lb.

406. ★F. S. & N. CO'S PRIZE-TAKER—The largest onion grown from American seed. This has become a great favorite on account of its large size and great solidity. It has proven to be an excellent keeper, and is of the finest flavor. It is handsome and very uniform in shape, nearly a perfect globe, with thin skin of a clear bright straw color. Necks are very small, and the onions always ripen down hard and present the handsomest possible appearance in the market. The flesh is pure white and fine grained, mild and delicate in flavor. They grow to immense size, measuring from 12 to 16 inches in circumference. Specimen bulbs have been raised which weighed from 4 to 6 pounds each. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 65c, lb. \$2.25, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 3 lbs. \$6.45.



Large Red Wethersfield.

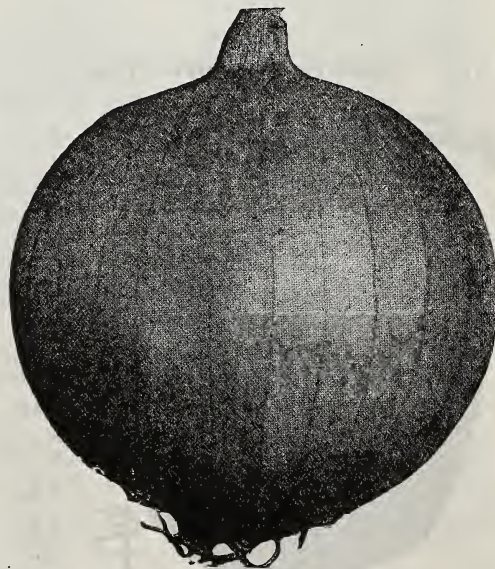
407. YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS—A very popular onion. Our stock is very fine and will produce bulbs about 2½ inches in diameter, almost round in shape, with brownish-yellow skin, and white flesh which is crisp and mild in flavor. Like all other Minnesota grown strains of onion seed our Yellow Globe Danvers will be found to be earlier and to produce larger and better keeping onions than seed grown elsewhere. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.90, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 5 lbs. \$9.00.

408. MAMMOTH SILVER KING—A most strikingly attractive onion. The bulbs are flattened but thick thru and the average diameter is from 5 to 7 inches; single bulbs weigh from 2 to 3 pounds each. The onions are of a beautiful silvery-white color, and of a particularly mild and pleasant flavor, so sweet and tender that they can be eaten raw like an apple. These qualities make them the best for exhibition at fairs, and for the home table. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 65c, lb. \$2.35, prepaid.

409. ★EXTRA EARLY BARLETTA—The best variety for small pickles. It is the earliest ripening onion in cultivation. The bulbs are pure paper-white, very small, averaging only from 1 to 1½ inches in diameter; they are of flat shape and very mild flavor. To grow small pickling onions plant the seed thickly in drills 15 inches apart, using 40 to 45 pounds per acre. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 65c, lb. \$2.35, prepaid.

410. EARLY WHITE WELSH—For green onions. This kind does not form a bulb, but it is one of the best for "green onions." The plants are perennial and will remain in the ground for years. A money maker for the market gardener. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 75c, prepaid.

FOR
ONION
TOOLS
REFER
TO
PAGES
86 TO 87



F. S. & N. Co's Prizetaker.

411. WHITE PORTUGAL OR SILVERSKIN—A medium sized onion of mild flavor and beautiful, clear white skin. A favorite with many for use when young as a bunching onion and for pickles; it is also a good keeper and fine for fall and early winter use. Used largely for the growing of white sets. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 65c, lb. \$2.25, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 3 lbs. \$6.50.

414. SPECIAL ONION MIXTURE—This mixture is being offered to accommodate the repeated requests of many of our customers, and if you want a combination of the various varieties, which will give you excellent results, try this mixture. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.40, prepaid.

ONION SEED FOR GROWING SETS.

As a special inducement to those interested in high test seed for growing sets, we are offering the following colors at exceptionally low prices.

RED—lb. \$1.25. **YELLOW**—lb. \$1.25. **WHITE**—lb. \$1.75, prepaid.

One ounce each of above three colors for 35c, prepaid.

One pound each of the above three colors for \$4.00, prepaid.

Farmer Seed & Nursery Co.,
Faribault, Minnesota.

I am more than pleased with the results obtained from the Prizetaker Onion Seed which we received from you last spring. We secured an average yield of 408 bushels per acre which we consider excellent this season. The piece of ground selected for this particular variety was not especially fertile but well prepared and we have had results. The Onions have come very true to type.

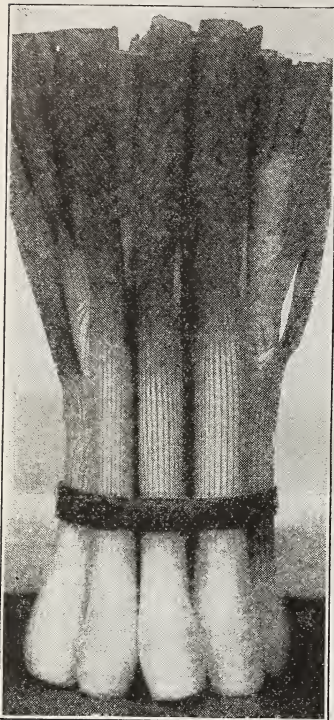
Signed Nick Beireis, Gardener,

Minnesota School for Feeble Minded, Faribault, Minnesota.

Minnesota Southport Yellow Globe. (See page 24.)

ONION SETS.

Onion sets are planted for onions for early spring use. A quart or two is sufficient for the family garden. Onion bulbs can be produced from the Bottom Onion Sets much earlier than from seed, which allows the planter the early high market prices and permits the sowing of another crop on the land the same year. For green or bunch onions the onion sets produce a crop in half the time it takes to raise these from seed.



Fresh Onions From Bottom Sets.

YELLOW MULTIPLIERS OR SHALOTS—We prefer these to any other onions on account of their earliness. The latter part of June they are fully ripe, and can be harvested. They are very productive, 5 to 15 bulbs growing from one small bulb set out. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c, 1 lb. 25c, $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 60c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 50c, pk. 90c, bushel \$3.50.

WHITE MULTIPLIERS—Color pure silvery white; very productive, frequently producing as many as 20 bulbs in a single cluster from one bulb planted. The onions are very mild and of excellent quality and size for bunching green, and can be used also for pickling. Very early and keep a long time. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c, lb. 40c, $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.10, prepaid.—Not prepaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.00, pk. \$1.80.

SUMMER TOP SETS—Earliest of all. Planted for both early green onions and late eating stock. These sets are usually short crop but it is easy to secure a start with them by purchasing sets from us. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c, 1 lb. 40c, 4 lbs. \$1.50, prepaid.

YELLOW BOTTOM SETS— $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c, lb. 25c, $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 60c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 50c, pk. 95c, bu. \$3.50.

RED BOTTOM SETS— $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c, lb. 25c, $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 60c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 50c, pk. 95c, bu. \$3.50.

WHITE BOTTOM SETS— $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 65c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 55c, pk. \$1.05, bu. \$3.75.



White Bottom Onion Sets.

PARSNIP.

Parsnips are highly appreciated for the table and they are also of great value for stock feeding. Sow as early in the spring as the weather will permit, in drills 18 inches apart and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, in a rich, deep soil; thin out 3 to 6 inches apart in the rows. Parsnips are improved by remaining exposed to frost. One ounce to 150 feet of drill, 5 pounds for an acre.

425. ★F. S. & N. CO'S SUGAR LOAF

The roots are of large size, very uniform in shape, and of superior flavor, excelling in richness and palatability all other sorts. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.50, prepaid.

426. LONG SMOOTH CROWN OR HOLLOW CROWN

A great cropper; tender, sugary and considered the best for general cultivation. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.35, prepaid.

427. **GUERNSEY**—The roots do not grow as long as those of the Hollow Crown, but are of greater diameter and more easily gathered. They are very smooth and have fine grained flesh of most excellent quality. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.35, prepaid.

PARSLEY.

One ounce to 150 feet drill. Soak the seed a few hours in luke-warm water and sow early in the spring in drills one foot apart. Thin out to 4 inches.

430. **★CHAMPION MOSS CURLED**—A compact growing, finely cut and densely curled variety of a deep green color. Owing to its fine color and handsome foliage, it is one of the most popular sorts. Special market gardeners' strain. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 85c, prepaid.

431. **TURNIP-ROOTED OR HAMBURG**—The root is the edible portion of this variety and resembles a small parsnip, both in color and shape. Flesh white, a little dry, having a flavor similar to celeriac. Very hardy and should be cultivated like parsnip. Extensively grown and used for flavoring soups, etc. Foliage same as Plain Parsley. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. 95c.

PEPPER.

Sow in hotbed early in April and transplant to the open ground when the weather is favorable, in warm, mellow soil, in rows 18 inches apart. May also be sown in the open ground when all danger of frost is past and the soil is warm. One ounce of seed to 1,500 plants.

303. **PIMIENTO OR PERFECTION**—This is the mildest and sweetest pepper grown, and very prolific, with very thick mild flesh. It is of medium size, rather elongated, and tapering to a sharp point. When ripe, the peppers are brilliant scarlet and very attractive. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c, oz. 55c, prepaid.



Chinese Giant Pepper.

435. **★CHINESE GIANT**—This desirable variety is undoubtedly the largest sweet pepper ever offered. The flesh is quite thick, very mild and remarkably sweet. The plants are of strong, stocky growth, of bushy, erect habit, growing 18 inches to 2 feet in height, setting 3 to 4 extra large fruits at the base, quite early in the season, which ripen while a second crop is setting on the branches. The fruit is quite square in appearance. Pkt. 10c, oz. 75c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.80, prepaid.

436. **IMPROVED LONG THICK RED**—A great improvement of the ordinary Long Red Cayenne, being of about the same length, but much thicker, having two to three times as much meat and averaging about one inch in diameter at the stem end. Exceedingly prolific, very hot and sharp. Largely grown for the market in Minnesota. Pkt. 5c, oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.60, lb. \$6.00, prepaid.

437. **★BULL NOSE OR IMPROVED LARGE BELL**—The sweet, scarlet fruits are 3 inches in length and 2 inches in diameter, with thick mild flesh; of excellent quality for use in salads and pickles. A most popular and desirable sort; one of the best to grow for the market. Pkt. 5c, oz. 45c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.60, lb. \$6.00, prepaid.

440. **NEAPOLITAN**—Especially valuable for our Northern states on account of its earliness. Very prolific, fruit of large size, flesh very thick, exceedingly smooth and mild. Bright red when ripe. Similar to Bull Nose, but 2 weeks earlier. Pkt. 5c, oz. 55c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00.

442. **RUBY KING**—Handsome, extra large, scarlet fruits. Flesh thick, sweet and mild. A favorite sort. Pkt. 5c, oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.85, lb. \$7.00, prepaid.

443. **GIANT CRIMSON**—The earliest maturing of the very large sweet peppers. The fruits are heavier on an average than any other kind, as the flesh is unusually thick. Color deep crimson when matured, flavor very mild. Pkt. 10c, oz. 75c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.80, prepaid.

FOR PEPPER PLANTS SEE PAGE 35.

PEAS—Hardy Northern Grown Seed.



Taking Purity Tests of our Many Varieties of Peas in our Trial Grounds.

EXTRA EARLY VARIETIES.

448. ★F. S. & N. CO'S EXTRA EARLY SIX WEEKS—Here is good news. How we have longed for fresh garden peas before half the summer was over and now we have them. Only six weeks from planting time to table. A dwarf variety, producing plants 15 inches high, semi-wrinkled, rapid grower, and heavy yielder. Without doubt the earliest real quality pea yet introduced. It is bound to be a general favorite among the market gardeners who use it as their first early and have found no equal. While our supply lasts we quote: Large pkt. 15c, ½ lb. 30c, lb. 50c, prepaid.—Not prepaid: Lb. 45c, 5 lbs. \$2.00, 15 lbs. \$5.25.

449. ★CARTER'S EARLY EIGHT WEEKS—Height 12 to 15 inches. A variety which we have long been looking for. It is exceptionally early, a very vigorous grower, heavy cropper, and better still, for such an early dwarf variety, is of excellent table quality. They come to maturity about a week earlier than the Thomas Laxton and the quality is much better than the Alaska. Large pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 25c, lb. 45c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.75, 15 lbs. \$4.50.

450. ★PEDIGREE FIRST AND BEST—Height 2 to 2½ feet. This is the standard Extra Early Pea. It grows very vigorously, is very productive and ripens extremely early. Pods are medium sized, and well filled with peas of good size and fair quality. Large pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 25c, lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.25, 15 lbs. \$3.00.

452. ★ALASKA OR EARLIEST OF ALL—Height 2½ feet. An extra early blue pea; vines are very stout, and loaded with large, dark green pods, well filled with smooth, blue peas, which are very sweet. Our stock is grown from carefully selected seed. A valuable variety for the market gardener, and largely grown by canners. Large pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 25c, lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.25, 15 lbs. \$3.00.

453. ★ALASKA, KEENEY'S PURE—Height 2½ feet. This pedigree strain, which has been developed by pea experts by most careful selection for many years, is the finest, really pure stock of Alaskas in the market. It matures practically the entire crop at one time. Of great value to the market gardener. Large pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 25c, lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.25, 15 lbs. \$3.00.

455. ★EARLY TOM THUMB—Height 12 inches. Well known dwarf pea, which is in great demand for the small home garden. Very hardy and prolific. Large pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 25c, lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.25, 15 lbs. \$3.00.

Extra Early Wrinkled Peas.

456. ★SURPRISE OR ECLIPSE—Height 2 feet. This is a standard early variety. The earliest of all sweet, wrinkled sorts. This new variety is similar to the Alaska in size and form of the pod and in time of ripening, but has the tender quality and delicate flavor of the best wrinkled sorts, and is most desirable for those who wish an early pea with flavor and quality to please the most fastidious. A favorite with canners on account of its fine flavor. Large pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 25c, lb. 40c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.50, 15 lbs. \$3.75.

458. ★EARLY MORN—Height about 3 feet. This grand introduction maintains its position as one of the best early marrowfat peas ever raised. It is a rapid grower, ripening earlier than either Thomas Laxton or Gradus. The best money making early pea for the market gardener. It is an enormous cropper. The pods are very large and well filled, and are often ready to pick during June. Large pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 25c, lb. 40c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.50, 15 lbs. \$3.75.

459. ★GRADUS OR PROSPERITY—Height 3 to 3½ feet. An extra early wrinkled pea with immense pods, as large as those of the Telephone, which contain peas of superb quality, luscious and sweet. The vine is similar in appearance to the Telephone, the pods are well shaped, handsome, peas are large and of beautiful green color, which they retain after cooking. On account of its earliness, large sized pod and splendid quality, one of the best varieties to grow for early market. Large pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 25c, lb. 40c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.50, 15 lbs. \$3.75.

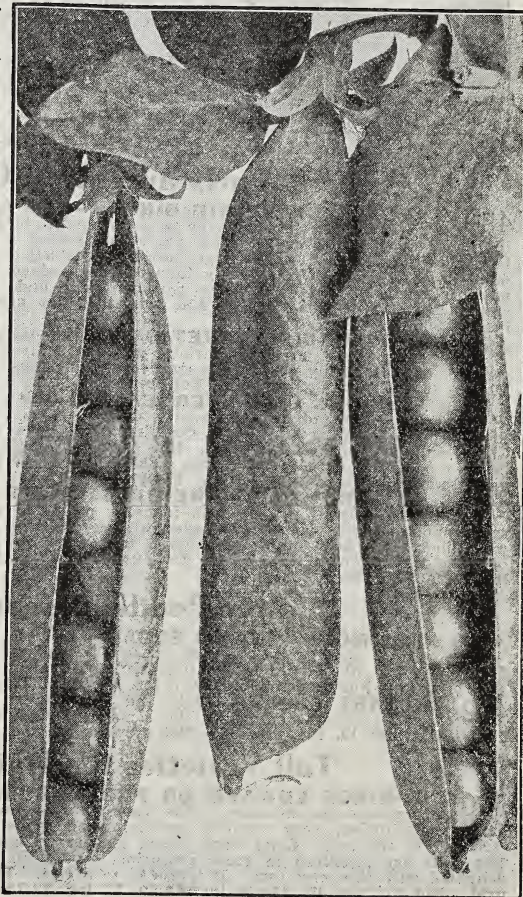
CULTURE—Peas mature earlier in a light, rich soil; for the general crop a moderately heavy soil is best. Commence sowing the early varieties as soon as the ground can be worked, continue for a succession every two weeks until June. It is a good plan to sow the early, second early and late varieties at the same time for succession. One lb. for 50 feet of drill, 2 to 3 bushels per acre.

For first early sowing of Dwarf varieties plant F. S. & N. Co's. Early Six Weeks, Little Marvel and Potlatch; Medium Tall varieties, Eclipse and Thomas Laxton; Tall Late varieties, Champion of England and Prince Edward.

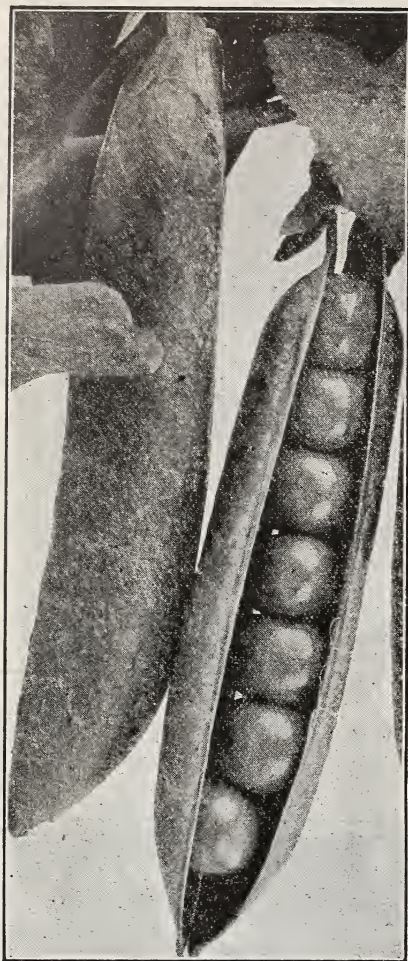


Inoculate your Pea Seed with Nitragin if you want strong healthy plants that produce big crops. Most soils lack the bacteria necessary for the formation of root tubercles. You can supply these by applying Nitragin Bacteria to the seed before planting. Nitragin is the most effective, convenient and inexpensive means of inoculating. Nitragin is shipped in ventilated tin boxes. The package never breaks, never freezes and is simple to use. It is clean and wholesome. It is practical as soil is the natural home for nitragin gathering germs. Garden Size for Peas, Beans, and Sweet Peas inoculates from one ounce to 8 lbs. of seed, 20c, postpaid.

*Farmer Seed & Nursery Co.,
Your Carter's Early Eight Weeks are only Seven Weeks as we had Peas from them both years in only seven weeks and all the seeds were better than your ads claimed for them. I am well pleased with all the seeds I have received.
W. S. Merrit, Twin Valley, Minnesota.*



Thomas Laxton.



Potlatch.

Extra Early Wrinkled Peas—Cont.

460. ★THOMAS LAXTON—Height 3 to 3½ feet. An early wrinkled variety of great merit. Vine similar to that of Gradus, but darker in color. Pods are large, long, with square ends similar to the Champion of England. The peas are very large, fine colored and unsurpassed in quality. These qualities make it one of the most popular sorts for the market and home garden. Large pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 25c, lb. 40c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.50, 15 lbs. \$3.75.

Dwarf Extra Early Wrinkled Varieties.

470. ★GIANT LAXTONIAN—The New Dwarf Gradus Pea. Height about 16 inches. This is the largest podded early dwarf pea in existence, requiring no support. Pods are as large as Telephone, well filled with eight to ten large peas of delicious flavor. It is a true Marrowfat Pea, having the richness and unsurpassed quality of the best late Marrowfat varieties. The vines are vigorous, producing heavy crops. Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 25c, lb. 45c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.75, 15 lbs. \$4.50.

471. F. S. & N. CO'S LITTLE MARVEL—Height 15 inches. The vines grow very even and uniform, and produce good sized pods very abundantly, frequently in pairs. Pods are very well filled with delicious deep green peas and the crop is ready for use as soon as American Wonder and is more productive. Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 25c, lb. 45c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.75, 15 lbs. \$4.50.

472. AMERICAN WONDER—Height 12 to 15 inches. An old variety, well known and highly prized for its flavor and quality, which are of the very best. Of dwarf, robust habit and bearing in abundance good sized, well filled pods. In great demand for the home garden. Large pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 25c, lb. 40c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.50, 15 lbs. \$3.75.

473. NOTT'S EXCELSIOR—Height about 15 inches. As hardy as the earliest market sorts, but equal to the Little Gem. In quality it surpasses that variety and the American Wonder and is as early as the latter. The pods are about three inches long and each pod contains from six to eight large peas which are tender and of very fine flavor. Large pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 25c, lb. 40c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.50, 15 lbs. \$3.75.

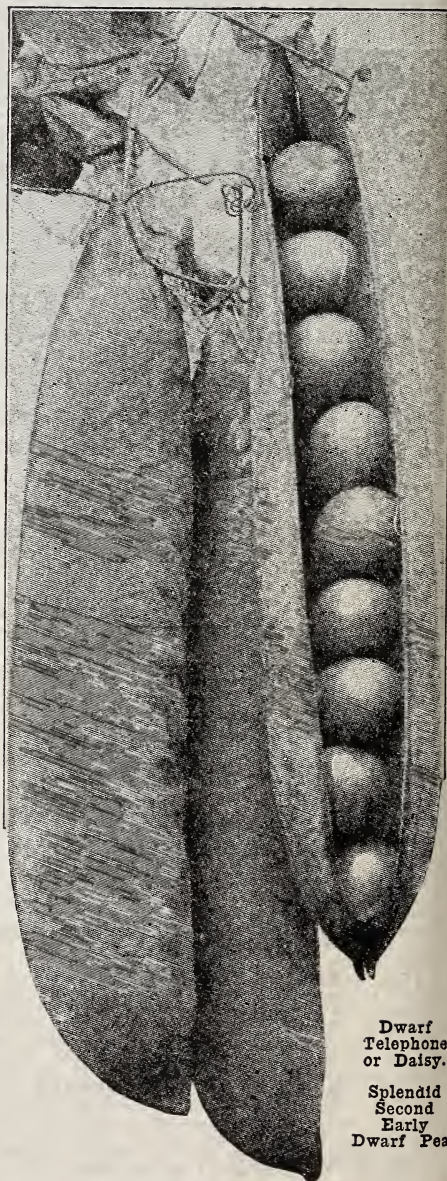
474. PREMIUM GEM—Improved Little Gem. Height 15 to 18 inches. A trifle later than American Wonder; it is, however, a better yielder. Pods are 2½ to 3 inches long and are well filled with a fine quality of wrinkled peas. Large pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.25, 15 lbs. \$3.50.

Farmer Seed & Nursery Co.

This spring, I ordered all my garden seeds from you. I planted my Carter's Early Eight Weeks Peas the 19th of April. I am having my first picking for dinner June 14th.

Thanking you for such good seed, I remain,

Rev. A. J. Oliver,
Elk River, Minn.

Dwarf
Telephone
or Daisy.Splendid
Second
Early
Dwarf Pea.

Second Early and Main Crop Sorts.

480. ★POTLATCH OR BIG DINNER—This splendid variety ripens as early as Premium Gem, but the pods are much larger, usually borne in pairs and in the greatest profusion. Strong, vigorous vines of even growth, 18 to 20 inches in height, with luxuriant dark foliage, bearing pods 3½ to 4 inches in length, broad and pointed at the ends. No variety known will produce more pods, and no pods could possibly shell out better. Every gardener will find 'Potlatch' to be a profitable crop. Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 25c, lb. 45c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.75, 15 lbs. \$4.50.

482. HORSFORD'S MARKET GARDEN—Height 2 feet. A very fine, second early green, wrinkled variety, good not only for family gardens, but also for canners and especially for market gardeners' purposes. A most prolific bearer. Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.20, 15 lbs. \$3.40.

484. F. S. & N. CO'S EVERBEARING—Height 2½ feet. Vine stout, bearing an abundance of broad pods. If these are picked as they mature, and the season and soil are favorable, the plant will throw out new branches, bearing pods which will mature in succession, thus prolonging the season. The peas are very large, tender and of superior flavor. Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.25, 15 lbs. \$3.00.

486. ★DWARF TELEPHONE OR DAISY—Height 18 inches. Excellent second early dwarf pea with immense pods and peas. A magnificent sort. The self-supporting stout plants are loaded with large, bright green pods, which are always well filled, each pod containing from 8 to 10 peas of bright green color, tender and of delicious flavor. Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 30c, lb. 50c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 45c, 5 lbs. \$2.00, 15 lbs. \$5.25.

Edible Podded Sugar Peas.

491. MAMMOTH PODDED SUGAR—A late sugar podded pea. Vine 4 to 5 feet. Quality the best of sugar peas. Pods 5 to 6 inches long, thick and fleshy. Cooked like string beans, they are a delightful dish. Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 25c, lb. 45c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.75, 15 lbs. \$4.50.

492. DWARF SUGAR—Early and productive. Pods broad, flat and crooked, and cooked when young the same as string beans; sweet and tender. Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 25c, lb. 40c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.50, 15 lbs. \$3.75.

Tall Varieties for Main Crop.

500. ★PRINCE EDWARD OR PRODIGIOUS—One of the finest main crop varieties in existence. The vine is of strong growth, branching habit and hardy constitution, very prolific, producing big pods which are full of large peas right up to the end. Color dark green, and flavor unsurpassed, very rich and sweet. The pods are produced in great profusion, mostly in pairs. Every gardener will be delighted with this new sort. Height 4½ to 5 feet. Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 25c, lb. 40c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.50, 15 lbs. \$3.75.

Tall Varieties For Main Crop-Continued.

501. QUITE CONTENT—Pods longer and larger than those of any other pea in cultivation. No pea of modern times has attracted so much attention as Quite Content; it is the finest exhibition pea ever seen and has won more prizes than any other variety. 5 to 6 feet high. This grand new pea bears pods measuring from 6 to 7 inches in length and containing 10 to 12 large, wrinkled peas which are of the finest table quality. Quite Content is a late variety and has dark green foliage; the pods, also dark green, hang mostly in pairs, and are borne in great profusion. It is a pea with which everybody—the grower on account of its great productiveness and high market value, the consumer on account of its exquisite table qualities—should be "Quite Content." Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 25c, lb. 45c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.75, 15 lbs. \$4.50.

503. ALDERMAN—(Also called Improved Telephone and Admiral Dewey). Height 4 to 5 feet. The vines are remarkably healthy and vigorous, producing an abundance of pods of immense size, quite often measuring 6 inches in length, which are well filled with sweet and tender peas of the largest size. Foliage, vines and pods are of a rich dark green color. As a heavy cropper it beats all late varieties. Extensively grown by market gardeners. Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 25c, lb. 40c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.50, 15 lbs. \$3.75.

505. CARTER'S TELEPHONE—Height 4 feet. On account of its beautiful large pods and high quality, one of the leading peas with market gardeners. Vines are vigorous and produce an abundance of very large pods, filled with immense peas, which are tender, sweet and of excellent flavor. Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 25c, lb. 40c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.50, 15 lbs. \$3.75.

506. CHAMPION OF ENGLAND—Height 5 feet. Although this is one of the oldest of the tall growing late peas, it is universally admitted to be one of the richest and best flavored varieties. The vigorous vines produce large pods of luscious peas in the greatest abundance. Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 25c, lb. 40c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.50, 15 lbs. \$3.75.

507. WHITE MARROWFAT—Height 3½ feet. A very heavy yielding, late variety. Pods large and well filled. Vines hardy, vigorous and robust. The dry peas are of large size and excellent for cooking. Pkt. 5c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 25c, 5 lbs., \$1.00, 15 lbs. \$2.25.

FIELD PEAS.

494. CANADA YELLOW—The dry peas are of good size and excellent for cooking. Succeeds well most anywhere and is very prolific. Pkt. 5c, ½ lb. 15c, lb. 25c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 20c, 5 lbs. 75c. For prices on larger quantities see Farm Seed Department.

PEANUTS.

514. EARLY SPANISH—Earliest variety. Best for the North.

515. LARGE VIRGINIA—The heaviest yielder, but a little later maturing than Early Spanish.

Prices for both varieties. Large packet 10c, lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.25.

TOBACCO.

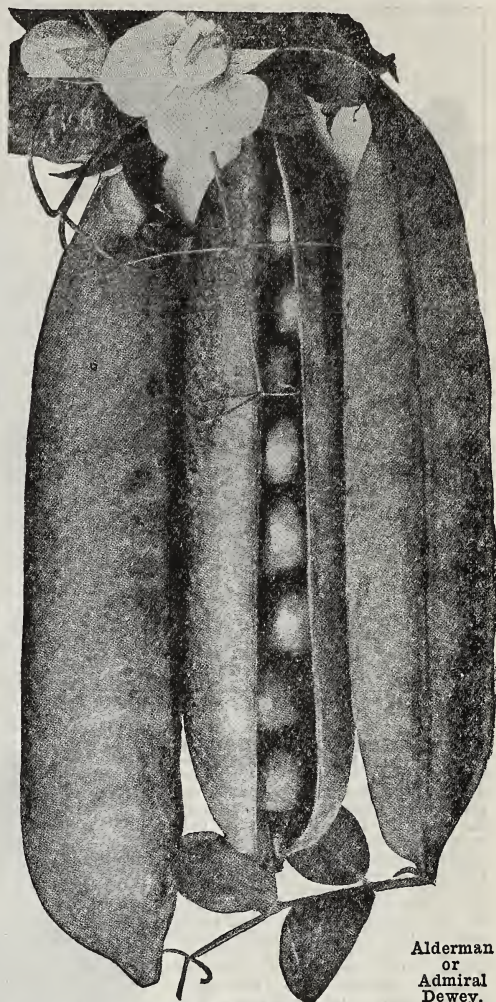
518. LARGE HAVANA—Very early, yields well and is of fine quality. Pkt. 10c, ½ oz. 25c, prepaid.

519. CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF—Best known and most planted sort; very hardy. Pkt. 10c, ½ oz. 25c, prepaid.

520. WHITE BURLEY—A greatly improved type, has very large, wide leaves. Pkt. 10c, ½ oz. 25c, prepaid.

521. MIXED VARIETIES—Makes a wonderful blend. Pkt. 10c, ½ oz. 20c, prepaid.

Inoculate with Nitragin to stimulate growth of Peas. Garden size 20c. Full directions on every package.



Alderman
or
Admiral
Dewey.

RADISHES.

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill, 8 to 10 pounds per acre. For first crop sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, and every two weeks throughout the season, for succession. A warm, sandy loam is the best. Sow in drills 10 to 12 inches apart. The winter varieties should be sown in July and August. Take them up before severe freezing and store in sand in the cellar or in a pit, where they will keep tender and crisp all winter.

525. EARLY SCARLET TURNIP—A round, red, turnip-shaped radish, with a small top and of very quick growth. A very early variety, deserving general cultivation on account of its rich color and crisp, tender flesh. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.20, prepaid.

526. EARLY SCARLET TURNIP WHITE TIP—A most popular and attractive variety, a great favorite in many large markets. The radish is a bright scarlet with a white tip, and of a beautiful shape; flesh white, crisp and finely flavored. Our strain always produces radishes of fine scarlet color with a distinct white tip. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.20.

527. F. S. & N. CO'S EARLIEST ERFURT—The earliest variety, of excellent quality. The roots are small, nearly round, of bright scarlet color, with very small tops; the flesh is white, crisp and tender. Fine for outdoor growing and one of the best varieties for forcing, being fit for table in 16 to 20 days. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25, prepaid.

528. NON-PLUS-ULTRA—A very fine extra early forcing variety of dark scarlet color and globular shape. Always crisp and tender. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25.

529. F. S. & N. CO'S SPARKLER—This radish is very popular on account of its beautiful color, its quick growth and fine table qualities. The color of the Sparkler is bright scarlet with a large white tip, covering fully one-third of the roots. This variety has small tops, and is equally as well adapted for forcing in frames as for growing outdoors. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.20, prepaid.

530. EARLY SAXA—The earliest of all forcing radishes. Round, bright scarlet, with the smallest possible tops. Exceptionally crisp and tender and of fine flavor. An excellent early market variety. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 40c, 1 lb. \$1.25, prepaid.

Farmer Seed & Nursery Co.,

We have ordered garden seed from you for years and have found them very satisfactory. We raise more vegetables than we can use, always canning a good winter's supply and seldom buy anything in that line. I find that the Champion of England Pea usually bears all summer and have peas in all sizes until winter sets in.

Leo Ward, Grand Rapids, Minn.



Early Scarlet Turnip.

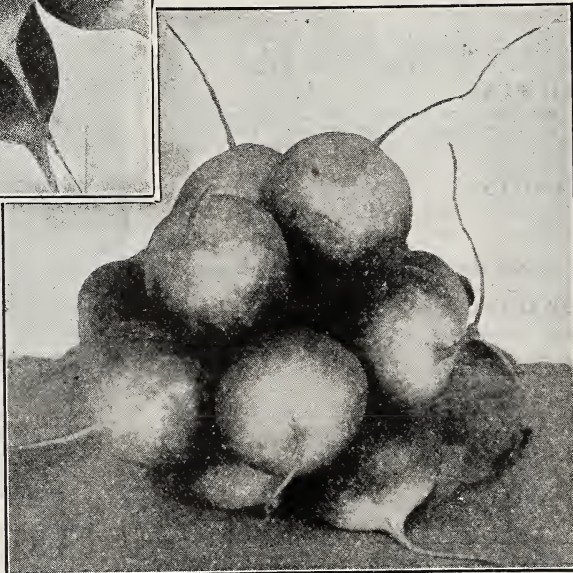
RADISHES.



French Breakfast.

535. ★IMPROVED EARLY SCARLET GLOBE—

The leading variety of radishes with market gardeners; equally as good for forcing in greenhouses or hot beds as for open garden culture. Almost exclusively grown by market gardeners near the Twin Cities. A very handsome radish of rich, bright scarlet color and oval shape, with very small tops; the flesh is delightfully crisp, juicy and tender. An extra early variety, fit to be pulled in about three weeks. Our strain was selected with the greatest care as to size, shape, color and earliness, was grown from transplanted roots and is fully equal, if not superior to any other stock of this variety. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.20, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 5 lbs. \$4.50, 10 lbs. \$8.00.



F. S. & N. Co.'s Sparkler.
Description on Page 29.

536. ROSY GEM OR SCARLET TURNIP WHITE TIP FORGING—A very beautiful variety of deep scarlet color, with a large white tip; earlier than the Scarlet Turnip White Tip; a very popular market sort for forcing as well as outdoor planting. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.20, prepaid.

538. ★FRENCH BREAKFAST—A quick growing, medium sized radish, oblong in shape; color a beautiful scarlet, except near the tip where it is pure white. A splendid variety on account of its excellent quality and attractive color. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.10, prepaid.

540. F. S. & N. CO'S CRIMSON GIANT—This radish differs from all other forcing varieties hitherto in cultivation inasmuch as its roots attain more than double the size without getting pithy or hollow. It is very early notwithstanding its size. Color crimson; flesh pure white and of the best quality. Fine for outdoors and forcing. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.50, prepaid.

542. MIXED RADISHES—One sowing will produce a variety of delicious radishes the entire season. Our mixture contains early, summer and winter varieties; all kinds, colors and styles, a large assortment. They will become ready for the table early, medium and late. You always have some that are just right, sweet, tender and juicy. This mixture is for a small garden, where space is limited and one sowing does for the whole season. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 50c.

544. ALL SEASONS OR ROUND SCARLET CHINA—A most satisfactory radish, especially for late planting, round, bright scarlet in color and of exceptional flavor. Always crisp and tender, never gets woody during a droughty season. It is without doubt just as the name implies—the best All Season Radish in cultivation. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.25, prepaid.

546. ★F. S. & N. CO'S ICICLE

The finest white radish. Planted in the spring the radishes are ready for use in 20 to 25 days; their long, slender form and pure paper-white skin make them most attractive. The flesh remains crisp and tender until the roots attain a large size. It is excellently adapted for forcing purposes as well as for successive sowing in the open ground. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25, prepaid.

547. EARLY LONG SCARLET, SHORT TOP—

The long, slender, handsomely colored roots are most attractive in appearance, crisp, brittle and of the choicest quality. They attain a length of 5 to 6 in. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.10.

551. WHITE STRASSBURG—

Larger in size and thicker than White Vienna. Keeps well, is a good market sort. Fine for summer planting. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

WINTER RADISHES.

Sow the seed the latter part of June, up to August first.

555. CALIFORNIA WHITE MAMMOTH—Long, white, of large size. A good keeper; flesh tender and crisp. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 90c, prepaid.

558. ROSE CHINA—Medium size, largest at the bottom, tapering abruptly to a small top; color deep rose. Flesh white, firm, and pungent. Fine keeper. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 90c.

559. LONG BLACK SPANISH—Keeps longest of all winter radishes. Skin black; flesh white, crisp, quite pungent. Grows 10 to 12 inches long and has a diameter of from 2 to 3 inches. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.10, prepaid.

560. ★ROUND BLACK SPANISH—Similar to Long Black, except in shape. Matures a little earlier. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.10, prepaid.

A TRIBUTE TO "FARMER BRAND" SEEDS.

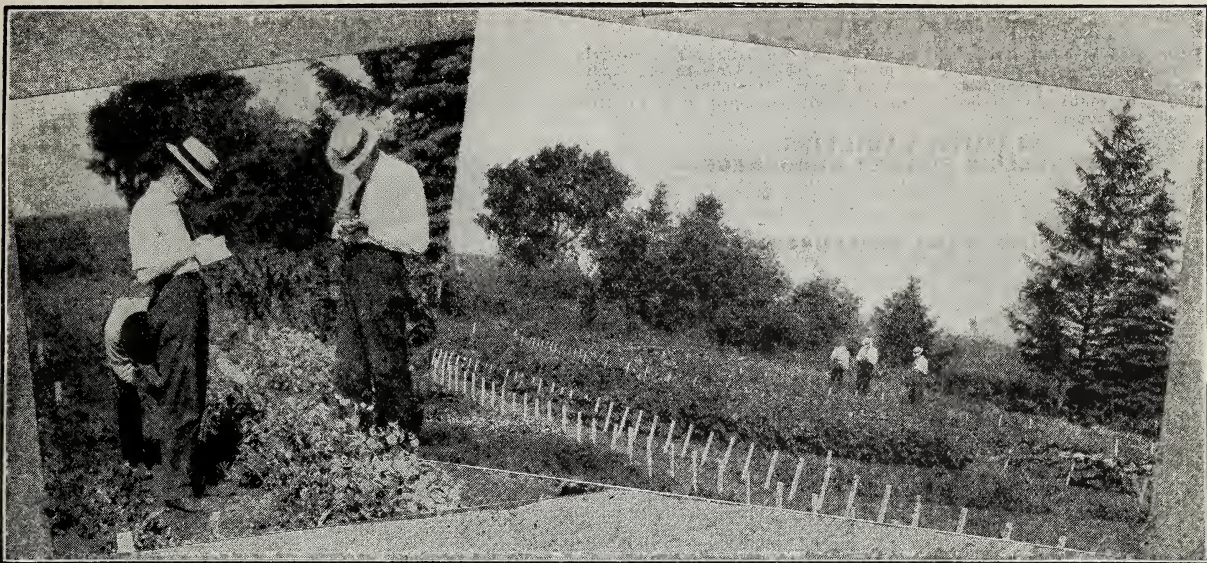
"Farmer Brand" Seeds, wherever they're known, North, South, East or West, at all times hold their own. Market gardeners for profit need never have fears. I've used "Farmer Brand" Seeds for just 19 years. Their price for fine seeds is not more than for poor, And I hope I may plant them full 19 years more. So growers for profit and growers for pleasure Plant "Farmer Brand" seeds—they'll yield you good measure.

Signed, C. H. Smith, Woodcrest Farm.

Mr. Smith is a successful enthusiastic gardener and livestock farmer living on the outskirts of Faribault and has been a buyer of "Farmer Brand" seed for over nineteen years.



F. S. & N. Co's Earliest Erfurt.



Checking the superior qualities of "Sure Crop" seeds growing in our trial plots.

PUMPKIN.

565. ★F. S. & N. CO'S SUGAR PIE—This is a small, sweet pumpkin that has made the New England States famous for their pumpkin pies, "like grandmother used to make." It is a very fine grained, most deliciously sweet-flavored pumpkin, and also a splendid keeper all through the winter. The fruits average about 10 inches in diameter, are of a round, flattened shape, deep orange-yellow color, and very attractive. Very prolific, succeeding splendidly in any location. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25, prepaid.

F. S. & N. Co's
Sugar Pie



567. JAPANESE PIE—Skin deep green with dark stripes; seeds are marked with curious indentations resembling the characters of the Chinese alphabet. Medium size, early, very finest quality; good keeper. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.50, prepaid.

568. ★QUAKER PIE—Oval in shape, and of a creamy white color inside and out; the flesh is fine grained and rich flavored, and makes superior pies. It is an excellent keeper. Early and very productive. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.50, prepaid.

571. LARGE SWEET CHEESE—Of large size, flat shape, early and productive. Well flavored and sweet; good for pies and for canning, as well as for stock feeding. Skin orange red; flesh yellow. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

572. CONNECTICUT FIELD—An immensely productive, large orange colored field pumpkin, usually grown for stock feeding, but also making good pies. Oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 20c, lb. 65c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 5 lbs. \$3.00, 10 lbs. \$5.00.

573. KENTUCKY FIELD—Of large size, about two feet in diameter, round, flattened, hardy and productive. A fine sort for family and market use. Oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c, lb. 65c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 5 lbs. \$3.00, 10 lbs. \$5.00.

574. MAMMOTH KING OR JUMBO—Form like that of an immense nutmeg musk melon with depressed ends slightly ribbed; the fruits sometimes grow three feet or more in diameter and weigh over 100 lbs. Have salmon colored skin and bright yellow flesh, fair quality; good winter food for stock. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.50, prepaid.

575. MAMMOTH TOURS—Of immense size, often weighing over 100 pounds; oblong; skin green. Good sort for exhibition and for feeding stock. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.50, prepaid.

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT ROOTS.

Rhubarb should be in every garden, as it affords the earliest sauces and pies in spring. Set roots out in spring or fall in rows four feet apart. Price: Extra strong 2 year old roots, each 15c, 3 for 35c, 12 for \$1.00, postpaid.

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT SEED.

Succeeds best in deep rich soil. Sow in spring in drills, cover one inch. Thin plants to six inches apart. Transplant in autumn or spring to permanent beds.

580. LINNAEUS—Very early sort, fine quality. The standard variety, which is unsurpassed for quality, popular for home use. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25.

581. RED WINE—Larger than the above, a good seller in all markets; of excellent quality. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.40, prepaid.

SPINACH.

Succeeds best on rich, well drained soil. Sow early in spring one inch deep, in rows 12 to 15 inches apart. For succession sow every two weeks until June. For early spring use sow in August and cover over winter. One ounce of seed for 100 foot row; 12 to 15 pounds per acre, or 30 pounds broadcast.

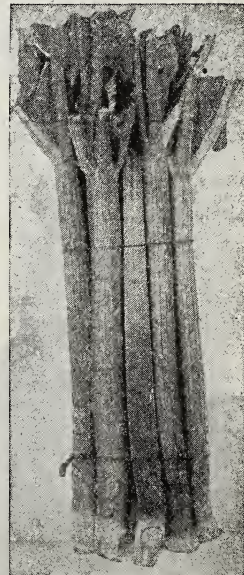
585. ★F. S. & N. CO'S GIANT FILLBASKET—A new variety introduced from the old country. The plants form large bushes with dark, glossy green leaves, very thick in texture. A quick grower, furnishing enormous quantities of tender leaves; of finest flavor when cooked. Suitable for early and late plantings. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 20c, lb. 60c, prepaid.

586. BLOOMSDALE SAVOY LEAVED—The earliest variety and one of the best to plant in autumn for early spring use. Plants of upright growth, with medium sized, dark green, pointed leaves which are crumpled or blistered like those of savoy cabbage. Used extensively by market gardeners. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 20c, lb. 50c, prepaid.

587. VICTORIA—The foliage is heavy, the broad, dark green leaves being of the true savoy appearance, and of the finest quality, but the feature that makes it of special use for market and family gardens is that it is still in prime condition from two to three weeks after all other varieties have run to seed. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 20c, lb. 50c, prepaid.

588. LONG STANDING—This excellent variety comes quickly to maturity and remains in condition for use much longer than any other sorts. The leaves are smooth and very dark, rich green. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 20c, lb. 50c, prepaid.

589. ★NEW ZEALAND (Everlasting Spinach.)—This sort is grown to supply the place of the ordinary spinach during the hottest months of the year, or in dry, arid localities, where the ordinary spinach does badly. Plant is very large, with thick, fleshy leaves of very fine flavor. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, prepaid.



Red Wine Rhubarb.

SQUASH.

Plant seed in extra fertile soil in the spring when danger of frost is past. The vining varieties should be planted in hills 8 or 10 feet apart each way, and the bush varieties from 4 to 5 feet. One ounce of seed for 25 hills. For running varieties 3½ to 4 pounds per acre; bush varieties require six pounds of seed per acre.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

595. ★GIANT YELLOW SUMMER CROOKNECK—This strain is equally as early as the common small-fruited variety, while the squashes grow to much larger size, measuring from 18 inches to 2 feet in length. A great favorite with market gardeners. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.20, prepaid.

596. EARLY WHITE BUSH SCALLOPED—The plants are of true bush growth, producing fruits early in the summer, which are clear, waxy white; excellent for table use. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.20, prepaid.

WINTER VARIETIES.

598. ★CHICAGO WARTED HUBBARD—The ideal winter squash for the home or the market. This strain of the well known Hubbard was produced by careful selection of large, dark green, very warted specimens of the old variety. The vine has a strong, robust growth. The fruits are large, handsomely shaped, with dark green, heavily warted skin and with flesh of bright orange yellow color, fine grained, dry and of sweet, rich flavor. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.35, prepaid.

599. HUBBARD—The original Hubbard; is similar to the above, but smoother and does not run quite so large. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25, prepaid.

597. BLUE HUBBARD—Without question this is one of the best fall and winter varieties; flesh bright, creamy yellow; fine grained, very dry, sweet and delightfully flavored; keeps splendidly throughout the winter. The shell is hard and heavily warted. Splendid for pies because of its sweetness and dainty flavor. Ripens in the fall and keeps as long as the other Hubbards. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.50.

600. GOLDEN HUBBARD—This is a true Hubbard squash, except in color, which is orange red. The fruits are very uniform in size, weighing from 6 to 8 pounds, and in shape are like the Hubbard. Although in condition for use much earlier, they are wonderfully long keepers. The flesh is a deep orange and uniformly so to the shell; it cooks very dry, is fine grained and well flavored. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.40, prepaid.

601. BOSTON MARROW—Second early, coming in about 10 days after the Bush and Crookneck sorts. Skin yellowish, very thin; the flesh is dry, fine grained, and of unsurpassed flavor. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.20, prepaid.

602. MAMMOTH WHALE—This is the "Jumbo" of the squash family and creates great attention wherever grown or placed on exhibition. It is an extra large fruited sort, frequently attaining more than 100 pounds in weight. The skin is of a dark olive-green, with stripes of a lighter tinge. Flesh firm and solid, beautiful orange yellow and of excellent quality. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.60, prepaid.

603. ★F. S. & N. CO'S DELICIOUS—This squash is particularly excellent in quality and is now considered by many even better than the Hubbard. It is a very early winter variety of medium size; shell moderately hard but very thin; flesh thick, fine grained and bright yellow in color. Even when immature this squash is in condition for use and is of very fine flavor. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.55, prepaid.

Giant Summer Crookneck.

604. MAMMOTH CHILI—Under special cultivation the fruits attain a very great weight and are of attractive appearance. The skin is smooth, and of a rich orange yellow; flesh very thick, fine grained and sweet. Very desirable for stock feeding and exhibition purposes. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.40, prepaid.

605. TABLE QUEEN—A new squash, second to none in quality and most popular with the housewife. You will be pleased, not only with the taste and cooking quality of this squash, but you get so many from each seed planted that it pays to plant a few seeds in your garden. The color is dark green.

The fruits are a nice size to handle, 6-8 inches long and 4-6 inches in diameter. Table Queen ripens in the fall. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 70c, lb. \$2.25.

606. NEW BANANA—This new Squash is a heavy yielder and the best all-purpose variety ever grown. Can be used when quite young and will keep splendidly for a winter squash. The color is grayish-green, shell soft, so that it can be cut with a knife. It grows from eighteen to thirty inches long and six to nine inches in diameter. It is very prolific, but a shy seeder. Flesh is of high color; entirely free from fibre or stringiness. Cooks up perfectly smooth and is of most delicious flavor. Yields well and is of such superb table quality that many growers will have no other for their own use. Matures rather late and should be planted early if very large fruits are desired. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.50, prepaid.

Mammoth Chili Squash Weighing 112 and 98 lbs. each.



Spinach, Giant Fillbasket.



Chicago Warted Hubbard.

SALSIFY OR VEGETABLE OYSTER.

One of the best winter vegetables, with the flavor of oysters. It may be cooked in a variety of ways, like asparagus, peas, etc. Salsify should be sown in drills, in light, rich soil, very early. The roots are perfectly hardy, and may remain in the ground all winter, but should be dug early in the spring.

592. ★MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND—An improved type of the Long White, producing roots of nearly double the size and weight of those of the old variety, and of very superior quality and delicate flavor. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 65c, lb. \$2.25, prepaid.

MAMMOTH COLLECTION

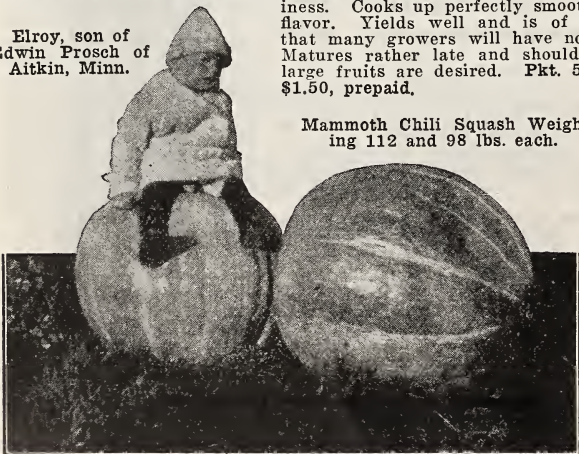
PUMPKIN, Mammoth King—Salmon.

PUMPKIN, Mammoth Tours—Green.

SQUASH, Mammoth Whale—Olive green.

SQUASH, Mammoth Chili—Yellow.

{ One ounce of each for 40c, prepaid.



Elroy, son of Edwin Prosch of Aitkin, Minn.

TOMATOES.

Tomatoes succeed best in well manured, light sandy soil. For early plants sow seed in boxes or hotbeds in March. When the plants are about two inches high, transplant to four inches apart each way. Set out of doors as soon as danger of frost is over. Transplant carefully, four feet apart each way, and cultivate well as long as vines will permit. To obtain early fruit pinch off the ends of the branches when the first fruit is set. Our seed stock is of the very best selection. One ounce of seed for 2,000 plants.

610. ★FARBIAULT D W A R F CHAMPION—This is a splendid improved strain of the old Dwarf Champion, and is unequalled in delicious flavor. Because of its compact and upright growth, enabling close planting, the Dwarf Champion has become a favorite with private gardeners, but the fruit is small and of poor quality. However, our new Farbiault Dwarf Champion produces fruits of mammoth size, about like Ponderosa, which are deep purplish crimson, firm, of rich sweet flavor, very meaty, and almost seedless. The plants grow 3 feet high, strong, erect and bushy, and bear very profusely. Pkt. 15c, ½ oz. 35c, oz. 60c, ¼ lb. \$2.00, prepaid.

611. ★SCARLET EXTRA EARLY JUNE—Our Extra Early June is earlier than any other sort without exception, ripening a week earlier than the Earliana. It is exceedingly productive and perfectly smooth throughout the season. The fruits are of large size for an early sort; of a deep glossy scarlet color; its flavor is all that can be desired; very meaty, with fewer seeds than any other variety. The fruit ripens uniformly all over, the stem end coloring up perfectly. Pkt. 15c, ½ oz. 35c, oz. 60c, ¼ lb. \$2.00, prepaid.

612. SPARK'S EARLIANA—Next to our Extra Early June this is the earliest smooth, bright red tomato of good size. The plants are compact in growth, with short, close-jointed branches, setting fruits very freely. They are fleshy, solid, and excellent for shipping purposes. Pkt. 5c, ½ oz. 20c, oz. 30c, ¼ lb. 90c, lb. \$3.00, prepaid.

614. ★"BURBANK"—One of our earliest Tomatoes. Has no open cavities and seeds are few and small, slices solid as beefsteak. Flavor unsurpassed for eating raw. Wonderful yielder.

Mr. Burbank's claim for this variety is that it is more resistant to blight and other Tomato diseases than any other kind.

Fruit, bright crimson, thick, solid, heavy, smooth, firm, medium to large in size, superior quality, unusually heavy and continuous bearer thruout the season; best keeper and shipper. The "Burbank" has one other unique and most remarkable quality which will be appreciated by those who like fresh sliced tomatoes for the table; unlike other tomatoes, the skin peels freely from the rich, firm flesh. Pkt. 15c, ½ oz. 35c, 1 oz. 60c, ¼ lb. \$1.75.

615. EARLY MINNESOTA—Considered of great value here in the Northwest. It is the earliest tomato to produce good marketable fruits. Fruits are of medium size, bright red in color and smooth; meat very solid, of fine flavor. Hardier than any other variety, succeeds everywhere. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, ¼ lb. \$1.00, prepaid.



Scarlet Extra Early June.

616. DWARF CHAMPION OR EXTRA EARLY TREE—Wonderfully productive; the dark reddish purple fruits are of medium size, very solid and firm. The vines are very strong and stiff, so that the plant needs almost no support. Very desirable for the home garden. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c, ¼ lb. \$1.30, prepaid.

620. CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL—The largest, smoothest and finest flavored second-early scarlet tomato in cultivation. The plants are of compact growth with dark green leaves and fairly loaded with fruit thruout the entire season. The large, handsome, bright scarlet fruits are very solid and deep thru, being almost round, and ripen right up to the stem, without any cracks or green core and have comparatively few seeds. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, ¼ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.50, prepaid.

621. JUNE PINK—The earliest large pink tomato. Grown very largely as an extra early sort for markets like St. Paul and Minneapolis, where pink sorts are preferred. Very similar to the Earliana, differing only in color. The fruit is of medium size, uniform, smooth, and attractively shaped, without cracks or green core; will average 2¾ to 3 inches in diameter, and 2 to 2½ inches in depth. Excellent for shipping purposes. A very productive variety. Pkt. 5c, oz. 35c, ¼ lb. \$1.10, lb. \$4.00, prepaid.

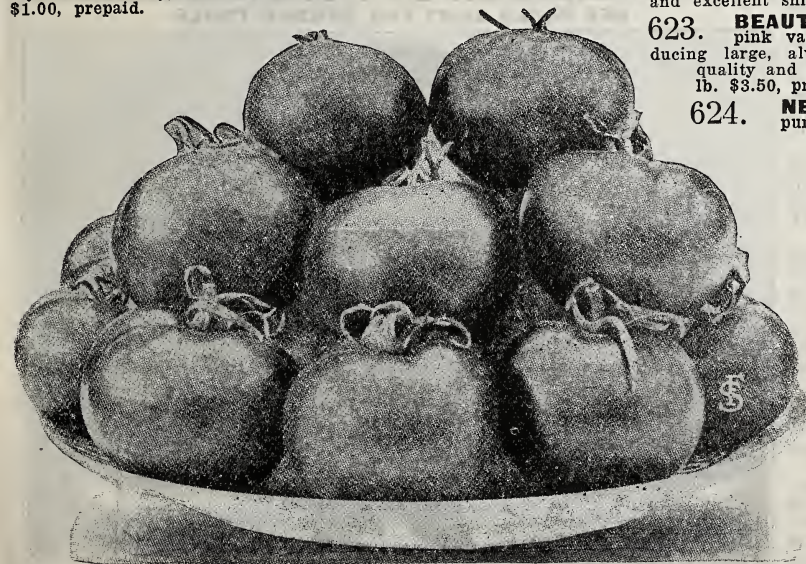
622. FAVORITE—A standard early variety. Fruits are large, smooth, bright red. Fine quality, a good yielder and excellent shipper. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, ¼ lb. 90c, prepaid.

623. BEAUTY—The standard large fruited, medium early, pink variety. A hardy, strong, productive grower, producing large, always smooth fruits of perfect shape, excellent quality and purplish-pink color. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, ¼ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.50, prepaid.

624. NEW GLOBE—A new and very attractive, large, purple-fruited variety of excellent quality. Fruits are of beautiful globe shape, very smooth, of delicate, mild flavor, and ripen earlier than most main crop sorts; fine for slicing. Pkt. 5c, oz. 35c, ¼ lb. \$1.10, prepaid.

626. F. S. & N. CO'S STONE—More largely grown than any other variety. Very popular with canners and market gardeners everywhere; we recommend this variety to all who want a large, smooth, late variety for the main crop. Fruits are of bright scarlet color, very large, round, slightly flattened and very smooth. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 80c, prepaid.

628. ★"JOHN BAER"—A splendid early tomato of recent introduction, producing beautiful, large, bright red, solid fruit early in the season. "John Baer" produces excellent, solid shipping tomatoes which ripen early right up to the stem and is an enormous cropper, and when dead ripe will not burst. The color is a glistening bright red, and it has a mild, deliciously sweet flavor. Almost seedless, a marvelous stem setter, often having ten fruits in first cluster. It is solid and meaty and has just enough foliage. Will stand plenty of manuring without going to vine. Pkt. 10c, ½ oz. 25c, oz. 40c, ¼ lb. \$1.30, prepaid.



"John Baer."

TOMATOES—Continued.



Pearless Tree
Tomato.

635. BONNY BEST EARLY—Is fully 10 days earlier than Chalk's Early Jewel, and about as early as Earliana. It is a vigorous grower, enormously prolific, setting 12 to 15 smooth, round, globe-shaped fruits in the crown setting, and as a shipping tomato it is one of the very best, as the entire picking will grade in the same crate, owing to its remarkable evenness of size. **Bonny Best Early** in color is an intense, velvet glowing scarlet; ripens up evenly to the stem, without crack or black spot. We can highly recommend this tomato as an extra good market and home garden sort. Also good for forcing under glass. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c, prepaid.

636. CRIMSON CUSHION OR BEEFSTEAK—The fruit is of very fine appearance, very large, round and regular and of bright scarlet color; flesh solid and of the best quality, with but few and small seed cells. The plants are very productive. Very similar to Ponderosa, differing only in the color of the fruits. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, prepaid.

637. *PEERLESS TREE—It grows from ten to fifteen feet in height, and if planted early will begin to ripen its luscious fruit by July 4th and continue to bear heavy loads of same until killed by frost. The flesh is firm and solid, almost seedless, fine grained throughout and of the most delicious flavor ever found in a tomato. The fruits are of the largest size, weighing from 16 to 24 ounces. One well developed plant will produce enough fruit for a small family the entire season, and every owner of a garden should grow this wonderful tomato. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40, prepaid.

638. *NEW COLOSSAL—An immense, very handsome variety ripening medium early. This will undoubtedly supersede the popular Stone Tomato as the leading market variety. It is bright red, of truly mammoth size, often weighing 2 pounds and more, and round and smooth. The flesh is firm, solid, and of finest quality and flavor, with very small core, making it one of the best for slicing. As it is almost free from acid, it is most desirable for canning. Pkt. 15c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c, oz. 60c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00, prepaid.

639. GIANT PONDEROSA—The largest fruited tomato. A splendid variety for home use; quite free from acid, and very fine for slicing. It begins to ripen its fruit early and continues to bear until very late; fruit fairly smooth, with very solid flesh, of sweet flavor, almost seedless, and of immense size, frequently weighing over two pounds; color deep purple. Vines vigorous and very productive. Is by many considered to be the finest flavored tomato in existence. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, prepaid.

640. GOLDEN QUEEN—Best large yellow variety. The superior flavor of the large yellow varieties is bringing them into favor as a table fruit. Ripens very evenly; fruit is smooth, of good quality and fine flavor. Fine for the home garden and a good yielder. Pkt. 5c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.15, prepaid.

641. PEACH—The fruit is of uniform size, resembling a peach in shape, size and color. It is a profuse bearer until killed by frost, and has an agreeable, very fine mild flavor. It is desirable for eating from the hand, as well as for canning. Pkt. 5c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, prepaid.

642. GOLDEN PONDEROSA—A valuable novelty for the home garden. It is of the same size and shape as the well known Ponderosa, but beautiful golden yellow in color. This variety is especially attractive for salads and slicing, served with the red Ponderosa. The superior flavor and quality of the large fruited yellow varieties is bringing them into popular favor as table fruit. Our new Golden Ponderosa is without doubt the best of this class, and should have a trial in every garden. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c, oz. 40c, prepaid.

SMALL-FRUITED TOMATOES.

The fruits of these are largely used for making fancy pickles, preserves, etc.

646. Pear Red Pkt. 5c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.
647. Plum Red Pkt. 5c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.
649. Pear Yellow Pkt. 5c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.
650. Plum Yellow Pkt. 5c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

653. STRAWBERRY OR HUSK TOMATO—(Ground Cherry). Plants of low-spreading growth and immensely productive. The small yellow fruits are each enclosed in a husk. Of very sweet flavor highly esteemed for eating, preserving, or making pies. Unexcelled when dried in sugar, like raisins or figs. The fruit is of a handsome yellow color and will keep until mid-winter. The diameter of the fruit is about one-half inch and the flavor suggests the strawberry. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, prepaid.

TOMATO PLANTS—See page 35.

SWEET, POT AND MEDICINAL HERBS.

Herbs require exceptionally well prepared seed beds. The soil should be sieved if possible, very fertile and have plenty of moisture until plants begin to appear.

660. CARAWAY—Grown for the seeds, which are used for flavoring. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, prepaid.

661. CHIVES—Used for seasoning. Of mild onion flavor. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c, oz. 90c, prepaid.

662. CORIANDER—Seeds are used in the manufacture of liquor and confectionery. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c.

663. DILL—Seeds have an aromatic odor and pungent taste. Is used for pickles. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c.

664. LAVENDER—An aromatic, medicinal herb. Much used to perfume linens. Pkt. 5c, oz. 60c.

665. MIXED HERBS—Used for both medicinal and flavoring purposes. Pkt. 5c, oz. 50c.

670. MINT, CURLED—For mint sauce and juleps. Crop Failure.

671. MARJORAM—The young, tender tops are used green for flavoring, or they may be dried for winter use for flavoring broths, dressings, etc. Pkt. 5c, oz. 60c, prepaid.

673. ROSEMARY—Leaves are used for seasoning. Oil from flowers used in perfumery. Crop Failure.

674. SAGE—The leaves and tops are used very extensively for seasoning. Pkt. 5c, oz. 90c.

675. SUMMER SAVORY—A hardy annual. The dried stems, leaves and flowers are fine for flavoring soups, dressing, etc. Pkt. 5c, oz. 50c.

676. THYME—The young leaves and tops are used for seasoning soups, in dressings, etc., and a tea made from the leaves is a remedy for headache. Pkt. 5c, oz. 50c.

Farmer Seed & Nursery Co.

Enclosed find 10c for which please send me 2 pkts. Earliana Tomato. We had these tomatoes last year and they sure did fine. We raised bushels of tomatoes from one packet. Please send me your catalog at once.

B. N. Berg, Marmarth, N. D.

Farmer Seed & Nursery Co.

I am late in sending my order for seeds this year—but hope you can fill it promptly. This is our 6th year using your seed and have found them so satisfactory.

Thos. E. Dugan, Mora, Minn.

SEE PAGES 86-87 FOR GARDEN TOOLS.



Giant Ponderosa.

TURNIPS.

One ounce will sow 125 feet of drill. Two pounds per acre in drills, three pounds broadcast. Turnips do best in a highly enriched sandy or light, loamy soil. Commence sowing the earliest varieties in April, in drills from twelve to fifteen inches apart, and thin out to six or eight inches in the row. For late or main crop, sow in July or August.

681. ★EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN—Similar to the White Milan, except that the roots are purple red on the upper portion. The Milan turnips are some of the very best extra early garden varieties we have. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.30, prepaid.

682. SNOWBALL OR WHITE SIX WEEKS—The earliest and most perfectly formed round white turnip. The roots are very uniform in size and shape, and have a short top and single tap root. The flesh is snowy white, solid, crisp and very sweet. It is of quick growth and suitable for first early as well as for late sowing. We highly recommend it. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 70c, prepaid.

683. WHITE EGG—A very popular and early variety, adapted for either spring or fall sowing. It is perfectly smooth, with a clear white skin and flesh, and grows half out of the ground. A very fine kind for table use, being of excellent flavor, mild and sweet. It is very attractive, as the roots look like huge white eggs. Early and very productive, 600 bushels having been raised to the acre as a second crop. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 70c, prepaid.

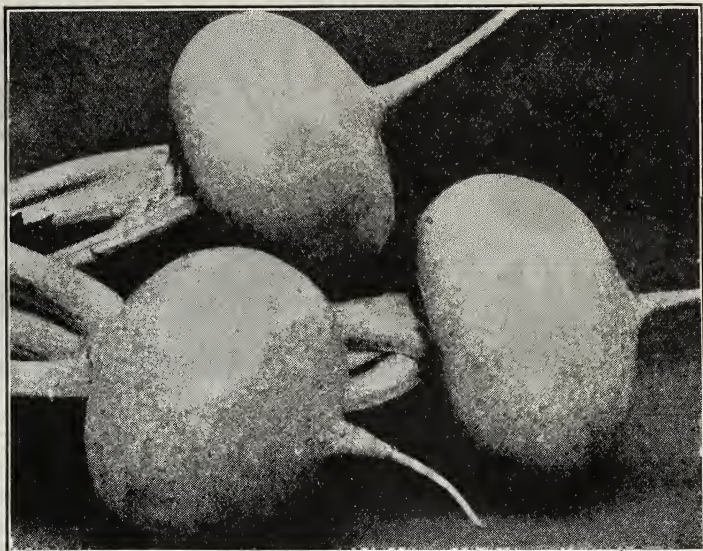
685. AMERICAN PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE—This is the most popular of all market turnips. Roots are of globular shape, and good size, and in appearance are the best of all varieties. The flesh is firm, fine grained, white and of most excellent flavor. It is a fine keeper and as desirable for table as for stock. An immense producer. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 70c, 5 lbs. at 65c per lb., prepaid.

686. ★EARLY PURPLE TOP STRAP LEAVED—The most extensively used flat variety. Quite early, only about a week later than the Milan or Snowball. Roots flat, medium sized, of purple or dark red color above the ground and white below; flesh white, fine grained and tender; leaves few, upright in growth. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 70c, 5 lbs. at 65c per lb., prepaid.

687. NEW DANISH BORTFELDER—This splendid turnip, only recently introduced, has proven itself to be far superior to all others in flavor—it being more delicate and sweet in this respect than the other varieties. It is globe shape, yellow type of medium size, with a pale yellow flesh. Produces very hard firm roots and is an excellent keeper. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 20c, lb. 65c, prepaid.

689. GOLDEN BALL—A most delicate and sweet yellow fleshed turnip of excellent flavor. Not of large size, but very firm, hard and keeps well. Fine table variety and preferred by many to the white fleshed sorts. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 20c, lb. 60c, prepaid.

F. S. N. Co., Warroad, Minnesota
I have bought garden and flower seeds from you for the last two years and will say I never had better vegetables since I started to grow a garden. I find you are honest and quick in your returns; I also find that the seeds are just as you represent them to be.
Mrs. Frank Thomas.



Early Purple Top Strap Leaved Turnip.

RUTABAGAS OR SWEDES.

They require the same culture as turnips but a longer season. For table use they are considered of better flavor and keep longer. PRICES: Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 70c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 5 lbs. \$3.25, 10 lbs. at 60c per lb.

695. BANGHOLM—An excellent variety, both in shape and quality. The roots are of large size, slightly tankard shaped, with small neck, few or no side roots and yield well. The skin is yellow with purple top. The flesh is yellow, sweet and solid. A splendid keeper.

696. BUDLONG'S IMPROVED—White, very sweet, of much milder flavor than any other sort; globe shaped, skin creamy yellow. A good keeper.

697. ★F. S. & N. CO'S IMPERIAL—The great prize stock. This grand variety cannot be too highly recommended, as no other sort will produce such handsomely formed roots and great yields. The best and longest keeper of all. It is neckless, very solid, of beautiful orange color, with a handsome purple top, and is the result of many years of careful selection.

698. ★IMPROVED AMERICAN PURPLE TOP—Our strain is remarkable for uniform shape and fine quality, and is a splendid keeper. The roots grow to a large size, have small tops, short necks, and smooth skin; flesh is beautiful yellow, fine grained, very sweet, tender and of excellent flavor. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 20c, lb. 60c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 55c, 5 lbs. \$2.50, 10 lbs. \$4.50.

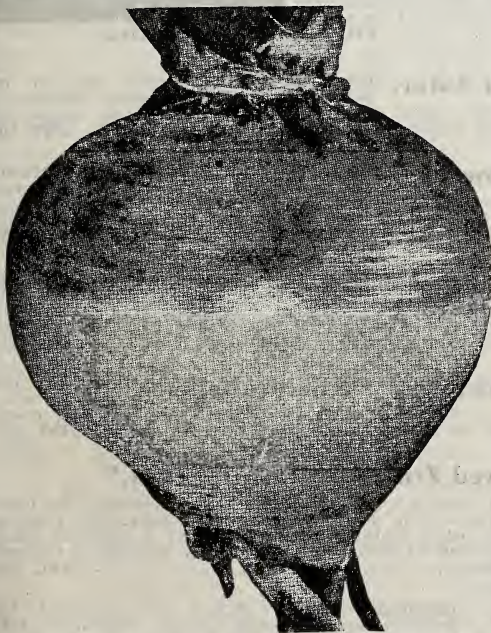
699. WHITE OR SWEET RUSSIAN—An excellent keeper and very desirable either for the table or for stock. The tops are small, with leaves cut at the edges. The roots are very large, nearly globe shaped or somewhat top shaped with small neck; color white with a shade of green or bronze at the top. Flesh white, very firm and sweet.

700. YELLOW MAMMOTH—A large size root of good shape, a heavy yielder and very hardy. One of the most profitable to grow. Keeps well.

VEGETABLE PLANTS.

We can supply good healthy transplanted plants of all the varieties listed below, in their proper season. Packing charges are included in the prices given. As soon as the transplants are taken from the flats in the greenhouse they are wrapped in moist moss and covered with oiled paper; they are then wrapped and mailed at once. Prices on plants in 1,000 lots are for seedlings. Prices quoted are transportation charges prepaid.

| | Dozen | 100 | 1000 |
|--|-------|--------|-------|
| ASTER PLANTS, Branching. Mixed Varieties | \$.60 | \$3.00 | |
| PANSY PLANTS, Giant Mastodon. Ready in April and May | .75 | 4.25 | |
| CABBAGE, Early. Ready in April and May. Jersey Wakefield, pointed head; Copenhagen Market, flat head. | .30 | 2.00 | 12.00 |
| CABBAGE, Late, Ready in June. Hollander or Danish Ball-head, Premium Late Flat Dutch | .30 | 2.00 | 12.00 |
| CAULIFLOWER. Ready in April and May. Snowball. | .35 | 2.50 | 13.00 |
| CELERY, EARLY. Ready in June. White Plume, Golden Self Blanching | .35 | 2.25 | 13.00 |
| CHIVES. Ready in April. Per bunch, about 1 doz. plants 30c. Per dozen bunches | 1.75 | | |
| EGG PLANT. Ready in May and June. Improved New York Purple | .50 | | |
| GROUND CHERRY. Ready in May and June. | .45 | 3.25 | |
| PEPPER. Ready in May or June. Bell or Bull Nose. | .40 | 3.25 | |
| SWEET POTATO PLANTS. Ready in May and June. | .40 | 2.25 | 13.00 |
| SAGE. Ready in May and June | .50 | | |
| TOMATOES. Ready in May and June. Earliana, Ponderosa, Faribault Dwarf Champion or Tree, John Baer. | .35 | 2.50 | 13.00 |



Improved American Purple Top Rutabaga.



Shasta Daisies.

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS.

The first requisite for a flower garden is good garden soil. Light friable loam, with enough sand to make it porous, is best. The soil should be spaded to a depth of two feet, and large quantities of well rotted manure mixed in. Pulverize carefully, and have the surface as fine, smooth and level, as possible. Do not plant seeds until ground is dry. Sow the seeds in rows, so the young plants may be easily recognized, and cover with finely pulverized soil, not more than four to six times the diameter of the seeds. Very fine seed should be barely covered with sifted soil, and protected from the sun and heavy rains by burlap or green branches. If necessary, water regularly with a fine spray. Keep the ground free from weeds, hoeing it after each rain. Hard seeds, which germinate slowly, should be soaked in warm, not hot, water for a few hours before planting.

There are three classes of flowering plants, Annuals, Biennials, and Perennials. Annuals bloom and die the first year, Biennials bloom the second year and die, and Perennials live from year to year. In this latitude, all Perennials should be protected during winter.

Special Discount on Early Orders.

In order to induce you to send us your garden seed order before March first, we offer a special discount of 20% on all orders for Flower Seeds amounting to 50c or more, at straight catalog prices. That means that, besides giving you better service from complete stocks, before our spring rush is on, we will give you 10c worth of seeds free, with every 50c worth you order. This offer does not apply to collections, nor to bulbs and plants. All other premium or discount offers are excluded.

PLEASE ORDER BY NAME AND NUMBER.

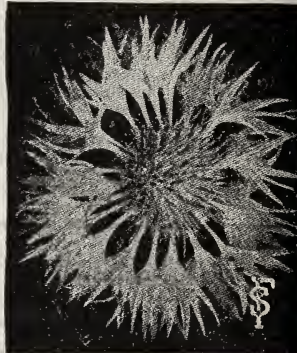
NOVELTIES FOR 1924.

1049. Snapdragon. "Bunch of Lilac." Our choicest novelty for 1924, is this wonderful new Snapdragon, of an exquisite lilacy purple. The plants grow taller than those of the Giant type, and the tall stalks are completely covered with very large flowers, closely placed on the stem. A very fine cut flower, unexcelled for massing and beddingPkt. 15c.

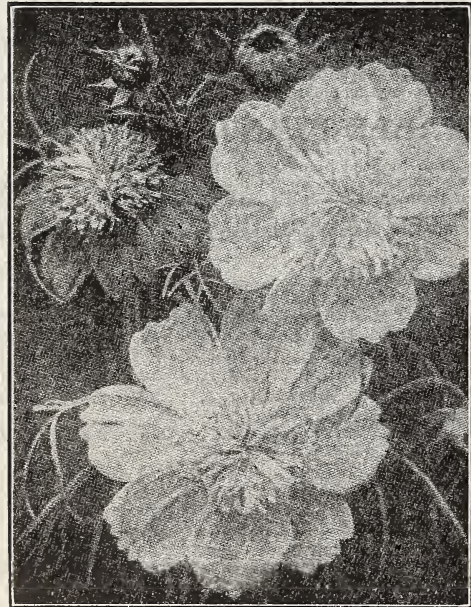
1263. Cornflower. Double Brick Red. (Centaurea Cyanus.) An attractive introduction in this popular class. Flowers are very large and double, and a lovely soft brick red in color. Plants are free flowering and will bloom all summer.....Pkt. 10c.

1264. Cornflower. Double Mauve. A companion to the above, and in our opinion, even more attractive. Plants are exceptionally clean and thrifty, and are covered from July until autumn with large fluffy flowers of soft rosy lilac. Very fine for bordersPkt. 10c.

1282. Basketflower. (Centaurea Americana.) This is not a new annual, but it is decidedly one of the best and most striking. Plants grow 3 to 4 feet high, and are well suited for massing and backgrounds, with their heavy greyish green foliage. The big feathery flowers, of soft lavender, are produced on long stiff stems, and are often four to five inches acrossPkt. 10c.



Cornflower.



Early Double Cosmos.

1170. Single Scarlet Aster. Gen. Joffre. A very fine Aster for cut flowers, with its daisy-like blooms of bright scarlet, with vivid golden yellow centers. The plants come into bloom with the Royal Asters, and are much branched and free flowering.....Pkt. 10c.

1354. Blue Lace Flower. (Didiscus). Also known as Queen Anne's Lace Flower. An exquisite variety for bouquets. Delicate feathery flowers of light lavender blue, are produced in clusters. Plants grow about 18 inches high and are of easy culture, requiring rich soil and a sunny locationPkt. 15c.

1314. New Early Double Cosmos. This handsome new Cosmos combines the beauty of the Double Crested Cosmos with the earliness of the single type. The plants grow about 3 feet high and produce masses of double flowers in pink, rose, crimson, and white. This Cosmos will bloom seventy days after planting. Mixed colors only.....Pkt. 15c.

1604. Ruffled Bronze Pansy "Mlle. Isabelle." A handsome new Pansy of the Mastadon strain, with flowers of huge size, many measuring 3 inches across, deeply frilled or ruffled. In color they are a rich bronze, a few being yellow.....Pkt. 25c.

1939. Dahlia Flowered Zinnia; "Illumination."

The flowers of this new zinnia average 5 to 6 inches across, and resemble the Giant Decorative Dahlia in form. The outside petals are broad, and apparently piled on top of one another, with inner petals folded or quilled, showing a touch of white. "Illumination" is an exquisite shade of deep rose. We consider this one of the very best novelties we have ever offeredPkt. 25c.

1290. Shasta Daisy. (Illustrated above.) Not a new perennial, but probably the most popular of all. We offer a very fine strain of seed this year, with flowers of great size, pure white, with broad petals and distinct yellow centers. Unexcelled for cutting and for borders.....Pkt. 10c.

ASTERS.

Asters will grow in any good garden soil, in a sunny, open location, but any extra care given them, in the way of cultivation, fertilizing, and watering, will result in much better blossoms. The soil should be well enriched with bone meal or other fertilizer, and finely pulverized. As a protection against aphid, stem rot and plant lice, add some wood ashes or air slaked lime to the soil.

The seed is generally started in hot beds or cold frames, in March or April, and the plants transferred to the garden when danger of frost is past, about the middle of May. Set the plants from nine to twelve inches apart in the rows, and have the rows about eighteen inches apart. Water the plants often, preferably at night. For root lice or cut worms, apply kerosene emulsion or tobacco water, a solution of tobacco soap, around the roots. For late Asters, sowings of seed may be made in the open ground, when danger of frost is past.

Our Asters are listed in order of their flowering season, Extra Early Express, Queen of the Market, and Royal, being very early; Crego's Giant Comet and Victoria are mid-season; King and Late Branching Asters are late, but produce the best flowers.

EARLY WONDER OR EXTRA EARLY EXPRESS ASTERS.

This is the earliest aster, coming into bloom even before Queen of the Market. Flowers are of the feathery comet type, and produced on straight stiff stems, which makes them valuable for cutting.

1156. White. 1158. Blue.
1157. Rose. 1159. Mixed.
1/4 oz. \$1.00, pkt. 10c; one packet of each: white, rose, and blue, for 25c.

QUEEN OF THE MARKET ASTERS.

The standard early aster, which, for evenness of habit and bloom, cannot be surpassed. The plants are of branching, spreading habit, about 15 inches high, with flat flowers, a trifle smaller than those of the Late Branching Asters.

1135. Crimson. 1137. White.
1136. Purple. 1138. Mixed.
1/4 oz. 50c, pkt. 10c, one packet of each: white, crimson, and purple for 25c.

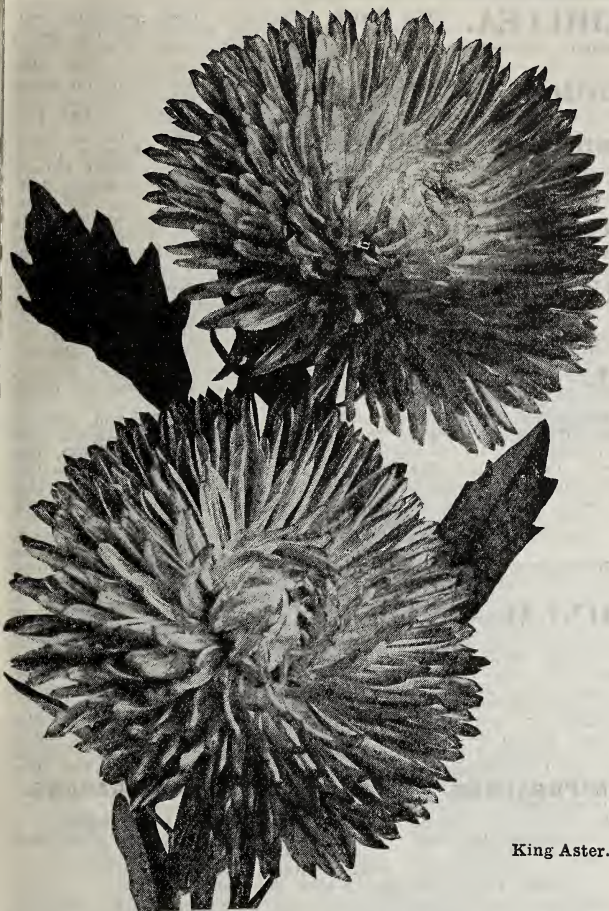
ROYAL ASTERS. This is the most beautiful of the early Asters, developed from the Giant Branching type. Plants are of dwarf branching habit, with immense globe-shaped flowers on long stems. They are of sturdy, vigorous growth, remaining in bloom a long time, and most satisfactory for bedding.

1125. Royal Rose. 1128. Royal Purple.
1126. Shell Pink. 1129. White.
1127. Lavender. 1130. Mixed.
1/4 oz. 75c, pkt. 10c, one packet of each of five colors for 40c.

1199. Collection of Asters, 20c.

One packet of each:

Early—Rose type: Royal Mixed.
Mid-season—Comet: Crego's Giant Comet, Mixed.
Late—Needle type: King, Mixed.



King Aster.

CREGO'S GIANT COMET ASTERS.

An improved strain of Comet Aster, bearing large fluffy blossoms, resembling chrysanthemums, often 5 inches in diameter. Comet Asters when cut, keep in good condition longer than almost any other variety.

1180. Pink. 1183. Dark Blue.
1181. Lavender. 1184. Carmine.
1182. White. 1185. Mixed.
1/4 oz. 75c, pkt. 10c, one packet of each of five colors for 40c.

Victoria Asters. A good variety for bedding and borders, as the plants are of even growth, rather dwarf, thickly branched, and extremely free flowering. They bloom from August to October. Flower petals are stiff, slightly quilled, forming heavy, compact blossoms.

1177. Mixed Colors, 1/4 oz. 75c, pkt. 10c.

KING ASTERS. This distinctive Aster is very popular and lasting qualities. Plants are of tall, branching habit, very free-flowering. The flowers are produced on long stiff stems, very large, with long narrow petals that are folded lengthwise, giving a quilled appearance.

1115. Crimson King. 1117. Violet King.
1116. Rose King. 1118. White King.
1119. Mixed Colors, 1/4 oz. 75c, pkt. 10c.

LATE BRANCHING ASTERS. I m m e n s e, h a n d s o m e flowers, often five inches across, on very long stems, making them the best for cutting. They bloom early in September, continuing until killed by frosts. If only one variety can be grown in the garden, our Giant Branching Aster is most apt to give results.

1100. Sensation Red. 1103. Purple.
1101. Mary Semple. Soft pink. 1104. White Perfection.
1102. Lavender. 1105. Mixed Colors.
1/4 oz. 50c, pkt. 10c.

One packet of each of above five colors for 40c.

1190. Early American Beauty Aster.

We can now offer an early strain of this handsome variety, suitable for this climate. This new Aster is of the same rich shade of cherry rose, and is produced on long stiff stems, making it the finest of all for cutting. Pkt. 25c.

1145. Hardy Perennial Asters. (M i c h a e l m a s D a i s i e s or New England Aster). Clusters of small daisy-like flowers, ranging from white to deep purple. They are valuable for the hardy border, as they furnish a brilliant patch of color when all other flowers have been killed by frosts. They thrive in any good garden soil, with plenty of sun. Pkt. 20c.



Royal Aster.



Giant Snapdragons.

AQUILEGIA. (Columbine). One of the prettiest hardy perennials, with long spurs, in a great range of colors. Start seed indoors or in cold frame, and transplant to rich, well-drained soil in half-shaded position.

1071. Rocky Mountain Columbine (*Coerulea*). Immense violet blue flowers with long creamy white spurs.....Pkt. 10c.

1072. Wild Honeysuckle (*Canadensis*). Flowers are red and yellow.....Pkt. 10c.

1073. English Long Spurred Hybrids. Giant flowering strain, in exquisite shades of blue, lavender, pink, and yellow.....Pkt. 15c.

1074. Arctotis (African Daisy). Tall growing annuals, with greyish green foliage, and flowers of bluish white, with deep blue centers. *Arctotis* is one of our best flowers for cutting. Seed may be sown outdoors in May..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c, pkt. 5c.

ASPARAGUS. Graceful house plants, with finely cut foliage, valuable for window boxes, hanging baskets, etc. Seed germinates slowly, usually in 3 to 8 weeks, and should be started in boxes, in a cool place.

1075. Plumosus Nanus. Very fine foliage, produced in long flat sprays. Pkt. 10c.

1076. Sprengeri. Of strong, rapid growth, with foliage resembling asparagus. Pkt. 10c.

1200. Balloon Vine. (*Cardiospermum*). Graceful annual climber, with pale green foliage, and small white flowers, which are followed by ornamental seed pods resembling small balloons. A most ornamental vine for covering fences, trellises, and porches. Oz. 25c, pkt. 5c.

1205. BALSAM. (Lady's Slipper). Favorite old-fashioned annuals, producing masses of tall bushy stalks, which are covered with bright colored flowers. Of easy culture, succeeding best in rich soil. Sow outdoors, and thin out plants in the rows. Mixed colors, red, rose, pink and white..... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c, pkt. 5c.

BALSAM APPLE AND PEAR—See *Momordica*.

1211. BEGONIA. (Vernon Everblooming). Popular bedding and house plants, which thrive equally well in sunny and shaded places, in rich garden soil. Valuable for their handsome waxy reddish foliage and orange scarlet flowers which are produced all season. Start seed indoors or in hotbeds.....Pkt. 10c.

1358. Bellis. (English Daisy). Dainty tender perennials which may be grown as annuals. Start seed indoors in March, and transplant outdoors in May. Small double daisies, in rose, pink and white, appear throughout the summer..... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 75c, pkt. 10c.

1213. Brachycome. (Swan River Daisy). Dwarf graceful annual, useful for borders and for filling in among shrubbery. Flowers are brilliant blue, daisy-like, with yellow centers..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c, pkt. 5c.

BABY'S BREATH—See *Gypsophila*.

BACHELOR'S BUTTONS—See *Centaurea*.

1020. ACHILLEA. (The Pearl). Extremely hardy perennial, valuable for cemetery and border planting, as it requires no attention. Covered from June until fall with clusters of small white double flowers.....Pkt. 10c.

1022. Abutilon. (Flowering Maple). One of the best plants for house culture, with showy foliage and pretty bell-like blossoms. Sow indoors, in spring, for flowers the next summer and winter....Pkt. 15c.

1023. Aconitum Napellum. (Monk's Hood). One of the hardest and handsomest perennials. Similar in habit and form, to the hardy larkspur, but with better foliage, which apparently is not affected by blight, and curiously shaped deep purple flowers, on long spikes. Thrives best in half shade, in good garden soil.....Pkt. 10c.

1024. Acroclineum. (Everlasting). Annual. Double rose or white daisy-like flowers, which are dried for winter bouquets. To dry, cut with long stems, tie in bunches, and hang them heads down, in a dry place, until the stems are stiff and dry..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c, pkt. 5c.

AGERATUM. A beautiful, showy, annual border plant, thriving in any climate and rather poor soil. Clusters of fuzzy fragrant flowers are produced from June until frost, if not allowed to go to seed.

1027. Blue Perfection. Dwarf plants with blue flowers..... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c, pkt. 5c.

1029. Album. White flowers..... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c, pkt. 5c.

ALYSSUM. Favorite hardy annuals, most popular for borders. Flowers are delicately fragrant, and produced in clusters on dwarf plants.

1031. Sweet (Maritimum). Fragrant white flowers.....Oz. 25c, pkt. 5c.

1032. Little Gem (Carpet of Snow). The best for borders; very dwarf, with masses of flowers until late in fall.....Oz. 50c, pkt. 10c.

1033. Lilac Queen. Delicate lavender flowers..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c, pkt. 10c.

Anchusa Biennials and perennials, noted for the vividness of their blue flowers, produced in loose clusters. Plants are of spreading growth, half hardy, and require protection here.

1040. Capensis. Biennial. Excellent for shady places, blooms in July and August. Pkt. 10c.

1041. Italica (Dropmore). The brightest of all blue flowers, blooms in July. Fine for massing in the hardy border.....Pkt. 10c.

ANTIRRHINUM—SNAPDRAGONS. Few annuals are as beautiful, or as suitable for both bedding and cutting, as Snapdragons. The plants are compact and bushy, and produce tall spikes of oddly shaped fragrant flowers, from June until late autumn. We offer two strains, the tall giant flowered, and the dwarf, large flowered. Seed may be sown outdoors, in May, or started in hotbeds, for early blossoms, transplanting outside in May.

1049. Bunch of Lilac. A wonderful new Snapdragon, with flowers of great size and beauty, closely placed on the long stem. Blossoms are an exquisite shade of lilacy purple, a color not previously produced in Snapdragons. The plants grow taller than the Giant type, and are excellent for massing.....Pkt. 15c.

GIANT SNAPDRAGONS.

1052. Nelrose. Deep rose.

1053. Pure White.

1051. Harmony. Orange, shaded rose.

1054. Mixed Colors.

HALF DWARF SNAPDRAGONS.

1055. Bonfire. Orange-red.

1059. Golden Queen. Deep yellow.

1057. The Fawn. Terra cotta pink, shaded yellow.

1060. Mixed Colors

Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c, 3 pkts. for 25c.



Double Balsam.



Calendulas.

Candytuft. (Iberis). A popular annual of easy culture, that is usually grown as a border plant. Seed should be sown broadcast, in light soil, when danger of frost is past. Successive sowings may be made for flowers until autumn. Plants are branched, each stem terminating in a flowerhead.

1240. Giant Empress. The best white variety, large flowering; good for cutting 1/2 oz. 25c, pkt. 5c.
 1241. Carmine. Crimson Rose. 1/2 oz. 25c, pkt. 5c.
 1242. Lavender. 1/2 oz. 25c, pkt. 5c.

CARNATION. (Dianthus Caryophyllus). This popular flower is loved for its spicy fragrance and rich, varied colors. Carnations are indispensable, both for indoor culture and for outdoor bedding. The flowers are large and longer stemmed than those of the hardy pinks.

1250. Chabaud's Everblooming. Large fragrant flowers, in many colors Pkt. 15c.
 1252. Marguerite Carnations, Mixed Colors. This variety begins to bloom a few weeks after sowing. Large blossoms, two to three inches across, deliciously fragrant. Pkt. 15c.

CENTAUREA. Popular old-fashioned annuals, known to every flower lover. They are of easiest culture and usually reseed themselves.

- GYANUS** (Cornflowers or Bachelor's Buttons).
 1265. Blue, Single 1/2 oz. 35c, pkt. 5c.
 1266. Rose, Double 1/2 oz. 35c, pkt. 5c.
 1267. Single, Mixed Colors 1/2 oz. 35c, pkt. 5c.
 1268. Blue, Double 1/2 oz. 35c, pkt. 5c.
 1269. Double, Mixed Colors 1/2 oz. 35c, pkt. 5c.

IMPERIALIS (Sweet Sultans). Handsome artistic flowers resembling the blossoms of thistles, borne on long, smooth stems. One of the very best flowers for cutting.

1275. Bluish Purple 1/4 oz. 35c, pkt. 10c.
 1276. Rose 1/4 oz. 35c, pkt. 10c.
 1277. White 1/4 oz. 35c, pkt. 10c.
 1278. Mixed 1/4 oz. 35c, pkt. 10c.

One packet of each of three above colors, for 25c.
DUSTY MILLERS. (White Leaved Centaureas). These are grown for the foliage, and are used for window boxes, edgings, flower beds, etc. Silvery foliage, finely cut Pkt. 10c.

CENTAUREA AMERICANA. (Basket Flower). Plants grow 3 to 4 feet high, with heavy greyish green foliage, and bear huge feathery thistle-like blooms of rosy lavender. One of the best annuals for massing and for cutting. Very beautiful and showy Pkt. 10c.

CALENDULA. (Pot Marigold). Annual. One of the best and showiest garden flowers. It is very easily grown from seed, in good garden soil, and produces an abundance of bright yellow and orange flowers from July until October. Sow seed outdoors, in May. Water freely.

1216. Lemon Queen. Similar to Orange King, with light yellow flowers 1/2 oz. 25c, pkt. 5c.
 1217. Meteor. Double yellow flowers, each petal striped with orange 1/2 oz. 25c, pkt. 5c.
 1218. Orange King. Immense double flowers of bright orange. 1/2 oz. 25c, pkt. 5c.
 1219. Double Mixed 1/2 oz. 20c, pkt. 5c.

CALIFORNIA POPPY—See Eschscholtzia.

CARDINAL CLIMBER—See Ipomea.

CASTOR BEAN—See Ricinus

CALLIOPSIS. Pretty, showy annuals, belonging to the Coreopsis family, easily raised from seed, thriving best in a sunny location. Flowers are yellow, richly marked and bordered with browns and maroons. Plants are of tall, bushy growth, with fine foliage.

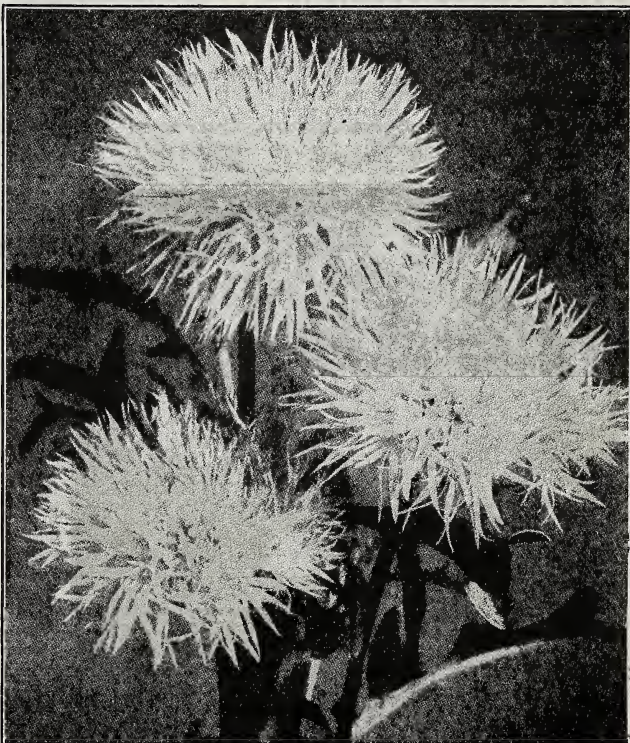
1222. Golden Wave. Large yellow flowers, with reddish brown centers 1/2 oz. 25c, pkt. 5c.

CAMPANULA. (Canterbury Bells). Very beautiful, old-fashioned biennials, which require winter protection here, as they are not very hardy. Seed should be sown early in spring, in hotbeds or boxes, in finely prepared, rich soil, and carefully watered when necessary. In May or June, the plants should be set out in the garden, with the expectation of having flowers in August, altho the plants do not always bloom the first season. Campanulas do best in a cool moist climate, of even temperature.

1225. Medium. Single, Mixed Colors. The old-fashioned variety, with large, bell-shaped flowers. One of the best flowers for cutting Pkt. 10c.
 1226. Medium. Double, Mixed Colors. Heavy, double flowers are produced on well branched plants. Pkt. 10c.
 1232. Calycanthema (Cup and Saucer Canterbury Bells). The most beautiful of the Canterbury Bells. The calyx is very broad and of the same color as the corolla, giving the flower the appearance of a cup and saucer. A free bloomer and a splendid plant for the border. Mixed Colors Pkt. 15c.

1235. Canary Bird Vine. (Tropaeolum Canariense). A graceful annual vine, with handsome foliage and small bright yellow flowers. Grows about ten to fifteen feet high, and does well in shady places. Requires the same care as nasturtiums. Oz. 30c, pkt. 5c.

1245. Canna. (Indian Shot). Showy bedding annuals, with broad tropical foliage, and tall spikes of brilliantly colored flowers, in many shades of red, orange, yellow, and rose, or combinations of these colors. Seed germinates slowly, and should be cut or soaked in warm water before planting. Warm rich soil is best. Transplant outdoors when danger of frost is past. Mixed colors Pkt. 5c.



Sweet Sultans.

CELOSIA. (Cockscomb). Showy annuals with bright foliage and oddly shaped flower heads of gold, scarlet and maroon. Easily raised from seed, thriving especially well in rather poor soil.

1255. *Cristata*. Dwarf, Mixed Colors. Flowers heads frilled and corrugated, like a cock's comb Pkt. 5c.
 1258. *Plumosa*, *Thompsoni Magnifica*. Handsome, ostrich feathered flower heads, ranging from burnt orange to deep purplish crimson Pkt. 5c.

CHILDSI. (Chinese Woolflower). One of the best and showiest annuals introduced in recent years. Plants grow about three feet high, and bear massive bunches of silky crimson flowers. Seed may be sown outdoors, when ground is warm, or started in hotbeds and plants set out in May. For house plants, to bloom in December, start seed in July or August.

1256. *Salmon Pink* Pkt. 10c.
 1257. *Crimson* Pkt. 10c.

CHRYSANTHEMUM. Handsome garden plants, especially good for growing in masses. The annual sorts produce flowers from June until killed by frosts, while the perennial sorts include many favorites, both in garden and house plants.

ANNUAL.

1286. *Evening Star*. Golden yellow 1/2 oz. 35c, pkt. 10c.
 1287. *North Star*. Creamy White 1/2 oz. 35c, pkt. 10c.
 1288. *Atrococcineum*. Rose and Maroon 1/2 oz. 35c, pkt. 10c.
 One packet of each for 25c.
 1285. *Mixed* 1/2 oz. 25c, pkt. 5c.

PERENNIAL.

1290. **SHASTA DAISY.** Huge white daisies, of heavy texture, with large yellow centers, borne on stiff stems. Plants are very hardy and free flowering, and usually seed themselves. One of the very best perennials for every purpose Pkt. 10c.

1293. **Cineraria.** (O a p e A s t e r.)

A favorite house plant, flowering in spring. Daisy shaped flowers in clusters, in all shades of blue, purple, rose and maroon, in gay combinations, are produced early in spring. Seed should be sown in finely prepared soil, composed of loam, leaf mould, and sand, and covered by one-eighth inch of sifted soil. The pots or boxes should then be covered with glass, until the young plants appear. Watering should be done with a fine spray. A cool location and good drainage are essential Pkt. 25c.

1302. **Cleome—Rose**

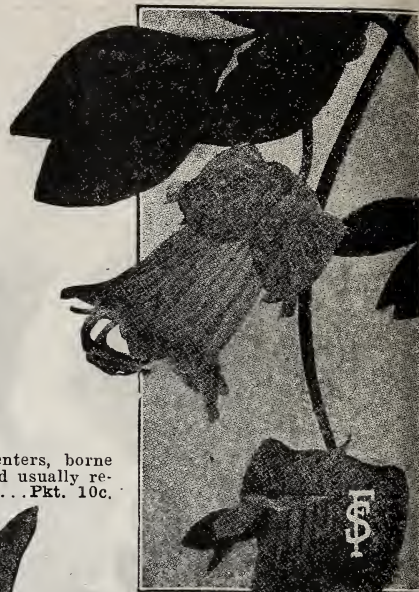
Queen. (Giant Spider Plant). A striking plant, 3 to 4 feet tall, each branch terminating in a large head of vivid rose flowers. One of the best plants for large beds and hot sunny places. Sow outdoors when weather is settled, thin out to give plants ample room to develop Pkt. 10c.

1303. **Cobea Scandens.**

(Cup and Saucer Vine or Cathedral Bell). A handsome, rapid growing annual, suitable for porches, arbors, and trellises. The flowers are bell-shaped, purplish lilac in color, and rather stiff and wax-like. This vine is always clean of insects. Start indoors, planting seed edgewise, and cover lightly. Transplant outdoors in May 1/4 oz. 25c, pkt. 10c.



Coreopsis.



Cobea Scandens.

1300. **Clarkia.** Attractive annuals, easily raised from seed. They do equally well in sunny and shaded locations, growing two feet high. Double flowers, resembling azaleas, are borne in leafy racemes. Very pretty for cutting. Mixed colors 1/4 oz. 50c, pkt. 5c.

1305. **Coleus.** Handsome annual foliage plants, valuable for bedding, window and porch boxes, and for house culture. Leaves of various shapes and outlines are brilliantly marked, veined and bordered with crimson, yellow, or deep purple Pkt. 15c.

1308. **Coreopsis.** (Gold e n G l o r y). Tall growing perennials, of vigorous growth and free flowering habit. They produce masses of bright yellow flowers on long stems, all through June and July, and if the dead flowers are cut off, they will bloom again in fall. Sow seed in August, for next season's flowering, or start indoors, in March 1/4 oz. 25c, pkt. 5c.

COSMOS. Beautiful annuals, which grow to a height of four to six feet, with feathery green foliage, and make a good background for lower growing annuals. Flowers are large and handsome, white, crimson, and rose, with deep yellow centers, and last a long time when cut. Seed may be started indoors, in boxes, and plants set out in May or sown in the open, late in May. We have discarded all late flowering Cosmos, because our seasons are too short to develop it here. The Early Cosmos flower early in August and continue until October.

1311. *Early Mammoth Crimson* 1/4 oz. 25c, pkt. 10c.
 1312. *Early Mammoth Pink* 1/4 oz. 25c, pkt. 10c.
 1313. *Early Mammoth White* 1/4 oz. 25c, pkt. 10c.
 1310. *Early Mammoth Mixed Colors* 1/4 oz. 25c, pkt. 10c.

NEW DOUBLE EARLY COSMOS. This new double early variety combines the beauty of the Double Crested with the earliness of the older single type, resulting in a most satisfactory garden flower. The plants grow about three feet high, forming a perfect bush massed with bloom, with flowers of good size, on long stiff stems. The Double Early Cosmos blooms in seventy days from planting time.

1314. *Early Double Mixed*, rose, white, crimson Pkt. 15c.

1319. **Cyclamen.** Rose shades. Very beautiful house-plants, with handsome heavy foliage and odd flowers of vivid colors. Seed may be sown any time in fall or winter, and often requires 2 months to germinate. Rich, sandy loam, plenty of water, good drainage, and a cool atmosphere are essential Pkt. of 10 seeds, 30c.

1642. **Chinese Lantern Plant.** (Physalis Franchetti). Very handsome ornamental plant, growing about 2 feet high, with broad foliage and many lantern-like fruits of orange scarlet, which hang from stiff stems. These may be dried and used for winter bouquets. ... Pkt. 10c.



Cineraria.



Double Dahlia.

DAHLIA. One of the most satisfactory late summer plants. The plants are tall and shrubby, good for massing in borders. Seed should be started indoors and plants set out in May or June. The tubers must be taken up in fall, and stored like potatoes.

1320. Double, Finest Mixed.Pkt. 15c.
1322. Single, Mixed. Handsome flowers with broad petals and bright yellow centersPkt. 10c.

1325. Datura Cornucopia (Horn of Plenty.) Showy half-hardy annuals, with large, trumpet-shaped flowers, creamy white inside and purple markings toward the edge. Sow outdoors, when danger of frost is past.Pkt. 5c.

1354. DIDISCUS. (Queen Anne's Lace). An exquisite old-fashioned flower that was exceedingly popular some twenty years ago, and which, through a greatly improved strain, is again a favorite. The stems are long and somewhat hairy, with fine foliage. The flowers are borne in clusters, and are light lavender blue. Plants grow 18 inches high, requiring rich soil and a sunny location.Pkt. 15c.

1355. Digitalis. (Foxglove). Tall, stately perennials that do well on poor soil, in a half-shaded position. They are planted extensively among shrubbery, and on shady hillsides. Delicate, thimble shaped flowers, of white, lavender and rose, with odd markings in the throat, are produced on tall, stiff spikes growing two to five feet tall. Start seed indoors, transplanting to the garden in May, or sow outdoors in August. Cover the plants well in fall. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c, pkt. 10c.

1356. Dimorphotheca. (African Golden Daisy) Very showy annuals from South Africa. Bushy plants of creeping habit are a mass of golden yellow daisies, with dark center and halo. Sow the seed broadcast, for borders, in a dry, sunny position. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c, pkt. 10c.

1357. Dolichos. (Hyacinth Bean.) Annual climber with large, deep green leaves and straight racemes of purple and white flowers, followed by ornamental seed podsOz. 30c, pkt. 5c.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA. (California Poppy). The state flower of California. Showy bushy plants grow about a foot high, with bluish green foliage, and produce vivid poppies from early summer until late in fall. The golden yellow sorts make an effective combination with the blue of cornflowers, larkspur, etc. Sow the seed outdoors, early in spring, and rake in lightly.

1360. Alba. Pure white $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c, pkt. 5c.
1361. Californica. The yellow California poppy $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c, pkt. 5c.
1363. Geisha. Large glistening flowers, bright orange inside, with outside of vivid scarlet. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c, pkt. 5c.
1364. Rosy Queen. Rosy pink $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c, pkt. 5c.
1366. Waller's Crimson. Carmine red $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c, pkt. 5c.
1368. Hybrid Mixed. This mixture includes all the new colorings, such as cream, rose, old gold, brick red, and many other shades and combinations. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c, pkt. 5c.

1370. Euphorbia Variegata (Snow on the Mountain). Handsome annuals for massing, with attractive foliage veined and bordered with white; inconspicuous white blossoms. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c, pkt. 10c.



Dianthus or Pinks.

DELPHINIUM. (Hardy Larkspur). A favorite perennial that should have a prominent place in every garden. The plants are of strong, healthy habit, growing from three to six feet high, with handsomely cut foliage. Exquisite flowers, in every known shade of blue, are produced on spikes growing two or three feet high, in June and July and if not allowed to go to seed again in August and September. Sow seed in hot beds, transplant when two inches high, setting the plants twelve inches apart. The soil should be rich, and carefully prepared, and in fall, coal ashes may be sifted over the plants, as a protection against the white grub. Plants should be staked when about two feet high.

1334. BELLADONNA. (Everblooming Hardy Larkspur). The best of all Larkspurs, and the freest flowering. Plants are very tall and thrifty, with immense spikes of clear turquoise blue flowers having a white eye.Pkt. 25c.

1335. Gold Medal Hybrids. The finest strain of mixed hybrids offered. Includes the best named varieties, and many new seedlings. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c, pkt. 15c.

1336. Formosum. Tall spikes of brilliant blue flowers. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c, pkt. 10c.

DIANTHUS OR PINKS.

Biennials and Perennials. Some variety of Dianthus is known to everyone, either as Pinks, Carnations, or Sweet William. Dianthus have been cultivated for centuries, and have lost none of their popularity. Even in this latitude they are fairly hardy, and bloom until late in fall. They grow in almost any soil, in a sunny position.

DOUBLE ANNUAL PINKS.

1341. Heddewigii, Finest Double Mixed. Brilliant colors; many are striped and mottled. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c, pkt. 5c.
1342. Heddewigii, Fireball. Dwarf double scarlet. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c, pkt. 10c.
1343. Heddewigii, Snowball. Double white. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c, pkt. 10c.
1344. Heddewigii, Diadematus. Beautiful double flowers of lilac, purple, red and scarlet, with outer borders of white, deeply fringed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c, pkt. 10c.

SINGLE ANNUAL PINKS.

1349. Vesuvius. Orange red flowers, petals deeply fringed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c, pkt. 10c.
1348. Laciniatus. Mixed colors. Very large fringed flowers, ranging from white to deep crimson. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c, pkt. 10c.

HARDY PERENNIAL PINKS.

1351. Dianthus Plumarius (Grass Pinks or Pheasant Eye). Charming, old fashioned perennials, with stiff grassy foliage and spicy, fragrant flowers. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c, pkt. 10c.
Dianthus Barbatus—See Sweet William.

DAISY.—See Arctotis,

Bellis, Brachycome, Chrysanthemum, and Dimorphotheca.



Eschscholtzia—California Poppy.

EVERLASTING.—See Acrolineum, Helichrysum, Gomphrena, Statice, Xeranthemum.

FORGET-ME-NOT.—See Myosotis.

GAILLARDIA. (Blanket Flower). Showy perennials and annuals, valuable because of their vivid flowers and ease of culture. They thrive in any good garden soil, and a sunny position, and from July until frost produce vivid orange and scarlet flowers, oddly marked and bordered.

- 1380. *Picta Lorenziana*. Annual. Quilled petals of orange, red, or cream, arranged around a large dark center. ¼ oz. 25c, pkt. 5c.
- 1381. *Grandiflora*. Perennial. Handsome hardy plants, two feet high, with brilliant blossoms in combinations of yellow, brown, and maroon. Does well in a sandy, sunny location. ¼ oz. 25c, pkt. 5c.

1384. Geranium. The most popular plant for house culture, window and porch boxes, and outdoor bedding. Attractive foliage, and brilliant flowerheads, very fragrant. Easily grown from seed, either in boxes indoors, or later, in the garden. We offer the *Zonale* strain, with bright scarlet flowers. Pkt. 10c.

1388. Godetia. Dwarf, hardy annuals of easy culture. They do best in a sunny position in rather poor soil. Sow the seed outdoors, in May, thinning out well in the rows, or start in hotbeds and transplant. Flowers are large, trumpet shaped, of satiny texture and rich coloring. ¼ oz. 25c, pkt. 10c.

1390. Gomphrena. (Globe Amaranth, Everlasting). Tall, bushy plants, with greyish foliage and clover-like flowers that may be dried for winter bouquets. Mixed colors. ¼ oz. 15c, pkt. 5c.

Gourds, Ornamental. Rapid growing annual climbers, belonging to the family of melons and cucumbers. The foliage is luxuriant, and the fruits are oddly shaped and marked.

- 1395. Dipper shaped Oz. 25c, pkt. 5c.
- 1396. Dish Cloth or sponge Oz. 25c, pkt. 5c.
- 1397. Hercules Club Oz. 25c, pkt. 5c.
- 1398. Egg-Shaped Oz. 25c, pkt. 5c.
- 1401. Sugar Trough Oz. 25c, pkt. 5c.
- 1402. Pipe-Shaped Oz. 25c, pkt. 5c.
- 1403. Mixed Varieties Oz. 25c, pkt. 5c.

Grasses. These are used to plant among annuals and shrubs, giving a light, airy effect, and for winter bouquets of dried flowers. They are easily grown and require no care.

- 1406. *Coix Lachrymae* (Job's Tears). Broad leaves and clusters of hard shiny, pearly seeds. Pkt. 10c.
- 1407. *Eulalia Japonica* (Ribbon Grass). Slender, graceful grass, beautifully striped green and white. Perennial. Pkt. 10c.



Geranium.



Double Hollyhock.

GYPSOPHILA. (Baby's Breath). Delicate, feathery panicles of minute flowers. They are used extensively as cut flowers, in combination with other varieties, and for winter bouquets, for contrast. Easily grown from seed, in any good garden soil.

- 1415. *Paniculata*. Perennial. This variety grows two feet high, with graceful misty sprays of white flowers. Start seed indoors and transplant in May. ¼ oz. 25c, pkt. 10c.
- 1416. *Elegans, Grandiflora Alba*. A large flowering annual strain. Oz. 35c, pkt. 5c.
- 1417. *Elegans, Rosea*. A pretty pink form of the above, valuable for cutting. Oz. 35c, pkt. 5c.

Helianthus. (Sunflower). Tall annuals, known to everyone. They are useful for planting among shrubbery and along fences. Many handsome new strains have been produced, which are a great improvement on the common Sunflower, and are worthy of a place in every garden.

- 1419. *California Double Flowering*. Handsome double flowers of deep orange yellow, with shaggy petals. Tall. ½ oz. 15c, pkt. 5c.
- 1420. *Single, Tall Branching*. Large yellow flowers with brown disks. ½ lb. 20c, pkt. 5c.
- 1422. *Red Sunflower*. Curled petals of various shades of red and orange, beautifully shaded and bordered. Plants grow from four to eight feet high and are very free flowering. Pkt. 10c.

1425. Helichrysum. (Everlasting). The largest and handsomest of the everlastings. Large, double flowers, in all shades of rose, crimson, purple, and yellow, borne on stiff stems, are produced all summer. They may be cut and dried for winter bouquets. ¼ oz. 25c, pkt. 5c.

1428. Heliotrope. A half hardy perennial, popular as a bedding plant and for indoor culture. It is also grown in the South as a shrubby climber. It is valued for its clusters of fragrant flowers of lavender and purple. Blooms the first season from seed. Start seed in shallow boxes, in light rich soil and rather warm temperature, keeping it constantly moist. Set plants out when danger of frost is past. Pkt. 15c.

1429. Hibiscus (Marshmallow). Showy ornamental perennials, half-hardy here, growing 6 to 8 feet high. Flowers are of enormous size, often 10 to 12 inches in diameter, and rose, crimson, and white in color. Fine for massing and screening unsightly places. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c, ½ oz. 40c.

HOLLYHOCKS. (*Althea Rosea*). Perennial. Old fashioned garden favorites, of stately form and beautiful flowers. The plants grow three to six feet tall, with the large silky flowers closely set on the long stalks. The soil should be carefully prepared, with plenty of manure, and the plants well watered. Seed may be started in boxes, and the plants set out when six inches high, or sown outdoors in April. Roots should be well covered during the winter. Double Hollyhocks do not all come true double from seed.

- 1432. *Crimson* ¼ oz. 35c, pkt. 10c.
- 1433. *Double Maroon* ¼ oz. 35c, pkt. 10c.
- 1434. *Newport Pink*. The finest bright pink, very double. ¼ oz. 35c, pkt. 10c.
- 1435. *Double White* ¼ oz. 35c, pkt. 10c.
- 1436. *Double Yellow* ¼ oz. 35c, pkt. 10c.
- 1437. *Double Mixed* ¼ oz. 35c, pkt. 10c.
- 1440. *Annual Everblooming Hollyhocks*. A distinct, valuable variety, with good foliage and heavy stalks of bright flowers, pink, red, yellow, and white. Sow the seed indoors, and set plants out in May. ¼ oz. 30c, pkt. 10c.

1444. Hunnemannia. (Tulip Poppy or Bush Eschscholtzia). This is similar to the California Poppy, but of stronger growth, both as to plant and flower. It is the best poppy for cutting, as the flowers remain for several days, lasting well in water. They are bright lemon yellow, cup shaped, like a tulip. Pkt. 5c.

1446. Ice Plant. (*Mesembrianthemum Chrystallinum*). A pretty trailing annual, with thick, glistening foliage, and creamy white flowers, resembling those of the Sweet Sultans. A valuable vine for hot, sandy places. Oz. 35c, pkt. 5c.

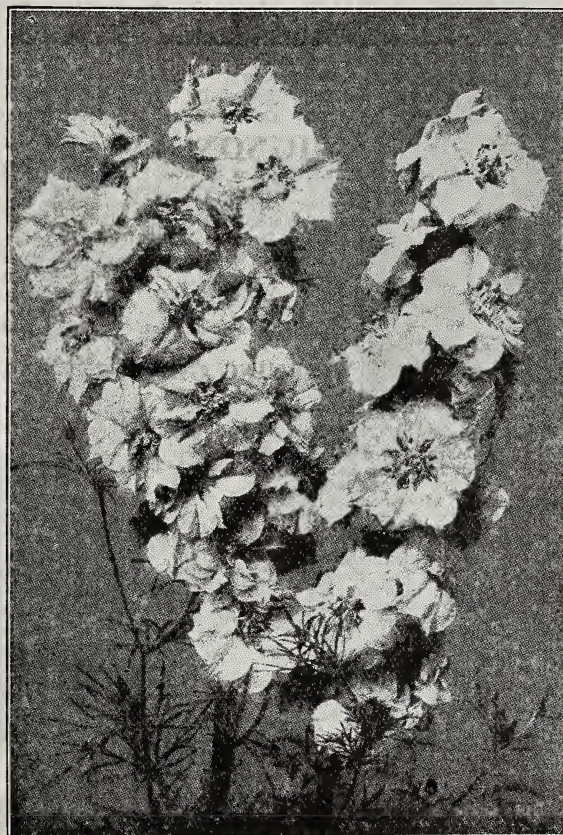


Cardinal Climber.

- IPOMEA.** This class includes annual climbers of rapid growth, with ornamental foliage and beautiful flowers. They are good for covering porches, trellises, stumps, and fences, and will grow anywhere. The seed should be soaked in warm water over night.
- 1448. Cardinal Climber.** (Quamoclit Hybrida). One of the best vines ever introduced. The foliage is soft and feathery, with flowers in clusters of four to seven; intense scarlet, forming a strikingly beautiful combination. ¼ oz. 75c, pkt. 15c.
- 1450. Cypress Vine (Quamoclit).** Masses of small, star-shaped flowers, red and white, against a background of misty green foliage. Oz. 50c, pkt. 5c.

Morning Glories.

- 1454. Moonflower (Grandiflora Alba).** Large white fragrant flowers, that open at night and on cloudy days. The vines grow rapidly, and are good for covering large surfaces, such as fences, porches, etc. Oz. 50c, pkt. 5c.
- 1456. Giant Japanese Morning Glories (Hederacea).** The best of the morning glories, with dense foliage. Flowers of many colors, oddly blotched with white or cream. Oz. 30c, pkt. 5c.
- 1458. Tall Purple Morning Glories.** The old variety, with purple flowers, indispensable for covering porches, etc. Oz. 20c, pkt. 5c.
- 1460. Brazilian Morning Glory.** Quick-growing vine with large, deeply lobed leaves, resembling oak leaves. Handsome rose-pink flowers are borne in large clusters. Pkt. 10c.



Annual Larkspur.

1465. Kochia. (Summer Cypress).

An easily grown annual, excellent for summer hedges, for dividing the flower from the vegetable garden. Plants grow rapidly from seed, to a height of three feet, forming a dense, cypress like hedge of perfect symmetry. The foliage is feathery, soft bright green, turning to deep red in the fall. ¼ oz. 25c, pkt. 5c.

LARKSPUR. Annual varieties.

These are among the best garden annuals, both for bedding and for cutting. They are not particular as to soil, but want plenty of sun; frequent watering will help keep them in bloom. By careful selection, the old strains have been greatly improved as to size and color of flowers and habit of growth. Seed may be planted outdoors, in April or May, for flowers from June until frost. The blossoms are double and semi-double, borne on long spikes, with delicate, feathery foliage.

1470. Double Lilac.
1471. Double Dark Blue.
1472. Double Rose.
1473. Double Shell Pink.
1474. Double White.
1475. Double Mixed.

Price: ½ oz. 25c, pkt. 5c; one packet of each of above five colors for 20c.

Perennial Larkspur—see Delphinium.

STIM-U-PLANT FOOD MAKES PLANTS GROW AND BLOSSOM.

1467. Lantana. Shrubby, half hardy perennials, used as bedding or house plants, similar to heliotrope, in habit and form. The plants grow to a height of four feet, may be trimmed back, and produce heads of bright orange, yellow, scarlet, and pink blossoms throughout the season. They want a warm, sunny location, with plenty of moisture, until well established. Pkt. 10c.

1480. Lathyrus.

(Everlasting or Hardy Sweet Peas). Hardy, perennial climbers, with white, pink, crimson, and purple flower clusters. The plants and flowers resemble the annual sweet peas, but lack their fragrance. Seed germinates slowly. Oz. 50c, pkt. 10c.

1482. Lavender.

Perennials, formerly much used in storing linens. Foliage is pretty, sweet scented; flowers are inconspicuous, light purple. Pkt. 10c.

1483. Lavatera.

(Splendens Rosea). Annual Mallow. 24 inches tall, and covered throughout the summer with very large flowers of satiny texture, in an exquisite shade of shrimp pink. A splendid annual for cool locations. Sow outdoors, where plants are to remain, when danger from frost is past, and thin to 12 inches apart. Pkt. 10c, ½ oz. 35c.

Lobelia.

Graceful annuals, used for bedding, borders, and baskets. The only true blue plant for this purpose. They require good soil, with plenty of water, and should be cut back during the hot summer months, so as to produce flowers again in the fall.

1488. Gracillis. A trailing variety, with delicate foliage and bright blue flowers. ½ oz. 50c, pkt. 10c.

1489. Crystal Palace. A compact, dwarf border plant; foliage dark green, flowers brilliant dark blue. ½ oz. 50c, pkt. 10c.

Lupins.

Ornamental annuals and perennials, with very beautiful, deeply cut foliage of greyish green. The plants are of branching habit, and produce many spikes of pea-shaped lavender or blue flowers. They grow easily from seed, in any soil, preferably rather sandy, and should be watered freely. Lupins are much used by florists for cut flowers.

1493. Hartwegi. Annual. Very free flowering, with beautiful lavender flowers. ½ oz. 25c, pkt. 5c.

1494. Polyphyllus. Perennial. Hardy plants, two to three feet high, bearing numerous spikes of variously colored flowers. Prefers a shaded location and blooms in June. Pkt. 10c.



Kochia—Summer Cypress.



Nicotiana.

MARIGOLDS. (Tagetes). Free flowering annuals of easiest culture. They succeed best in light soil, with plenty of sun, and bloom from early summer until killed by heavy frosts. They are beautiful for cutting, and last longer in water than almost any other flower. The African varieties grow to a height of three feet, and are best for massing, while the French Marigolds are dwarf and semi-dwarf, and make effective borders.

AFRICAN MARIGOLDS.

- 1500. **Lemon Queen.** Very large double quilled flowers of lemon yellow... ¼ oz. 30c, pkt. 5c.
- 1501. **Prince of Orange.** The most striking of all. Immense double quilled flowers, with ends of petals slightly frilled. Deep orange... ¼ oz. 30c, pkt. 5c.
- 1502. **Finest Mixed Varieties.** All shades of yellow and orange, single and double sorts, mixed... ¼ oz. 25c, pkt. 5c.

DWARF FRENCH MARIGOLDS.

- 1504. **Legion of Honor.** Single flowers of bright yellow, striped with reddish brown... ¼ oz. 25c, pkt. 5c.
- 1505. **Dwarf Striped.** Double flowers, striped yellow and maroon... ¼ oz. 25c, pkt. 5c.
- 1506. **Dwarf, Double and Single Mixed.**... ¼ oz. 20c, pkt. 5c.

Matricaria. (Feverfew). Clusters of small, tightly double flowers, similar to the pompon chrysanthemums, and pretty, finely cut foliage, making the plants valuable for pot culture and bedding.

- 1512. **Snowball.** Double white flowers. Height one foot.... Pkt. 10c.
- 1513. **Golden Ball.** Bright yellow flowers.... Pkt. 10c.

MIGNONETTE. (Reseda). One of the oldest and most popular annuals in cultivation. Graceful, fragrant spikes of flowers without which no garden or bouquet is complete. The older varieties have always been used for bedding, and recently the newer strains are becoming very popular among florists, to be used in combination with other flowers.

- 1516. **Defiance.** Massive spikes, twelve to fifteen inches long, of bright flowers which keep well in water. Plants are of bushy branching habit... ¼ oz. 35c, pkt. 10c.
- 1517. **White Machet.** A dwarf French variety, with fragrant white blossoms... ¼ oz. 25c, pkt. 10c.
- 1518. **Golden Machet.** A dwarf golden yellow Mignonette... ¼ oz. 25c, pkt. 10c.

MORNING GLORIES—See Ipomea.

1528. Mirabilis. (Four O'Clocks or Marvel of Peru). Hardy annuals of tall, bush-like habit and dense foliage. The flowers, which are funnel shaped and brightly colored, open about four o'clock in the afternoon and remain open all night. Seed may be sown outdoors, in any good garden soil... ½ oz. 25c, pkt. 5c.

Momordica. (Balsam Apple and Pear). Annual climbers of dense, luxuriant growth and pretty waxy foliage, deeply serrated. Yellow flowers are followed by bright orange and coppery scarlet fruits of irregular shape, which split open when ripe, exposing white seeds against a crimson interior. Plant seeds in the open ground, when danger of frost is past.

- 1532. **Balsam Apple** (Balsamina). Apple shaped fruits of vivid orange... Oz. 50c, pkt. 5c.
- 1533. **Balsam Pear** (Charantia). Coppery scarlet fruits, pear shaped... Oz. 50c, pkt. 5c.

MYOSOTIS. (Forget-Me-Not.) These lovely flowers thrive best in cool, moist soil, and are at their best early in spring and fall. They are perennials and fairly hardy if well protected during the winter. Seed may be sown outdoors, or started indoors, covering with one-fourth inch soil. They reseed themselves.

- 1375. **Alpestris.** Bright blue flowers, beginning to flower in May and continuing thru the summer... ¼ oz. 40c, pkt. 10c.

1537. Nemophila. Pretty annuals, with heavy, glossy foliage on well branched plants. The flowers are stiff and rather conventionalized in appearance, cup shaped, lilac blue and white, and cover the plants from early summer until frost. Easily grown from seed in any good garden soil... Oz. 30c, pkt. 5c.

Nicotiana. (Sweet Scented Tobacco Plant).

- 1540. **Affinis.** Graceful annuals, growing two to three feet high, with clusters of long-throated, star-shaped flowers, of exquisite fragrance. Sow the seed in a warm, sunny place, in rich, well drained soil. The seed may be soaked in warm water to hasten germination... ¼ oz. 25c, pkt. 5c.

- 1541. **Sanderae.** A splendid plant, similar to the above, but of dwarf habit. Flowers in many shades of rose and purple, also white, are produced all summer in great profusion... ¼ oz. 25c, pkt. 5c.

1545. Nigella. (Devil-in-bush or Love-in-a-mist). Half hardy annuals, with finely cut, feathery foliage, in which the flowers are set. Flowers are oddly shaped, and range from pure white to deep blue in color. Sow the seed outdoors, and thin the plants to a distance of six inches apart in the rows... ¼ oz. 30c, pkt. 10c.

1548. Oenothera. (Evening Primrose). Half-hardy perennials, for planting in borders and naturalizing. The plants are well branched, bearing single, poppy-like flowers which open at night and on cloudy days. Seed may be sown in an open, sunny position... Pkt. 10c.



African Marigolds.

NASTURTIIUMS.

Of all annuals, Nasturtiums give the greatest returns for the money and care spent on them. All they want is fair soil, in a well-drained, sunny position, and they will furnish a gorgeous display of flowers from within a month of the time they are planted, until killed by heavy frosts. If you can have only a few flowers, we advise planting Nasturtiums.

An ounce of seed will sow about thirty feet of row.

DWARF OR BEDDING VARIETIES.

1560. **Aurora.** Primrose yellow flowers, veined with pink.
 1564. **Empress of India.** Bright scarlet flowers; dark foliage.
 1565. **Golden King.** Bright yellow flowers.
 1566. **King Theodore.** Crimson maroon flowers.
 1567. **Lady Bird.** Orange flowers with red blotches.
 1568. **Pearl or Moonlight.** Creamy white.
 1569. **Rose.** Bright ruby rose; one of the best.
 1571. **Vesuvius.** A beautiful shade of salmon pink.
 Price: lb. \$2.00, ¼ lb. 75c, oz. 25c, pkt. 5c.
 One packet of each of above eight varieties for 30c.
 One ounce of each for \$1.50.

1574. Dwarf Mixed Nasturtiums.

- A splendid mixture of the best named dwarf varieties, especially valuable for planting borders or large areas.
Lb. \$1.75, ¼ lb. 60c, oz. 20c, pkt. 5c.
 1575. **Queen of Tom Thumbs.** Bushy plants with green and white variegated foliage, and bright yellow, orange and crimson flowers. Valuable for borders and for filling window boxes, etc.
¼ lb. 75c, oz. 25c, pkt. 5c.

TALL OR CLIMBING VARIETIES.

1584. **Jupiter.** Vivid golden yellow.
 1591. **Asa Gray.** Pale primrose yellow, almost white.
 1592. **Brilliant.** Geranium Scarlet; one of the best.
 1593. **King of the Blacks.** Deep velvety garnet, very rich.
 1596. **Spitfire.** Brilliant orange vermillion.
 1595. **Regina.** Salmon rose, changing to cream as the flowers age.
 Price: ¼ lb. 75c, oz. 20c, pkt. 5c.
 One packet of each of above six varieties for 25c. One ounce of each for \$1.00.

1598. Lobb's Tall Mixed Nasturtiums.

- A beautiful mixture, consisting of the above sorts in the right proportion to give a brilliant display of flowers. For cutting and decorating, tall Nasturtiums are superior to the dwarf sorts, because of their large, long-stemmed flowers. They are especially adapted for covering fences, trellises, and for window and porch boxes.
Lb. \$1.75, ¼ lb. 60c, oz. 20c, pkt. 5c.
 1589. **Tall Ivy Leaved Mixed.** The foliage is deeply cut and veined with white. Flowers are of medium size and unusual form, with narrow petals set far apart, giving a star-like appearance.
Oz. 20c, pkt. 5c.

1585. **Laciniatum Flamingo.** A most unusual variety, with pretty deep lobed foliage, and bright orange flowers. Petals are slightly elongated and serrated at the tip. A fine vine for covering low fences, etc.
Pkt. 10c.



Nasturtiums.

COLLECTIONS OF FLOWER SEEDS.

2001. Six Fragrant Annuals for Cutting 35c.

Sweet Sultans.
 Mignonette.
 Dianthus or Pinks.
 Marigolds, Tall African Mixed.
 Snapdragons.
 Calendulas.

2006. The Six Best Perennials 40c.

Delphinium (Larkspur).
 Gaillardia (Blanket Flower).
 Shasta Daisy.
 Coreopsis.
 Gypsophila.
 Hollyhocks (Double Mixed).

2004. Six Everlastings for Boquets 25c.

Acroclineum—Pink and white flowers.
 Gomphrena—Clover-like purplish and white flowers.
 Helichrysum—The handsomest everlasting.
 Statice—(Sea Lavender) Graceful sprays of lavender blossoms.
 Xeranthemum—Double purple and white flowers.
 Gypsophila—(Baby's Breath) Combines with all everlastings.

2008. Six Houseplants for Window Gardens 50c.

Baby Primrose.
 Geranium—Double Mixed.
 Asparagus Fern.
 Chinese Lantern Plant.
 Lantana—Shrubby vine.
 Flowering Maple (Abutilon).

2012. Six Double Giant Zinnias (See Cover Illustration) 50c.

2009. Six Annuals For Shady Places 35c.

Giant Snapdragons (Antirrhinum).
 Pansy—Giant Prize Mixture.
 Larkspur—Annual double mixed.
 Forgetmenot (Myosotis).
 Schizanthus (Butterfly Flower).
 Lupins—Annual, mixed colors.

2010. Six Annuals For Hot Sandy Positions 30c.

Godetia—Trumpet shaped flowers, rose shades.
 Gaillardia—(Blanket Flower) Orange, red, yellow.
 Cleome—(Giant Spider Plant) Tall; pink flowers.
 Annual Poppy—Mixed colors.
 Annual Phlox—Mixed colors.
 Zinnia—Large flowering, mixed colors.

PANSIES.

How to grow them.

For early spring flowers, the seed should be started indoors, in flats or in hotbeds, early in March. The soil should be rich, containing leaf mould or well rotted manure, carefully pulverized. The seed germinates slowly, and grows best in a cool location, with good drainage and plenty of moisture. In May, the plants may be set outdoors, in a sunny, open position, and ground prepared as directed above. Pansies should be watered frequently, and the flowers picked daily.

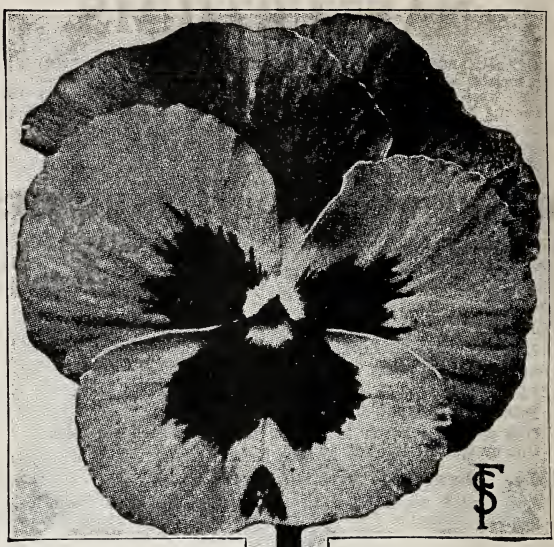
If the seed is to be started outdoors, it must be sown early, as hot, dry weather is fatal to the germination of pansy seed. Sow the seed in drills, covering very lightly, and keep the ground moist with a spray. Keep the pansy bed free from weeds, and water often, preferably at night. As soon as the plants are large enough to handle, transplant them to eight inches apart in the rows.

It is a popular belief that pansies should be planted in the shade. In our experience, they produce much larger flowers, and in great profusion, if planted in an open, sunny position, than when set out where the sun and wind never have access to them.

During the hot, dry summer months, the flowers naturally will be small and scarce, but with careful cultivation and daily watering, a fine display may be obtained all through the season.

GIANT MASTODON PANSIES.

Mastodon is a distinct strain of pansy, originated by a noted American grower. The flowers are the largest ever produced in pansies, and come in many new shades and markings, some being frilled or ruffled, and averaging three inches in diameter. Our seed is grown by the introducer, under ideal climatic conditions, and will produce the finest plants and flowers.



Mastodon Pansy.

- | | | | |
|--|-----------|--|-----------|
| 1605. Black Mastodon | Pkt. 15c. | 1604. New Ruffled Bronze Mastodon Pansy | |
| 1606. Bronze Mastodon | Pkt. 15c. | 'Mlle. Isabelle.' Flowers often measure 3 | |
| 1607. White Mastodon | Pkt. 15c. | inches across, and are deeply frilled and | |
| 1608. Madame Steele—Deep purple | Pkt. 15c. | ruffled; of rich bronze, a few being vel- | |
| 1609. Meteor—Red shades | Pkt. 15c. | low | Pkt. 25c. |
| 1610. Panama Pacific—Golden Yellow Pkt. 15c. | | 1612. Mastodon Mixed. The finest mixture of | |
| 1611. Prince Henry—Royal Blue....Pkt. 15c. | | pansies now offered, including a wonderful | |
| | | collection of colors ... 1/4 oz. \$1.50, pkt. 15c. | |
| | | 1615. Collection of 7 packets, 1 of each....75c. | |

PANSIES IN MIXTURES.

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| 1626. Giant Prize Pansies. Flowers are of large size and remarka- | | 1630. Madame Perret. This strain is especially rich in the red and | |
| ble colorings, many being blotched and bordered. A splendid | | maroon shades. Flowers are of great size, produced on long | |
| strain to plant where large, brilliant flowers are wanted..... | 1/4 oz. \$1.25, pkt. 10c. | stems. | 1/4 oz. \$1.25, pkt. 10c. |
| 1629. Masterpiece or Ruffled Pansies. Large flowers in rich dark | | 1631. F. S. & N. Co's. Best Bedding Mixture. Plants are of robust | |
| shades, with petals waved or frilled, giving a double appearance.. | 1/2 oz. \$1.00, pkt. 15c. | habit and very free flowering. The flowers are not as large as | |
| ..... | 1/2 oz. \$1.00, pkt. 15c. | those of the special strains, but will afford a bright display in the | |
| | | border or bed. | 1/4 oz. 50c, pkt. 5c. |

1635. TUFTED PANSIES. This charming class is remarkable for its dainty brilliant flowers and free blooming habit. The plants are half-hardy and require the same attention as pansies, while the flowers resemble the violet more than the pansy, with their bright yellow centers and clear bright colorings. Mixed colors. 1/4 oz. \$1.00, pkt. 10c.

PANSY PLANTS.

Our plants are greenhouse grown, from the seed of the Giant Mastodon Pansies, long stemmed strain. They are larger and richer in color than those commonly offered. Budded and blooming plants are ready in April and May.... 75c per dozen, \$4.25 per 100, prepaid.

1641. PENTSTEMON "SENSATION" (Beard Tongue). Half hardy perennials of great beauty. The plants grow about 2 feet high, branching from the roots, each branch being covered with large flowers like those of Foxgloves—in rose, pink, lilac, purple, white, etc. Start seed indoors, transplanting when danger of frost is past. Plants must be well covered during the winter

1642. PHYSALIS FRANCHETTI (Chinese Lantern Plant). Ornamental, bushy house-plants, producing scarlet-orange fruits resembling Chinese lanterns, which may be dried for winter bouquets. Culture like that of ground-cherries..... Pkt. 10c.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI. (Annual Phlox). Another excellent annual, valuable for bedding and borders, also for cutting. The flowers grow in flat clusters, and come in a wide range of bright colorings. Phlox is easily grown, as the seed may simply be sown broadcast, and raked in very lightly, in warm, rich soil, and a sunny position. In a few weeks the ground will be a sheet of bloom.

LARGE FLOWERING PHLOX.

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1660. White | 1/4 oz. 75c, pkt. 10c. |
| 1661. Violet | 1/4 oz. 75c, pkt. 10c. |
| 1662. Pink | 1/4 oz. 75c, pkt. 10c. |
| 1663. Buff Yellow | 1/4 oz. 75c, pkt. 10c. |
| 1664. Scarlet | 1/4 oz. 75c, pkt. 10c. |
| 1666. Finest Mixed | 1/4 oz. 75c, pkt. 10c. |
- One packet of each of above five colors for 40c.

1672. Large Flowering Dwarf Phlox. The flowers are similar to those of the above sort, but the plants are of low growth, making them indispensable for flat borders. Mixed colors. 1/4 oz. 75c, pkt. 10c.

1673. STAR PHLOX. Dwarf plants with bright, star-shaped flowers..... Pkt. 10c.

PORTULACA. (Rose Moss). One of the best and showiest dwarf border plants. Foliage is thick and creeping, and is covered from June until frost with a profusion of small rose-like flowers in brilliant colors. Sow in rich light soil, in an exposed sunny position, when danger of frost is past.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1712. Single, Mixed colors | 1/4 oz. 35c, pkt. 10c. |
| 1713. Double, Mixed colors | 1/4 oz. 60c, pkt. 10c. |



Large Flowering Phlox.

PETUNIA.

Annual. Petunias surpass all other plants for bedding purposes. They thrive in poor soil, and under the most adverse conditions. They come into bloom about six weeks after planting, and continue to bloom until killed by heavy frosts.

Sow the seed, which is very fine, in a warm, sunny position, barely covering it with finely pulverized soil. When necessary, water it with a fine spray, and thin out the plants when they are large enough. The seed may be started in hotbeds, and the plants set out when danger of frost is past. The weaker seedlings should be carefully saved, as they usually produce the finest flowers.

DOUBLE VARIETIES.

1643. DOUBLE FRINGED PETUNIAS. The handsomest of all petunias; large, massive flowers, beautifully fringed and ruffled, of white, rose, purple, and many brilliant combinations. Only a small percentage come true, the balance being giant single flowers of exquisite form and color.Pkt. 30c.

1644. GIANT DOUBLE MIXED PETUNIAS. A mixture of the best strains of double petunias, plain edged, but of great size and beauty.Pkt. 30c.

GIANT FLOWERED SINGLE VARIETIES.

This class includes the most magnificent of all petunias. They are more graceful than the double sorts, and come in a wider range of colors and markings. They are as easily grown as the common sorts, starting well in the open ground. The Giants of California and the Ruffled Giants produce the most exquisite flowers we have ever seen in petunias, and are easily worth the difference in price between them and the common sorts.

1654. GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA. Immense flowers, with deep yellow throats and exquisite markings. Flowers often measure five inches across.Pkt. 25c.

1655. RUFFLED GIANTS. Enormous flowers, beautifully ruffled and frilled.Pkt. 25c.

SINGLE BEDDING PETUNIAS.

1646. BALCONY BLUE. Very large blossoms, 3 inches in diameter, of rich indigo blue. Balcony Petunias are especially adapted for window boxes, baskets, vases, etc.Pkt. 15c.

1650. BALCONY ROSE. Similar to above, with bright rose pink flowers.Pkt. 15c.

1648. BALCONY WHITE. Pure white, very large flowers.Pkt. 15c.

One packet of each of Balcony Petunias for 40c.

1649. Rosy Morn. Carmine pink flowers with white throat. The best bedding Petunia.1/4 oz. 60c, pkt. 10c.

1651. Finest Mixed Petunias1/4 oz. 40c, pkt. 10c.



California Giant Petunia.

POPPIES.

(Papaver). There are two classes of poppies, the annual and perennial, both among the most satisfactory of their kind. No other annual makes such a brilliant showing, for so little money, as the annual poppy. It is easily grown, usually reseeding itself. Annual poppies will grow in any soil, in a sunny position, but cannot be transplanted.

ANNUAL SINGLE POPPIES.

1685. Danebrog. Vivid scarlet flowers of great size with a white spot on each petal.1/2 oz. 25c, pkt. 5c.

1686. Flanders Poppy (Glaucum or Tulip Poppy). The scarlet field poppy of Flanders and England.1/2 oz. 40c, pkt. 5c.

1704. F. S. & N. Co.'s Mixture of Single Annual Poppies. Containing the best known varieties, of beautiful, bright colors. Best for mass planting, borders, and naturalizing.Oz. 25c, 1/2 oz. 15c, pkt. 5c.

Shirley Poppies.

Shirley poppies are more graceful and delicate in form and coloring than the ordinary poppies. They are also distinguished from the common sorts by their white base and yellow stamens. We offer five new shades, in separate colors, and a handsome new double variety, for this season.

1687. Apricot1/4 oz. 75c, pkt. 10c.

1688. Wild Rose, Rose pink1/4 oz. 75c, pkt. 10c.

1689. WhitePkt. 10c.

1690. American Legion, Scarlet1/4 oz. 75c, pkt. 10c.

1691. Blue Shades. A new tone in poppies.Pkt. 10c.

1692. Eldorado. New Double Mixed Shirley Poppies.1/8 oz. 50c, pkt. 10c.

One packet of each of the above six new sorts, for 50c.

ANNUAL DOUBLE POPPIES.

1695. Paeony Flowered, Shrimp PinkOz. 40c, pkt. 5c.

1698. Paeony Flowered. Cardinal. Bright RedOz. 40c, pkt. 5c.

1696. American Flag. Large double white flowers, bordered with scarlet.Oz. 40c, pkt. 5c.

1699. White Swan. Pure white, fringed double flowers.Oz. 40c, pkt. 5c.

1705. F. S. & N. Co.'s Mixture of Double Annual Poppies. Will produce a brilliant display of color throughout the summer.Oz. 25c, 1/2 oz. 15c, pkt. 5c.

HARDY PERENNIAL POPPIES.

1707. Iceland Poppy. (Nudicaule). A variety of great beauty. The plant is of dwarf habit, with delicate foliage, and exquisite flowers, borne on long stems. Every shade of yellow, orange, and cream is included. Iceland poppies want a cool location, with plenty of sun and moisture.Pkt. 10c.

1708. Oriental Poppy. The most gorgeous of all poppies. Very large flowers of orange, scarlet, crimson, and salmon shades, appear in June. After flowering, the plants die down until fall, when new growth is formed. Seed may be sown outdoors, in August, or started in boxes in spring.1/4 oz. 50c, pkt. 10c.



Shirley Poppies.



Salpiglossis.

1741. Salpiglossis.

(Painted Tongue or Velvet Flower). Showy annuals of exquisite form and color, which bloom from July to October. Sow outdoors, in rows, when danger of frost is past, in rich sandy loam having good drainage. Cover lightly and water carefully. Flowers range from deep crimson, rose and purple, through gold, pale blue, and white, usually veined with gold Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 50c.

SALVIA. (Scarlet Sage). Annual. One of the best summer bedding plants, with healthy green foliage and tall spikes of vivid scarlet blossoms. They form an effective combination with coleus, cannas, or Pyrethrum Aureum, and bloom from July until killed by frost. Start the seed in hotbeds or boxes, transplanting in May or June. Set plants twelve inches apart.

1745. Splendens. Plants grow 3 feet high and are much branched, producing many tall spikes of scarlet blooms. The best for tall borders ¼ oz. 75c, pkt. 10c.

1746. Fireball. Compact plants, twelve to fifteen inches tall, with orange scarlet flowers on massive spikes. ¼ oz. \$1.25, pkt. 10c.

SCABIOSA. (Mourning Bride or Pin Cushion Flower). Lovely, old-fashioned annuals and perennials, that deserve a place in every garden. They grow two to three feet high, and bloom from July to October. Flowers are produced on long slender stems, in a variety of soft pastel shades, making them exquisite for cutting. Sow outdoors, when danger of frost is past, in rich, sandy loam, and a sunny position.

ANNUAL SCABIOSAS.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1751. Mixed Colors. | 1754. Rose. |
| 1752. Azure Fairy, soft blue. | 1755. Cherry Red. |
| 1753. White. | 1756. Blackish Purple. |

Pkt. 5c, 6 pkts. for 20c, ½ oz. 25c.

1750. PERENNIAL SCABIOSA. (Caucasica). Hardy perennial, with exquisite soft lavender flowers, splendid for cutting. Blooms from August to October, after other plants have been killed by frost. Pkt. 10c.

1760. Scarlet Runner Bean. Well known annual climber, with clusters of scarlet flowers, followed by pods of good flavored beans. To prolong the flowering season, the pods should be picked regularly. Plant when all danger of frost is past. ½ lb. 25c, pkt. 10c.

PRIMULA. (Primrose). This class includes favorite house plants, besides many perennial varieties which are not hardy in this latitude. They are grown fairly easily from seed, and should be planted in boxes, in rich soil mixed with well decayed manure and leaf mould, and covered very lightly with sifted sand and leaf mould. The box should be covered with glass, and kept in a cool temperature until the tiny plants appear. When necessary, water with a fine spray. When the plants have developed three leaves, they may be transplanted to pots. About eleven months' time is required to obtain flowers from seed.

1720. Chinese Primrose. The popular, large flowering variety for indoor culture. Flower clusters are flat, and range from white to deep rose and purple in color Pkt. 30c

1723. Malecoides (Giant Baby Primrose). Graceful clusters of delicate light lilac flowers, are produced on strong stems. A free flowering variety that blooms four to five months from time of planting. Pkt. 15c

1725. Pyrethrum Aureum. (Golden Feather). Half hardy, dwarf perennial, grown as an annual for borders. Foliage is bright yellow, and deeply cut. Sow outdoors as soon as ground can be worked ½ oz. 25c, pkt. 10c.

1726. Pyrethrum Hybridum. Lovely hardy perennials, very easily grown. Foliage is dense and finely cut, and the flowers, resembling daisies, range from pure white to deep rose, in color. They bloom in May and June, and, if the dead flowers are carefully cut off, again in fall. Their fine foliage and dainty flowers form a beautiful contrast to those of iris, peonies, and Darwin tulips, in the hardy border. Seed may be started indoors, and the plants set out in May, or sown outdoors in August, for flowers next season. The plants require rich, sandy loam, and a sunny position. Pkt. 10c.

1730. Ricinus. (Castor Bean). Tall, handsome annuals, of tropical appearance and rapid growth, valuable for back-grounds and screens. Foliage is deeply lobed and conspicuously veined, dark green and bronze in color. Plants do well in a hot, sunny position, and are not particular as to soil. Start seed in pots, transplanting when danger of frost is past, to 3 feet apart. We offer the Zanzibariensis strain, which surpasses all others in beauty and size. Plants grow 12 feet high and spread widely Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c.



Annual Scabiosas.



Salvia.

SWEET PEAS.

One ounce of seed will plant a single row 50 feet long. Sweet Peas should be planted as soon as the ground can be worked and the soil is dry enough to work without becoming sticky. Rich sandy loam, well mixed with manure, is best.

Dig a trench two feet deep and at least a foot wide, preferably running north and south, to give all the plants the benefit of the sun. If commercial fertilizer is used, allow 4 lbs. sheep manure and 1 lb. bone meal to every six feet of trench, and mix well with the soil. As Sweet Peas are usually grown in double rows, one on each side of the support for the vines, the seed should be sown in two parallel drills, about ten inches apart, and two inches deep. Cover with pulverized soil, and as the vines grow up, fill the trenches with soil, nearly to the top of the young plants. Thin out the plants to two inches apart in the rows. Do not water until seed is up; then give plants a good soaking once a week.

For aphid or plant lice, spray with a solution of one part tobacco soap and ten parts water.

For red spiders, spraying with clear water is usually sufficient.

For cut-worms, sprinkle slaked lime over the rows, or water them with lime water. Sometimes a handful of grass, dipped in a solution of Paris Green, will help get rid of cut-worms.

Some support for the plants to climb on should be provided when planting is done. Wire netting is best.

THE BEST SPENCER OR ORCHID FLOWERED SWEET PEAS.

The flowers of this type are of immense size, averaging two inches across, with wavy standards and wide frilled wings, usually three or four to a stem. They bloom longer than the old Grandiflora sorts, the blossoms usually falling off before seed pods are formed.

PINK AND ROSE SHADES.

1834. **Hawmark Pink.** Rose pink, shaded salmon. Considered the best pink.
 1835. **Hercules.** Very large rose pink, deeper at edges.
 1836. **Jean Ireland.** Creamy buff, bordered with carmine.
 1837. **Old Rose.** Large flowers of a lovely shade of old rose.
 1844. **Blanche Ferry.** Standards bright rose; wings white tipped with pink.
 1852. **Margaret Atlee.** Giant pale pink, with rose edges.

ORANGE AND SCARLET.

1845. **The Cardinal.** A new, brilliant poppy scarlet. Very fine.
 1848. **Fiery Cross.** Vivid orange cerise, without any shadings. Does not fade in the sun.
 1858. **Illuminator.** Salmon orange, with cerise pink shadings.

LAVENDER, BLUE AND PURPLE.

1840. **Royal Purple.** A distinct shade of rich royal purple.
 1842. **Asta Ohn.** Soft lavender, shaded pink, deeply frilled.
 1843. **Mrs. Tom Jones.** The finest blue yet introduced. Flowers very large, four to a stem, of a clear bright Larkspur blue.
 1855. **Warrior.** Very large, deep maroon.
 1856. **Senator.** Chocolate brown, purple and white, variegated or striped.
 1859. **Wedgewood.** Delicate light blue, without shadings.

CREAM AND WHITE.

1847. **Dobbie's Cream.** Very large primrose yellow flowers.
 1851. **Constance Hinton.** The best white, with large waved flowers.
 1860. **White Spencer.** Deeply waved flowers of heavy texture.
 Price: Any of the above, pkt. 10c, oz. 40c, ¼ lb. \$1.25.
 Any 12 pkts. for 85c. Any 12 oz. for \$3.75.

1865. Spencer Sweet Peas In Mixture. Our mixture is made up of the best named varieties in the Spencer class, and covers a complete range of colors. We can unhesitatingly recommend this mixture to those who plant large areas, or who do not care to bother with ordering separate varieties.....Lb. \$2.50, ¼ lb. 75c, oz. 25c, pkt. 10c.

EARLY FLOWERING SPENCERS.

This new class comes into bloom four to five weeks earlier than the common sorts, and continues to flower for a period of four months, if the blossoms are picked before forming seeds. They produce the same large frilled flowers, in an extensive range of color, on long strong stems. In warm climates, seed sown in September will produce flowers from December until April. We urge at least a trial of this splendid strain.

1870. **Early Asta Ohn.** Soft lavender, shaded with pink.
 1871. **Early White Orchid.** Pure white, deeply frilled.
 1872. **Early Liberty.** Large crimson flowers.
 1873. **Early Yarrowa.** The famous Australian Sweet Pea, considered the best rose pink.
 Price: Oz. \$1.00, pkt. 10c. One packet of each color for 35c.

1875. **Early Flowering Spencers in Mixture.** This is a well balanced mixture, including all the shades that have been produced in this class. If only a small space can be devoted to Sweet Peas, we advise sowing this mixture.....Oz. 85c, pkt. 10c.

If you want strong, healthy vines that will produce the biggest flowers all through the season—treat your Sweet Peas with Nitragin—full directions on each package. Garden Size, 20c, postpaid.



RAINBOW COLLECTION OF SPENCER SWEET PEAS, 45c

We are repeating our 1923 offer, which was the most popular collection we have ever sold. Six large packets, one of each color:

Red.
Rose.
Pink.

White.
Lavender,
Maroon.

Type of Spencer Sweet Pea.

1815. GRANDIFLORA SWEET PEAS.

These are of an older type than the Spencers. Their blooming season is shorter, the flowers are smaller, but are produced in greater profusion, and the seed is therefore much cheaper. We offer Grandiflora Sweet Peas in mixture only, and recommend planting Spencer Sweet Peas where separate colors are wanted.

Price: Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

1480. Hardy Sweet Peas. (Lathyrus Latifolius).

Hardy perennial climbers, with handsome clusters of small flowers, in shades of pink, crimson, purple and white. The plants and flowers resemble those of the annual sweet peas, but lack their fragrance. Seed germinates slowlyOz. 50c, pkt. 10c.



Double and Single Sweet Williams.

SWEET WILLIAM. (*Dianthus Barbatus*). Well known, showy perennials, effective in beds and borders. Fragrant flowers of rich and varied colors are borne in flat, compact clusters, on tall stiff stems. Sow the seed in fall, in rich, well drained soil, covering with one-fourth inch of soil. When the plants are several inches high, thin them out, and cover with leaves or straw during the winter. Seed may also be sown outdoors in April.

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| 1885. Pure White | Pkt. 10c. |
| 1886. Deep Maroon | Pkt. 10c. |
| 1887. Pink Beauty | Pkt. 10c. |
| 1888. Scarlet Beauty | Pkt. 10c. |
| 1890. Single Mixed, 1/2 oz. | 35c, pkt. 10c. |
| 1891. Double Mixed, 1/2 oz. | 50c, pkt. 10c. |

1895. Hardy Everblooming Sweet William. (*Dianthus Lati-folius Atrococcineum*). This is the result of crossing the hardy Sweet William with an annual Pink, thus combining the hardiness of the former with the free flowering habit of the latter. The color is an intense velvety crimson. This variety is fully as hardy as Common Sweet William, and blooms all summer.... Pkt. 10c.

1899. Thunbergia (*Black Eyed Susan*). Very pretty annual climbers, for porch and window boxes, low fences, etc., that thrive in warm sunny places. Flowers are cream, yellow, and orange, with dark eyes. Start seed indoors, transplanting when danger of frost is past..... Pkt. 10c, 1/4 oz. 40c.

Verbena. Showy annuals of low, spreading growth, valuable for borders, showy flower beds on the lawn, and for growing in window boxes. Large clusters of brilliant fragrant flowers are produced from June to October. The colors vary from white to purple and scarlet, many being striped.

MAMMOTH FLOWERING VERBENAS.

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| 1900. Purple Shades | 1/4 oz. 35c, pkt. 10c. |
| 1901. Rose Shades | 1/4 oz. 35c, pkt. 10c. |
| 1902. Defiance—Scarlet with white eye..... | 1/4 oz. 35c, pkt. 10c. |
| 1903. Striped | 1/4 oz. 35c, pkt. 10c. |
| 1904. White | 1/4 oz. 35c, pkt. 10c. |
| 1905. Mixed Colors | 1/4 oz. 35c, pkt. 10c. |

One packet of each of above five colors for 40c.

1907. MAMMOTH VERBENA "LUCIFER." Broad clusters of immense scarlet flowers, without a trace of white, very free flowering. It is the most striking bedding plant yet introduced, and where a brilliant display is wanted, it is unsurpassed..... Pkt. 15c.

1917. VIOLET. (*Viola Odorata*). The true English sweet violet. Tender, half-hardy perennials, that thrive in a moist cool location and want some shade. The flowers are similar to our hardy native violets, but considerably larger, and deep purple. Seed germinates slowly, and should be started in hotbeds or boxes, at a cool temperature. Water the young plants frequently..... Pkt. 25c.



Verbenas.

SCHIZANTHUS. (*Butterfly Flower*). Dainty tender annuals, which deserve a place in every garden. Plants are of bushy, luxuriant growth, with delicate foliage and masses of exquisite orchid-shaped flowers. Colors range from cream to deep lavender and rose, with orange, yellow, brown, or purple markings. Seed may be sown outdoors, in May, and the plants thinned to six inches apart, and carefully staked. If wanted for winter flowering, sow the seed in fall, keeping the plants at a cool temperature. They are valuable for massing among bare stemmed plants, and for cutting.

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| 1763. Large Flowering, Mixed Colors..... | 1/4 oz. 25c, pkt. 5c. |
| 1764. Wisetonensis—Very free flowering; light shades predominate in this strain | Pkt. 10c. |

SHASTA DAISY.—See *Chrysanthemum Maximum*.

1766. Smilax. (*Medeola*). Tender, graceful perennial vine, popular for house culture. Foliage is fine and glossy, light green, and valuable for decorating. Seed should be soaked overnight, before planting. Sow in boxes, and set in a warm place to sprout..... Pkt. 10c.

SNAPDRAGON—See *Antirrhinum*.

1769. Statice. (*Sea Lavender*). A valuable perennial border plant, with large leathery leaves, and tall panicles of small lavender-blue flowers, appearing in July and August. The flowers may be cut and dried, and last in perfect condition all winter. Sow the seed outdoors, in a sunny, open location..... Pkt. 10c.

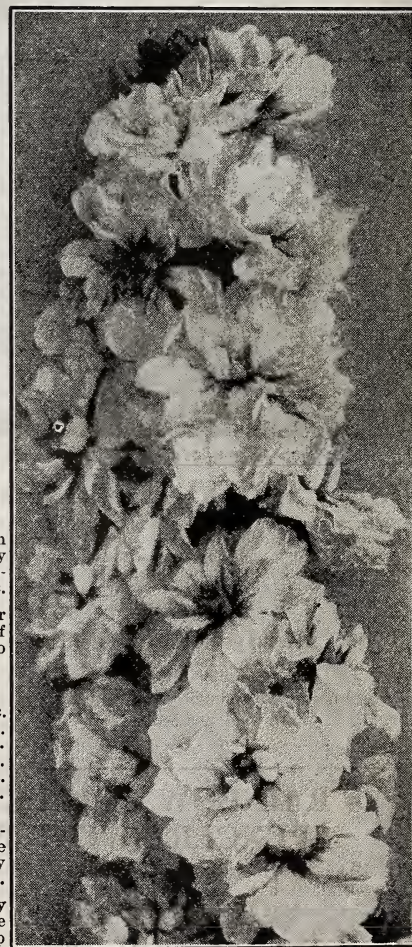
SUNFLOWER.—See *Helianthus*.

SWAN RIVER DAISY.—See *Brachycome*.

STOCKS (*Gilliflowers*). Fragrant annuals, valuable for bedding and cutting. Plants are bushy, with heavy greyish green foliage and massive spikes of double flowers. Start seed indoors, in finely pulverized loam, covering with one-fourth inch of sifted soil. Transplant six inches apart.

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| 1772. Double Bright Rose. |
| 1773. Double White. |
| 1775. Double Light Blue. |
| 1776. Double Pansy Violet. |
| 1777. Double Mixed Colors. |

Price: Pkt. 10c, 1/8 oz. 85c.



Double Stock.

ZINNIAS. (Youth and Old Age). Hardy annuals. Zinnias have received more attention from hybridizers and growers, in the past few years, than any other flower, with the result that they have rapidly become the aristocrats of the garden. The plants are sturdy, bushy, and well branched. The flowers are massive and very double, and are especially rich in the orange, red, and purple shades, which blend together beautifully. They bloom from July until killed by heavy frosts. The seed may be sown in hotbeds and the plants set out in May, or plant outdoors, when danger of frost is past. Like asters, zinnias will reward any extra trouble in the way of fertilizing, watering, and cultivating, with much finer blooms.

GIANT DOUBLE SHOW ZINNIAS. These beautiful Zinnias are artistically shown in colors, on the back inside cover page of our catalog. We offer an improved strain of seed, the flowers of which often measure five inches across, and are unequalled in richness and brilliancy of color. Plants grow about three feet high, and are splendid for massing or bedding.

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| 1940. White. | 1944. Bright Rose. |
| 1941. Buff Yellow. | 1945. Purple. |
| 1942. Scarlet. | 1946. Shrimp Pink. |
| 1943. Burnt Orange. | 1950. Mixed Colors. |

Price: Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 50c.

SPECIAL OFFER FOR 1924: Our cover collection of flower seeds this year consists of the six finest of the above Zinnias, Buff, Yellow, Scarlet, Burnt Orange, Bright Rose, Purple, and Shrimp Pink, which we offer for 50c, postpaid.

1939. Rose Dahlia Zinnia, "Illumination." We consider this the choicest novelty we have ever offered. Flowers are of huge size and heavy texture, belonging to the class described above. In color they are an exquisite shade of deep rose, the inner petals showing white on the reverse side, around a center of golden yellow. Pkt. 25c.

DWARF ZINNIAS.

1965. Large Flowered Dwarf Double Zinnias. Flowers are large and double, like those of the Double Giants, and cover a wide range of colors. Plants grow two feet high, very bushy, and are much used for borders and bedding. Pkt. 5c, ¼ oz. 25c.

1971. Liliput. Small, very double flowers on compact bushy plants. Very fine for borders. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c, ¼ oz. 25c.

1972. Red Riding Hood. An old favorite border plant. Bushy plants covered all season with small button-like flowers of bright scarlet. Pkt. 5c, ¼ oz. 25c.



Double Show Zinnia.

NEW ZINNIAS.

1938. Dahlia Flowered Zinnia. The most superb zinnia ever produced, with flowers five to six inches across, resembling giant Decorative dahlias. The outside petals are very broad and closely imbricated, and apparently piled on top of one another, while the inner petals are quilled or folded, with a touch of white showing on the under side. This strain is especially rich in rose and orange shades, salmon, cerise, old gold, etc. Plants are strong, vigorous, and well branched, producing the flowers on long straight stems. Pkt. 15c.

1935. Giant Picotee Zinnia. A most distinctive, unique zinnia, being rich in deep yellows, orange red, bronze, apricot and buff shades. The flowers are very double, not quite as large as those of the Dahlia flowered Zinnias, with the edges of the petals serrated and tipped with a narrow border of deeper color. Plants grow three to four feet high, and are very free flowering. Mixed colors only. Pkt. 15c, ¼ oz. 85c.

Picotee Zinnia.

1970. Quilled Zinnia "Achievement." An odd Zinnia, with petals much twisted and curled, which are most artistic for cutting. Colors are the lovely autumn shades, orange, old gold, rose, and maroon. Pkt. 15c, ¼ oz. 85c.

Collection of one packet of each, Dahlia Flowered, Picotee, and Quilled Zinnias for 35c.

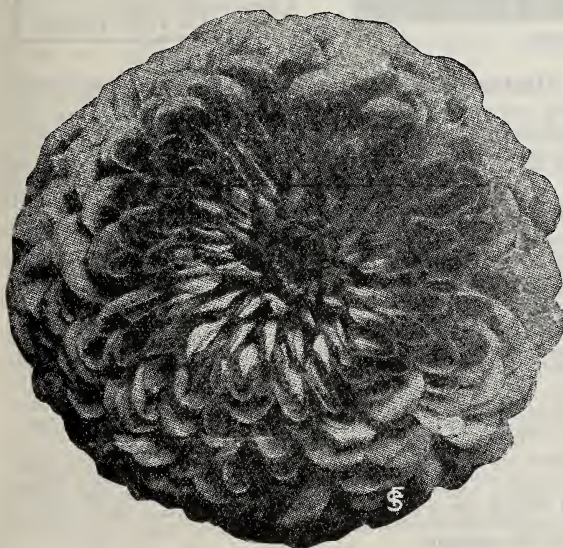
1920. Wallflower. (Cheiranthus). Fragrant, half-hardy perennial, a favorite European garden flower. Plants grow about eighteen inches tall, with long slender spikes of yellow, orange, and reddish brown flowers. Sow the seed in hotbeds, and transplant to a sunny location. Mixed varieties. ¼ oz. 25c, pkt. 5c.

1925. Wild Cucumber. (Echinocystis lobata). One of the quickest growing climbers, with dense pretty foliage and sprays of delicate white flowers, which are followed by prickly round seed pods. For quick shade and for covering unsightly places, fences, etc., it is the best annual vine we know. Sow the seed late in fall or very early in spring, as freezing helps its germination. Plants are usually produced from year to year by self sown seed Oz. 25c, pkt. 5c.

1927. WILD FLOWER GARDEN SEEDS.

We have prepared a mixture of favorite garden annuals that will produce a profusion of flowers all summer. For naturalizing, covering bare spots in the yard or garden, or for the children's garden, this mixture is unequalled. ¼ lb. 50c, oz. 20c, pkt. 5c.

1930. Xeranthemum. (Everlasting). Handsome double flowers, purple and white, on stems twelve to fifteen inches long. They bloom from July to September, and are used for winter bouquets. ¼ oz. 25c, pkt. 5c.



Dahlia Flowered Zinnia.

GLADIOLI.

Gladioli will thrive in any good garden soil, provided they have a sunny position. Dig a trench 5 inches deep, and fill in about 1 inch of sand, to insure good drainage. Set bulbs flat side down, covering firmly, and water freely. Apply liquid manure if possible, especially just before and during the flowering season. Bulbs should bloom in 12 to 15 weeks, and may be set out any time after April 15. We have had best results from Gladioli planted the first week in June, as they flower after the hot weather we usually have in July and August, and are not affected so much by the sun and drouth.

In fall, remove bulbs from the ground before heavy frosts come, and store in a dry place as soon as they are dry. Cut off the tops, separate small bulblets from main bulbs, pack in sand or sawdust, and store in a cool, frostproof place.

Prices are for first size bulbs, and include postage.

Orange Glory. A wonderful new Gladiolus from Kunderd. Flowers are a bright orange color, with lighter throat, very rich and striking, each petal being deeply ruffled or frilled. Be sure to include Orange Glory with your order for bulbs. Each 15c, dozen \$1.50.

Niagara. Yellow. Soft creamy yellow, with carmine splashes in the throat and lower edges of petals. Massive spikes of immense flowers. Each 10c, dozen \$1.00, 25 for \$1.75.

America. The best pink and most popular of all Gladioli. Very large lavender-pink flowers, on stiff spikes. Each 8c, dozen 80c, 25 for \$1.50.

Mrs. Frank Pendleton. Rose. Very tall spikes of bright rose flowers, with crimson blotches in the throat. Bulbs often produce three spikes of flowers. Each 12c, dozen \$1.20, 25 for \$2.00.

Le Marechal Foch. Deep flesh pink, with extra large flowers. Very early. Each 10c, dozen \$1.00, 25 for \$1.75.

Mrs. Watt. Rich deep American Beauty rose color. One of the very best for cutting. Quite early. Each 10c, dozen \$1.00, 25 for \$1.75.

Golden West. Orange Red. Very tall and early. Each 10c, dozen \$1.00, 25 for \$1.75.

War. Strikingly handsome flowers of deep blood red, with black markings. Each 12c, dozen \$1.20, 25 for \$2.00.

Mary Fennell. Lavender. Delicate lavender flowers, with yellow markings in the throat. One of the daintiest and most exquisite. Each 15c, dozen \$1.50, 25 for \$2.50.

Baron Hulot or Blue King.

The standard blue, being a rich violet blue or purple. Most effective used with yellow sorts. Each 12c, dozen \$1.20, 25 for \$2.00.

Loveliness. Very large flowers of creamy white, suffused with soft pink. Lovely for cutting. Each 12c, dozen \$1.20, 25 for \$2.00.

Peace. Very large pure white flowers, with touch of red in the lower petals. Tall graceful spikes. Each 10c, dozen \$1.00, 25 for \$1.75.



Gladiolus—Loveliness.



Gladiolus—America.



Double Pearl Tuberose.

OUR \$1.00 GLADIOLI COLLECTION FOR 1924

Three bulbs each of the five most popular Gladioli:
America—soft pink.
Mrs. Frank Pendleton—rose pink.
Niagara—yellow.
War—deep red.
Peace—pure white.
For \$1.00, postpaid.

F. S. & N. Co.'s Special Mixture of Gladioli.

This mixture is of exceptional quality, comprising all of the varieties listed above, besides many other rare and showy sorts, which we have grown in our trial grounds. The bulbs are all of first quality and size, sure to bloom, many bulbs producing as many as 2 or 3 stalks of flowers. For a showy display, or for cutting flowers for the market, there could be nothing finer. Our price is considerably lower than that at which common mixtures are usually sold. Dozen 40c, 25 for 75c, 100 for \$2.75, prepaid.

OTHER GARDEN BULBS.

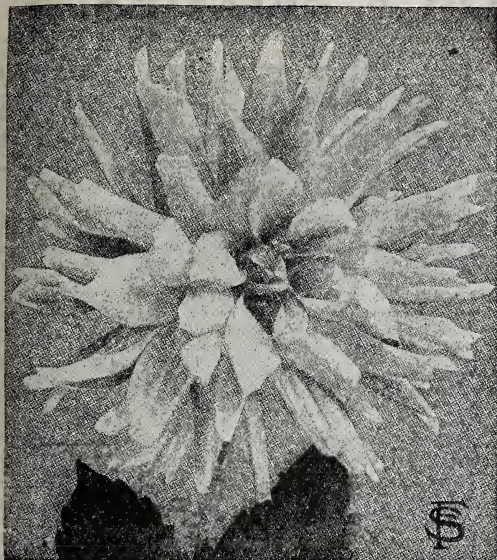
Mexican Fire Lily. (Amaryllis Formosissima). Bright crimson flowers shoot out from the bulbs a few weeks after planting, before the foliage appears. Flower stalks die down early in July. Very beautiful and unusual for bouquets. Plant outdoors in sunny position, when danger of frost is past. Each 20c, 3 for 50c, 12 for \$2.00.

Yellow Calla. (Elliotiana). Large, waxy flowers of deep golden yellow; foliage is deep green, with shiny white spots, which add much to the beauty of the plant. Plant bulbs in rich soil, covering about 3 inches. In fall, cut down the foliage, and dry and store the bulbs in a cool place. Each 35c, 3 for \$1.00, 12 for \$3.50.

Double Pearl Tuberoses. Tall stiff spikes of creamy white flowers, very double and richly fragrant. Plant outdoors in May, in sunny, well-drained position. Each 10c, 3 for 25c, 12 for \$1.00.

Lily of the Valley. Everyone knows and loves the Lily of the Valley, favorite plant of the old fashioned gardens. These plants are perfectly hardy everywhere, though they thrive best in a half shady, moist location, and spread so rapidly that a good sized bed may be had from a dozen plants in a few years. Broad thick foliage, with slender spikes covered with exquisite white flowers, of delicate fragrance, late in May and June. Price: 6 for 50c, 12 for 90c, postpaid.

For Extra Fine Flowers—Use Stimulant on your Bulbs.



Hybrid Cactus Dahlia.

CANNAS.

Cannas, with their tropical heavy foliage, and massive spikes of brilliant flowers, are indispensable for bedding, window boxes, and vases. They are easily grown, requiring good garden soil, carefully prepared, and good drainage. Set the bulbs about 4 inches deep, or start in hotbeds, transplanting outdoors when danger of frost is past. In fall, dry the roots and store like potatoes.

Yellow King Humbert.

The showiest, free-flowering variety. Orchid-like flowers of deep orange-yellow, dotted with scarlet, are produced on tall spikes well above the heavy green foliage. Height 4 feet. Each 25c, 6 for \$1.25, dozen \$2.25.

King Humbert. The favorite, bronze-leaved Canna, with tall trusses of brilliant orange-scarlet flowers, and massive coppery bronze foliage. Each 25c, 6 for \$1.25, dozen \$2.25.

Venus. Rosy pink, with creamy yellow border. Fine green foliage. Each 15c, dozen \$1.50.

Express. The best dwarf crimson. Most popular for bedding and borders. Each 15c, dozen \$1.50.

MIXED CANNAS. Each 12c, dozen \$1.20, postpaid.

HARDY GARDEN LILIES.

Lilies head the list of hardy plants, for beauty, fragrance, ease of culture, and even hardiness. They thrive in half shaded, well-drained positions, and will bloom profusely on the north side of the house, as well as in sunny positions. We offer the cream of the hardy varieties, easy to grow, sure to bloom, and inexpensive to buy.

Elegans Lily. Very showy tulip-shaped lilies, perfectly hardy here. Plants grow erect two to three feet high, and flowers are borne in clusters of three to five. Various shades of orange, spotted with black. Blooms in June. Each 20c, 3 for 50c.

Lilium Auratum. (Gold-Banded Lily of Japan). The favorite and most beautiful of all. Blooms in August and September. Flowers are pure white, spotted and banded with orange; four to eight huge fragrant flowers to each stem. Fine large bulbs, stock very scarce. Each 50c, 3 for \$1.35, 12 for \$5.00, postpaid.

Tiger Lily. Our customers always prefer the double form of this handsome native lily, which blooms in July. Each 25c, 3 for 65c, 12 for \$2.50, postpaid.

Yellow Day Lily. (Hemerocallis—Dr. Regel). Known also as the Lemon Lily. Clusters of fragrant, golden yellow lilies in June and July. Each 15c, 3 for 40c, 12 for \$1.50, postpaid.

Special Offer : One of each of above lilies for 75c.

Free: Our leaflet on culture of bulbs, with all orders for bulbs, on request.

DAHLIAS.

Dahlias thrive equally well in sunny open locations and shaded spots, but want fairly rich soil, well spaded and pulverized. Plant bulbs when danger of frost is past, laying them flat side down, in hills or drills, 6 inches deep and 2 to 4 feet apart. The important point with Dahlias is to keep the soil well cultivated always, and never let crusts form. Stake the plants when a foot high. Water regularly and apply liquid manure while buds are forming. For cutworms, spray with tobacco dust.

Cactus Dahlias have long, narrow petals, often curved and twisted; Decorative Dahlias are large, flat, and very double; Paeony-flowered Dahlias have broad, loosely arranged petals around a conspicuous yellow center. Century Dahlias are very large and flat, with a single row of petals around a broad open center.

Sylvia. (Decorative). Soft mauve pink, changing to cream in center. Large, perfectly formed flowers, fine for cutting.

Hampton Court. (Paeony). A very large flower of splendid form; soft mauve pink petals around a golden yellow center. One of the very best.

Rose Pink Century. Flowers 6 inches across, clear rose pink; a strong grower and one of the best cut flowers.

Oregon Beauty. (Decorative). Large, brilliant flowers of rich oriental red, with golden sheen. Very free flowering.

Jack Rose. (Decorative). A favorite crimson dahlia, in color the same as the popular "Jack" rose. Perfect for the garden and for cutting.

Poinsetta. (Century). A gorgeous novelty dahlia, the name of which was suggested by its resemblance to the brilliant scarlet Poinsetta grown at Christmastime. Bright scarlet petals around conspicuous yellow center.

Princess Juliana. (Decorative). Very early and free flowering. Large, pure white flowers on stiff stems; an excellent garden sort. Plants covered with blossoms all summer and fall.

Goliath. (Cactus). A Dahlia of fine form and unusual coloring. Flowers are a deep bronze yellow, shaded and suffused with a lovely reddish salmon. One of the best for decorations and bouquets.

Break O'Day. (Cactus). A lovely, graceful flower, with twisted petals. Clear sulphur yellow, shaded lighter at tips of petals. Early and free flowering.

Price, any of the above Dahlias, 30c each, 4 for \$1.00, 12 for \$2.75, postpaid.

MIXED DAHLIAS. An excellent mixture of double dahlias, in a complete range of colors. Each 15c, 4 for 50c, \$1.50 per dozen, postpaid.

For Paeonies, Iris, and Bleeding Heart, see next page. Vines on page 2.



Elegans Lily.



Canna—Yellow King Humbert.



Louis Van Houttei.
BEAUTIFUL IRIS.

This is one of the hardest of the perennial plants. Practically never winter-kills and is transplanted and handled with very little difficulty. The flowers very closely resemble Orchids and exquisite colors have made Iris one of the most talked-of and most highly prized flowers grown. Of the purely ornamental flowers next to the Orchid it receives more attention than any other flowers grown. We have made a specialty of this particular flower and can offer only the very best varieties and at exceptionally low prices.

FLORENTINA ALBA—30 in. Very early. S. white; F. white, tinted porcelain. A large beautiful and very fragrant flower.

HER MAJESTY—32 in. Late. S. soft rose; F. red, deeply veined. An extra fine variety, the general color effect of which is pink.

HONORABILIS—24 in. S. bright golden yellow; F. rich mahogany-brown. A splendid yellow.

MADAM CHEREAU—42 in. Mid-season. S. and F. pure white with clear frilled lavender edge. This is undoubtedly the best to date of all the frilled varieties.

FLORENTINA BLUE—30 in. standards and falls a deep rich blue. One of the earliest varieties.

FLAVESCENS—30 in. Mid-season. S. cream color; F. a slightly deeper yellow. This is one of the most satisfactory of all Iris. It may not have the but is strong, healthy and robust. Always does well.

Price: Strong Roots of above varieties, each 15c, 6 for 80c, prepaid.



Bleeding Heart.

delicate beauty of some.

BLEEDING HEART.

(Dicentra).

The popular name of the Dicentra is derived from the curious heart-shaped blossoms with the drop of blood below. These fine hardy perennials were great favorites in the old gardens. Fine for the border or margins of shrubbery. In the spring these plants bear beautiful heart-shaped flowers of a light red color. The stems grow 18 to 24 inches high, with an abundance of deeply cut leaves of light green color. Price: Extra strong roots, each 75c, 6 for \$4.20, postpaid.

EVERGREEN SEEDLINGS.

All our Evergreen Seedlings are nursery grown, healthy, and well rooted stock.

| | Per 50 | Per 100 | Per 500 |
|-----------------------------------|--------|---------|---------|
| Norway Spruce—4 to 7 inches..... | \$2.75 | \$ 5.00 | \$20.00 |
| Norway Spruce—7 to 10 inches..... | 5.50 | 8.00 | 32.00 |
| Scotch Pine—4 to 7 inches..... | 2.75 | 5.00 | 20.00 |

EVERGREENS—TRANSPLANTED.

| | 5 and 6 years old. | Per 10 | Per 25 | Per 50 | Per 100 |
|--|--------------------|---------|--------------|---------|---------|
| Norway Spruce—8 to 12 inches.... | \$2.85 | \$ 5.00 | \$ 9.50 | \$18.00 | |
| Norway Spruce—12 to 18 inches.... | 3.50 | 7.75 | 14.50 | 27.00 | |
| Norway Spruce—18 to 24 inches.... | 5.00 | 11.50 | 21.00 | 40.00 | |
| Norway Spruce—24 to 36 inches.... | 7.00 | 16.00 | 27.00 | 50.00 | |
| Arbor Vitae—6 to 8 inches..... | 2.50 | 4.25 | 8.00 | 15.00 | |
| Arbor Vitae—12 to 18 inches.... | 5.00 | 9.00 | 16.00 | 30.00 | |
| Select Specimen, Colorado Blue Spruce, 2 to 3 feet, | | | \$3.00 each, | | |
| crated. | | | | | |
| Select Specimen, Norway Spruce, 2 to 3 feet, | | | \$2.00 each, | | |
| crated. | | | | | |
| Select Specimen, Norway Spruce, 4 feet, | | | \$3.50 each, | | |
| crated. | | | | | |
| Select Specimen, Arbor Vitae, Pyramid shaped, 15 to 20 inches, | | | | | |
| \$3.00 each, crated. | | | | | |

CHOICE PEONIES.

Few hardy perennials are so suited to any position in the garden or lawn as the Peony. The gorgeous display of flowers is very effective, rivaling the rose in beauty. They are also well suited for massing in beds by themselves.

A good rich deep soil and sunny situation suits them best, and they will thrive in almost any soil. For garden planting the root division should be put in so that the crown or eyes will be between two and three inches below the surface of the ground. To insure success, care in planting should be observed. If planted in a lawn, the sod should be cut back a few feet from the planting as peonies require considerable moisture, especially at blooming time.

We offer strong divisions in just a few varieties listed below and are not quoting on the mailing size which are generally listed at a much lower price and include roots with just one bud. Our strong divisions have a number of buds and this three year old stock will bloom the first season when handled carefully.

FESTIVA MAXIMA—About the largest and undoubtedly the most popular peony among all. High built flowers borne on long stiff stems. The flowers are pure white with a bright carmine flake on the edges of the center petals. Very fragrant. Heavy and abundant, clean, bright foliage. Abundant bloom on strong stems. The most popular and best known peony. Large strong divisions—Price: 75c, prepaid.

MARIE LEMOINE—Large late white. Large flowers of compact rose type. Three to five to a stem, very fragrant, are borne on large stems; cream white petals tipped with deep crimson. Extra fine for cutting. Blooms about July 1st. Large strong divisions—Price: 65c, postpaid.

DUCHESSE DE NEMOURS—Early. One of the very best pure white. Follows Festiva Maxima by a few days. A splendid cup-shaped sulphur-white flower with a greenish reflex that lights up the entire blossom, which gradually changes to a pure white. Exceptionally beautiful in the half-opened bud stage. Large strong divisions—Price: 75c, postpaid.

FLORAL TREASURE—Midseason. Flowers are large, full, globular rose type. Delicate pink with lavender tinge, shading lighter at center as flower ages. Very fragrant. Flowers borne rigidly erect on strong, stiff stems and in great numbers in season. Large strong divisions—Each 65c, prepaid.

LA TULIPE—Another favorite. The bud interlaced with green and red opens a globe of the softest blush with streaks of carmine, gradually fading to pure white. You will be delighted with this variety. Large strong divisions—Each 75c, prepaid.

H. F. REDDICK—Large, semi-rose, brilliant, dark crimson, with golden stamens showing among the petals. Medium height. Fragrant, mid-season to late. This variety is sometimes preferred by those fanciers who admire the commingling of the yellow with the red. Its fine habit of growth, its beautiful blossoms and its profuse blooming habit make of it a variety which every collector should have. Large strong divisions—Each \$1.25, prepaid.

RACHEL—Late, mid-season. Red, medium size. A bright dark crimson. Plant of medium height, strong, profuse bloomer. This variety generally produces a single blossom on a stem, which makes it a good commercial sort. One of the brightest and best of all the crimsons. Large strong divisions—Each \$1.25, prepaid.

LOUIS VAN HOUTTEI—Another fine red. A trifle larger and darker than the Felix Crousse, with large flowers of rose type of deep carmine. Tipped silver, very tall and striking. Always satisfactory—one of the very best. Large strong divisions—Each 75c, prepaid.

MIXED PEONIES—Above varieties in a mixture. Strong divisions—3 roots for \$1.00, 12 for \$3.75, prepaid.



Norway Spruce.



Her Majesty.

HARDY CLOVER AND ALFALFA SEED.



French Clover Seed.

Minnesota Grown Clover.

Italian Clover Seed.

The above photographs were made at the Minnesota University Farm, St. Paul, Minn., in the summer of 1923, to show the stands obtained from French, Italian, and native Minnesota Red Clover Seed, sown in 1922. We also have other photographs, showing that seed from Chili, South Germany, and Australia, winterkilled as badly as the French and Italian seed, there being hardly a trace of Clover left.

The Place of Clover and Alfalfa in Farming.

Every farmer and dairyman must have Alfalfa and Clover. These two legumes are the basis of successful farming, and are essential to proper crop rotation, and keeping the soil fertile and active.

We hear and read daily of schemes and ideas for "doing something for the farmer," devised by noisy self-seeking politicians, to delude the people. Some advocate federal or state aid, others lower railroad rates, and think they can thus, as if by magic, cure all the farmers' troubles.

But the intelligent farmer knows that he will have to work out his own salvation, by rotation of crops, dairying, and diversified crops. The farmer can no longer depend on a single crop of wheat for his prosperity, or even his living. This is why Alfalfa and Clover are of such great importance to agriculture.

Both Clover and Alfalfa are leguminous plants, bearing nodules on the roots. These nodules contain the bacteria that absorb the nitrogen and oxygen in the soil, and convert these gases into nitrate, a fertilizer required by all plants. When the crop is plowed under, all this nitrogen stored in the roots of Clover and Alfalfa, is added to the soil. Even tho the hay or seed crop is removed or sold, the farmer still has the benefit of the fertilizer in the form of stubble and roots.

All Clovers—Mammoth, Medium Red, Alsike, and Sweet Clover—have the same properties, and each suits some particular soil or need better than any other variety does. Clover, especially Medium Red Clover, fits better into most crop rotations than any other legume, while Alfalfa, besides being equally good as a fertilizer, surpasses all others as a hay crop, both as to quality and quantity. Five tons of hay per acre from Alfalfa, is not an unusual crop, while in digestible protein it leads all other hay crops, with 12%.

The Danger from Foreign Clover and Alfalfa Seed.

In the past few years, there has been a shortage of Alfalfa and Clover seed in the United States. To meet the demand, several million pounds of seed have been imported annually, from Chile and Argentina, in South America, and from France, Italy, and Germany, and even from Africa and Australia. This seed, which is considerably cheaper than our hardy northern grown seed, is offered in competition with our seed, by a great number of jobbers and seedsmen, especially those selling to country dealers.

In the fall of 1923, 5,000,000 lbs. of Red Clover, and more than 2,000,000 lbs. Alfalfa, have been imported from Southern Europe and South America. The U. S. Department of Agriculture, and the various state agricultural colleges, have made extensive tests of foreign Clover and Alfalfa seed, in the interests of the American farmer. In every instance, the foreign seed winterkilled, from 26% for Bohemian Clover seed to 91.79% for Italian seed, and 92% for seed from Chile. We give below the results of some of these tests:

Prof. A. C. Army, in charge of Farm Crops, at the Minnesota College of Agriculture, St. Paul, Minn., writes, in reply to our inquiry: "I am making haste to send you a copy of the results we secured on the Clover plots at University Farm, during the season 1922-23. You are interested naturally in the strains from the places where seed is imported into the U. S. in quantity. These sources are France, Italy, and Chile. I understand that this year seed is being shipped from Italy and France to north German ports, and reshipped with the intention of deceit."

Table showing percentage of winter-killing at the Minnesota University Farm, St. Paul, Minn., for Clover varieties from various seed producing sources. Tests completed May, 1923.

| | | | |
|-------------------|------|------------|------|
| Minnesota Alsike | 4.9 | Australian | 60.7 |
| Minnesota Mammoth | 7.3 | Chilian | 92.5 |
| Minnesota Medium | 10.5 | French | 87.2 |
| Bohemian | 26.8 | Italian | 91.7 |
| Hungarian | 57.7 | Holland | 53.6 |

The Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. reported the following on Dec. 11, 1923:

"During November 2,377,000 lbs. of Alfalfa Seed, mostly from Argentina, with smaller quantities from Canada, South Africa, and France, was permitted entry compared with 459,000 lbs. last year and 1,157,700 lbs. two years ago for the same month. Between July 1, and November 30, 5,864,500 lbs. was permitted entry compared with 5,719,400 lbs., last year. During the first week of December more than 450,000 lbs. subject to the seed importation act, arrived in New York. Of this, 280,000 lbs. was from Argentina and 120,000 lbs. from France."

From the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Dec. 19, 1923.

"Arrivals of Red Clover from Europe were heavy, about 3,800,000 lbs. arriving at the ports of New York and Baltimore during the two weeks ending December 15. Of this seed, over 3,000,000 lbs. was reported to be from France, most of the remainder from Great Britain and Germany, and a small quantity from Chili."

DON'T LET THE DIFFERENCE IN PRICE OF SEED BE THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SUCCESS AND FAILURE.

We do not pretend to meet competition with foreign seed prices or mixtures of native and foreign seeds, but we do give you this,

OUR GUARANTEE.

That not a pound of French, Italian, Chilian, or any other foreign Red, Mammoth, or Alsike Clover, or Alfalfa is permitted upon our premises, and under no circumstances is it therefore possible to mix or blend even the slightest trace of the above into the seeds we offer. All our Clover and Alfalfa Seeds are strictly northern grown, and, to the best of our knowledge, free from noxious weeds, and will give the best possible results.

Prof. Hughes of the Iowa State Agricultural College, Ames, Iowa says: "From tests made at a considerable number of states, it is evident that none of the foreign seed is worth planting anywhere in the Corn Belt, owing to lack of winter hardiness and further South, it is subject to disease."

The comparative tests as received from this station show the following percentage of winter killing:

| | | | |
|---------------|------|------------|------|
| Italian Seed | 72.7 | Hungarian | 54.7 |
| French | 41.8 | Bohemian | 20.8 |
| Chilian Seed | 50.5 | Welsh | 68.5 |
| North Germany | 25.3 | Australian | 53.2 |

Prof. Moore, University of Wisconsin, College of Agriculture, upon inquiry regarding the hardiness of Clover produced in various foreign countries, states:

"From the experimental work on various station farms, it has been found that Clover Seed sent from southern Europe is almost useless under Wisconsin conditions." He says, "We do not hesitate to say that the larger portion of our failures from getting stands and carrying over the Clover plants results from our large importation of Clover Seed from the southern European countries. Also the Clover Seed that is produced in the extreme southwestern part of the United States does not show the vitality and ability to stand the test of hard weather the way that the northern grown seed does."

HARDY MINNESOTA CLOVER SEED



Clover and Grass Seeds of the highest quality obtainable, have always been our strongest specialty. Long before any pure seed laws were enacted, we offered seeds under a 99% purity guarantee. Conditions here in the cold Northwest are naturally favorable for the production of hardy, healthy, and clean clover seed. Minnesota is famous for her immense luxurious fields of clover, which grows like a weed in almost every section. The Northwest has become the Mecca for dealers who buy clover seed of high quality.

We are aided in the production of our clover seed of high grade by a large battery of most modern and efficient cleaning mills, involving an investment of more than ten thousand dollars. Compare the work of this with that of a twenty-five dollar fanning mill, which merely roughens the seed and takes out the harmless sticks, chaff and straw only, but seldom any foul seeds.

Our Trade Mark and Grades.

"FARMER BRAND" stands for seed of the highest quality—purity of at least 99%, absolutely free from all obnoxious foul weed seeds, and the highest vitality.

"FANCY," our second quality is not quite as good as "Farmer Brand," often only off in color, with high purity standard, generally testing 95% and better. This does not indicate that the balance, 5% is weed seed, but usually other kinds of clovers.

"CHOICE," our third grade, is also of high germination, but may contain a small percentage of off-color and shrunken seed and other clover, timothy, and pigeon grass and other harmless weed seeds. Sow about 2 lbs. more per acre than of "Farmer Brand" or "Fancy."

Warning.

Do not buy Red Clover imported from France, Germany, Italy, or South America. Read page 55. To January 1st, 1924, 3,000,000 pounds of Red Clover have been imported from Southern Europe and South America. The question is—"Where does all this seed go, and who sows it?" It goes to the large jobbers, who sell it to the country dealers, possibly with a guarantee as to purity, but certainly not as to origination. This imported seed is worse than worthless to our farmers. The farmer who sows it loses his seed, his crop, and his crop rotation. Then other legumes and catch crops, like soy beans, cow peas, vetches, etc., must be sown to offset the loss of the clover crop, and this again means greater expense. We absolutely guarantee that all Red Clover we offer for sale, has been produced here in the Northwest, mainly in Minnesota, except for a very small percentage from Wisconsin, the Dakotas, and Iowa, our neighbor states.

MEDIUM RED OR JUNE CLOVER.

Medium Red Clover is undoubtedly the backbone of agriculture. Either alone or in mixture with grasses, grown for hay and pasture, it constitutes from one-eighth to one-third of the total area of cultivated land.

Red Clover is used both as a hay and pasture crop, and as a green manure crop. Even where clover is cut for hay, and only the roots and stubble are turned under, there will be a marked increase in the succeeding crops. Our land requires other fertilizers besides those which barnyard manures supply, and the only way to obtain these is by a crop of clover.

Every farmer who has grown Red Clover, knows that crops following it are heavier and of better quality. Clover draws nitrogen from the air and stores it in the soil. It is the cheapest and most easily applied fertilizer. The farmer who provides for a clover crop every 3 to 5 years need never worry about worn out land. Red Clover thrives almost everywhere, without inoculation.

The most practical way to sow Red Clover is with small grain, sowing it at the rate of 10 lbs. per acre. Many mix Clover seed with the grain, and drill and sow it at the same time, and claim good results. There is danger, however, of sowing the Clover too deep, especially on clay soil. We prefer using the clover seed attachment to the grain drill, sowing the seed ahead of the drills, and covering it only lightly, mostly by the harrow that follows.

It is best to sow the grain crop a little thinner than usual, if Clover is sown with it, as there is danger of the Clover being smothered. One can easily sow 25% less grain, and get just as good a crop. Most farmers sow their small grain too thickly, so that the individual plants have no chance to develop sufficiently, and have no producing capacity.

Red Clover can always be depended on to supply a luxuriant pasture and hay. In clover sections, it constitutes at least one-half of the roughage rations of milch cows. It is not so good for horses.

Red Clover is a biennial, and will furnish pasture and hay for two seasons only. Sometimes it reseeds itself and part of a stand is retained three or four years. Red Clover is adapted to any well drained soil, and is better for general Minnesota conditions than any other clover. Price: Lb. 45c, postpaid.

ALSYKE or SWEDISH CLOVER.

(Trifolium Hybridum).

Alsyke Clover is superior to Red Clover in many points, especially under certain conditions. It is very sweet and fragrant, and well liked by bees. It grows 1½ to 5 feet high, with round, flesh colored heads. We recommend Alsyke Clover for the following reasons:

1. Alsyke is a true, hardy perennial, not a biennial like Red Clover. It has fibre roots instead of tap roots—not injured by thawing and freezing. It can be sown on wet, heavy or low soil, even though the ground becomes waterlogged, and stands drought better than most clovers.

2. Alsyke can be sown on soil that is slightly acid or sour, where lime cannot be applied, and where other clover will not grow.

3. Alsyke is finer, with smooth foliage and more leafy, than Red Clover, therefore, makes better hay, being less dusty. The feeding value of Alsyke is nearly equal to that of Alfalfa.

4. Alsyke Clover produces a thick heavy undergrowth and can be sown to advantage with Timothy and other grasses, which hold up the clover and make cutting easier. It should be sown with grain, to increase the yield of the grain and check weeds at the same time.

5. Alsyke Clover, being so extremely hardy and suitable for nearly all conditions of soil, is most valuable for pasture and should be included in all pasture mixtures. During the last two droughty seasons when common pastures were brown and barren, showing no vegetation whatever, our pasture, consisting of Alsyke, Bromus and other grasses, produced abundant pasture all season so the flow of milk was not checked in the least. This pasture was established three years ago.

6. Alsyke Clover is very fine seeded, therefore, much more economical to sow, as a pound of it will go almost twice as far as a pound of Red Clover. The first crop should be harvested, when Alsyke is grown for seed, when two-thirds of heads are ripe. Sow 7 to 8 lbs. to the acre.

Price: Lb. 40c, postpaid.

Prices quoted are on one pound quantities, postpaid. For prices on larger quantities, see Blue Figure Price List.

Samples of all Clovers free on request.

Inspecting
Foreign
Clover
Seed
Trials
at
University
Farm,
St. Paul,
Minn.



85-90 %
of
Imported
Clover
Seed
Winter
Killed—
A Menace
to the
Northwest.

HARDY MINNESOTA CLOVER SEED.

WHY SOW CLOVER?

It enriches the soil.
It checks the growth of weeds.
It produces 2 cuttings of hay a season.
It makes the best pasture in mixture with grasses.
It aids drainage.
It puts humus matter and nitrogen into the soil.
It makes the land friable and easy to work.
It belongs in every crop rotation, and should be sown with all small grain, both spring and fall sorts.

Sow 5 to 6 lbs. Clover Seed per acre with all your small grain. It will give you an average increased yield of 2 to 6 bus. per acre.

For Hay Crop, sow 10 to 12 lbs. of seed per acre.

MAMMOTH CLOVER. (*Trifolium Pratense Perenne*.)

Extremely hardy, and valuable for fertilizing poor soil which is too low and heavy for growing Red Clover. It makes the best permanent hog pastures, seldom freezing out, and produces a large crop of hay, as much as 3 to 5 tons to the acre. Sow 5 to 6 lbs. per acre, with small grain, for plowing under. For a hay crop, sow 8 to 12 lbs. per acre. Grows on acid soil where Medium Red and Alfalfa fails. Yields again as much as Medium Red Clover, though hay is rather coarse. Price: Lb. 45c, postpaid.

WHITE CLOVER.

(*TRIFOLIUM REPENS*.)

Best for lawns and pastures. White Clover is sown mostly in mixture with other grasses, especially with Blue Grass, for lawns, golf grounds, also for pastures for sheep and cattle. Being very hardy and of creeping habit, it prevents the ground being washed away by heavy rains. It thrives best in moist soil containing lime and considerable humus, but is also grown on sandy soil which is not too loose and dry. For lawns sow 5 to 6 lbs. mixed with grass seeds, to the acre. If grown for seed, sow 8 to 10 lbs. to the acre. Price: Lb. 75c, postpaid.

For Lawn Grass Mixtures—see page 88.

CRIMSON CLOVER.

(*TRIFOLIUM INCARNATUM*.)

Crimson Clover is an annual that should be sown with spring grain as a fertilizer, to reclaim worn-out soil. It makes a very heavy, rapid growth, and should be plowed under in fall. 10 to 15 lbs. should be sown per acre with $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels of Rye or Barley, to increase the yield. The soil should be carefully prepared in fall, as freshly plowed land is usually too porous, causing the seed to be covered too deeply. Crimson Clover is recommended in particular for eastern states and arid sections, of milder climate. Seed very scarce this year. Price: Lb. 45c, postpaid.

For Clover Grass Mixtures—see pages 64 and 65.

For prices on larger quantities, see Blue Figure Price List.

A Field of Medium Red Clover.

F. S. & N. Co.,

Hillman, Minn.

Your fall circular arrived today, and it reminded me of some pictures I wanted to send you.

We purchased one peck of Alsike Clover of you last spring, and scattered it in our pasture and some on burnt-over cutover land. Will be able to tell you later how much seed we threshed from that one peck, besides what was put in pasture and other places.

Now you have it listed as growing from 15 to 24 inches. According to our yield, it should read from 15 inches to 5 or 6 feet, as we actually have it that long. Of course it doesn't stand up straight, but if you carefully cut it off, untangle and measure it, it is 5 and 6 feet long. The Morrison County Agent picked some to take to the State Fair.

The Progressive Strawberry Plants have yielded us several dishes of luscious berries this fall, and are still bearing. For dry weather, we think this is doing exceptionally well.

James R. Knowles.

(We regret we were not able to reproduce Mr. Knowles' photographs, as they were taken with a small camera, and the small blossoms of the clover would not show up well.)

SAMPLES OF ALL GRADES OF SEEDS WILL GLADLY BE SENT UPON REQUEST.



Field of Clover Cut for Hay.

SWEET CLOVER OR BOKHARA.

Sweet Clover is a biennial and is rapidly coming to the front both as a hay and pasture crop, and as a soil builder. Its cultivation has been persistently advocated by the various experiment stations, and its great value is gradually being appreciated.

Sweet Clover resembles Alfalfa in appearance, when young, but often grows 5 to 6 ft. high. The roots are large and branching, thus penetrate several feet into the ground, and aerate and drain stiff subsoil.

It is the quickest and best soil renovator and should be sown on all land too poor to grow a good crop. Worn out waste land, sandy, and steep hillsides all can be brought to a state of high fertility in one or two years.

It is adapted for silos, pasture, and hay, as its feeding value is high, 69% protein, as compared with 70% in Alfalfa and 46% in Red Clover.

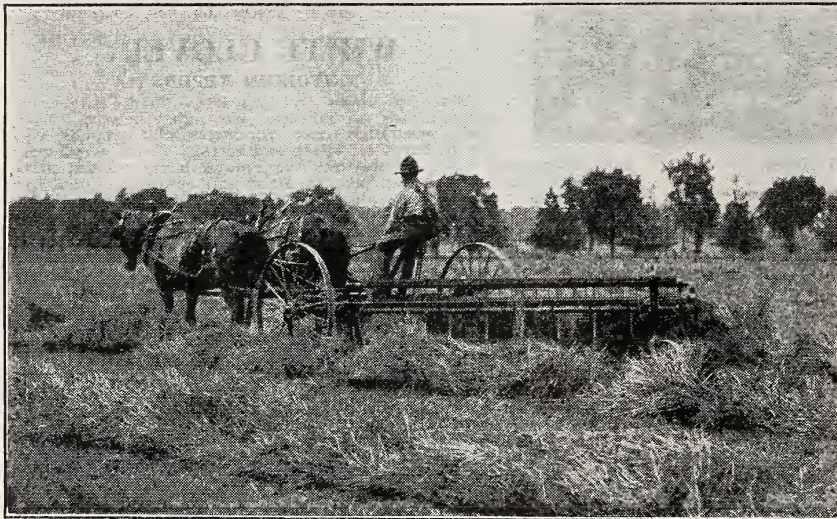
Unlike Alfalfa, Sweet Clover seldom causes bloat in live stock, if pastured.

Sweet Clover should be cut for hay just before the blossom buds appear. If cut later, the stems become woody, and the hay is tough and of poor quality. Like Alfalfa, the leaves of Sweet Clover contain most of the protein. The hay must be cured carefully. Allow plants to wilt, and after a few hours place in small upright cocks, to be left until cured well enough to stack or store.

If neither Alfalfa nor Sweet Clover has been grown on the field before, inoculation is necessary.

Sow Sweet Clover either in early spring on fall sown wheat or rye, or with barley and oats. Use 12 to 15 lbs. of scarified seed per acre. From 16 to 20 lbs. of unhulled seed is necessary. The seed bed should be well firmed down after seed has been sown to cause immediate sprouting. Sown in spring, it should be treated the same as common Red Clover, sowing it with clover seed attachment to the grain drill.

Price on Scarified Sweet Clover, both yellow and white: Lb. 35c, postpaid. For prices on larger quantities, see Blue Figure Price List.



Harvesting Sweet Clover-Hay on our Farm.

YELLOW SWEET CLOVER.

(*Melilotus Officinalis*.)

It is very similar to the white flowering sort and is also a biennial, but blooms earlier. For inoculating the soil for alfalfa culture, as well as for fertilizing purposes this yellow flowering variety is preferred by many. For bee pasturage it is much used to supplement the white flowering variety. As it blooms about two weeks earlier the season is prolonged. The plant is of dense growth and when once fairly started, will smother out all weeds.

HUBAM CLOVER.

Hubam is an annual legume, the seed of which resembles that of White Blossom Sweet Clover. It was discovered by Prof. Hughes, of the Iowa Experiment Station. Hubam was found growing among the heavy crops of the biennial Sweet Clover, on the lime lands of Alabama. It grows from 3 to 7 feet tall, depending on soil and climatic conditions. It will produce as much as 3 tons of hay to the acre, cut just before blossoming time.

Hubam grows on any non-acid soil that will produce good corn, small grain, or other clover. The seed may be broadcasted at the rate of 12 lbs. per acre, early in spring, or it may be drilled in rows 18 inches apart, using only 5 lbs. of seed per acre, and cultivated. It should be harvested for seed when matured, with a grain binder.

Scarifying increases the germination of Hubam considerably, and we strongly advise inoculation with Nitragin.

Every farmer should give Hubam at least a trial. It grows almost anywhere, produces enormous crops of hay, is rich in protein, is a marvelous builder of soil, valuable as green manure to plow under, makes the finest kind of bee pasture, and is a big money-making seed crop. Hubam does all of these things in only one year, while every other legume requires at least two years.

Price: Lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.25, postpaid. For larger quantities see Blue Figure Price List.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER.

(*Melilotus Alba*.)

White Blossom Sweet Clover has become one of the most important of the legumes, and adds thousands of dollars to the wealth of the farmers annually. It is greatly superior to the Yellow Sweet Clover, and to the Hubam. White Blossom Sweet Clover is not really a true clover, but has upright stems and narrow leaves like those of Alfalfa. The great advantage of White Sweet Clover is that it will grow successfully in sandy soil where it is impossible to secure a stand of alfalfa or other clover. Because of its extremely heavy leaf and root growth the first season, it is unsurpassed as a green fertilizer.

White Blossom Sweet Clover may be sown with grain in spring, or alone, the same as Red Clover. It may be cut for hay or used for pasture the first season, as it is not necessary to leave a growth for winter protection. The next season, however, the first crop may be cut for hay, when the clover is budded, just before it blooms. The important thing, if you want to harvest a second crop, whether for seed or for hay, is to cut the clover high, that is, from five to eight inches from the ground, depending on the rankness of the growth. The reason for this is that sweet clover does not send out second growth from the roots the second year, so if it is cut off close to the ground, the plants will be killed off. The new growth for the second crop is made from buds or branches left on the stubble.

Our seed is of the finest quality obtainable, free from foul weed seeds, and of the highest germination.

Samples of Sweet Clover free on request.

The Importance of Inoculating Sweet Clover Seed.

Most soils lack the bacteria necessary for the formation of root tubercles in which the plant stores its nitrogen. These bacteria are usually present in the soil only if clover, alfalfa, peas, or soy beans have been grown on it previously.



To insure a good stand of sweet clover, inoculation of seed is necessary by artificial means. Nitragin is the most effective, convenient, and inexpensive means of inoculating.

See page 58 for full description and prices of Nitragin.

HARDY ALFALFA (Medicago Sativa)

Caution—Read carefully what we say about imported Alfalfa Seed, on page 57.

Only hardy northern grown seed is safe for the farmer of the Northwest to buy and to sow. It will cost more than the seed sold by dealers and jobbers, but the difference in price means the difference between success and failure.

All the Alfalfa Seed we offer is northern grown, produced in Minnesota, the Dakotas, Montana, and Idaho. Our seed therefore may be depended upon to stand the test of our severe northern winters, and to give the best possible results.

GRIMM ALFALFA.

Grimm Alfalfa is the hardiest of all alfalfas and the best adapted for the Northwest.

Grimm Alfalfa was brought to Carver County, Minnesota, from Germany, in 1857, by Wendelin Grimm, where it was grown until 1890, without attracting much attention, while authorities on farming claimed no alfalfa could be grown in Minnesota. In 1903, after investigating the merits of Grimm Alfalfa thoroughly, Prof. Hays named this new variety Grimm.

Grimm Alfalfa has a very much branched root system, in addition to its tap root, and stools very heavily. It has a heavy spreading crown and produces much stronger and more spreading tops than other varieties. The blossoms of genuine Grimm Alfalfa are variegated—that is, purple, blue, yellow, green, and brown are found, while the common Alfalfa produces only purple flowers. Our experience with Grimm Alfalfa proves that it will endure greater extremes of drought and cold than Common Alfalfa and may be grown on almost any soil that produces corn, potatoes, or clover. It is peculiarly adapted for shallow soil in cold regions.

HOW TO SUCCEED WITH ALFALFA.

You cannot sow Alfalfa Seed of high quality on poorly prepared ground and expect good returns on your investment. You must do your part in getting the soil in condition.

The Soil—Any soil that produces good crops of small grain, corn, potatoes and clover is generally suitable for alfalfa. The land must be deep, well drained loam, that contains an abundant supply of humus, like a green crop turned under or an application of manure. If the soil is underlaid by hard-pan, the roots cannot penetrate, consequently, they stop growing or spread. In any case, the stand will be poor and soon dies out. It should be as free from weeds as possible. The land should be plowed several months before seeding and should be harrowed often until seeding time.

Acid Soil—Alfalfa will not grow in acid soil. The bacteria on alfalfa and other legumes draw nitrogen from the air and deposit it in the soil, and cannot live in acid soil. If you think your soil contains acid, send a sample of it to the Division of Soils, University Farm, and have a reliable test made, free. If your soil is acid, spread 1 to 2 tons of pulverized lime, or refuse lime from sugar beet factories, if you are near these, or thoroughly air slacked lime—at least 2 weeks before sowing alfalfa. Harrow weekly to keep down weeds.

Drainage—Alfalfa may be grown on low land, provided it is properly drained, by means of pen ditches or tiling, to a depth of 4 ft. at least.

Inoculation—Unless your field has been planted to alfalfa before, do not try to grow alfalfa without inoculating it. Use Nitragin for best results.

Seeding—Seeding may be done from April 1st to July 1st, also in August. Sow 1 inch deep on sandy soil, $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch deep on heavy soil, using 12 to 15 lbs. of seed per acre. Early maturing small grain, rye, barley, or wheat, two-thirds as much as is usually sown may be sown as nurse crop, when conditions are very favorable.

Scarified Seed—All the Alfalfa and Sweet Clover Seed we offer has been scarified. Tests from various experiment stations show that from 10 to 30% of all Alfalfa Seed is "hard seed"—that is, this percentage of seed will not germinate until the second or third year. Scarifying or cracking these hard seeds insures high germination, so that one-fifth to one-third less seed is necessary to secure a good stand of alfalfa. Our prices are based on Scarified Seed.

GRIMM ALFALFA

(Not Certified.)

This is Grimm Alfalfa from fields that were subjected to rigid inspection by the best authorities on alfalfa. Our seed comes from the most reliable sources.

Price: Postpaid, lb. 60c, 5 lbs. \$2.75—Not postpaid, lb. 50c, 15 lbs. \$6.75, 30 lbs. \$12.65, 60 lbs. \$24.25, 100 lbs. \$40.00. Bags included.

F. S. & N. Co.

Your Alfalfa seed showed good vigorous germination. We have cut as high as 2½ tons of Grimm Alfalfa hay per acre, from the first cutting, and that was early in the season.

Hanson Bros.,
Burnett Co., Wis.

CERTIFIED AND REGISTERED GRIMM ALFALFA.

In Sealed Bags.

We offer Idaho and Montana grown registered Grimm Alfalfa which was produced and put up under supervision of state authorities. Fields producing such alfalfa were carefully inspected for being true to name and free from fowl weeds. When after recleaning, the seed is found satisfactory by a State Analyst, grading at least 99% in purity, the seed is sacked in 60 lb. and 100 lb. bags and sealed with the State Seal. This is the certified and registered Grimm Alfalfa, guaranteed Dodder free and absolutely true to name. We prefer to sell in original 60 lb. and 100 lb. sealed bags but will fill orders for smaller quantities and furnish copy of registration if desired.

Price: Postpaid, lb. 70c, 5 lbs. \$3.35—Not prepaid, lb. 65c, 15 lbs. \$8.25, 30 lbs. \$16.25; 60 lbs. sealed bag, \$32.00; 100 lbs. sealed bag \$53.00. Bags included.

CERTIFIED GRIMM ALFALFA.

This is Minnesota, Dakota or Montana grown seed which we are offering under the growers affidavit as to purity and origination of seed used in establishing their fields of alfalfa. Most of the fields were inspected by us personally.

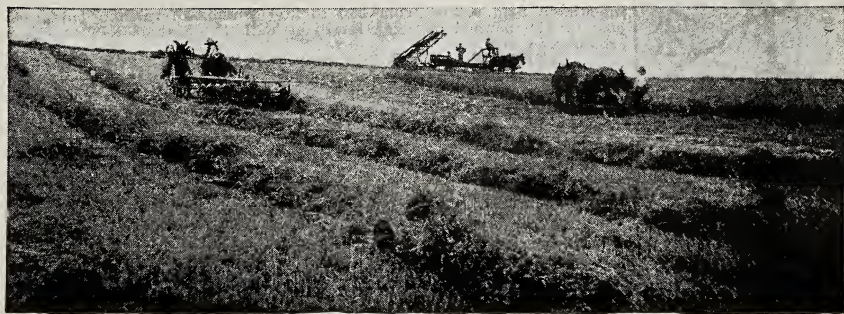
Price: Postpaid, lb. 65c, 5 lbs. \$3.00—Not postpaid, lb. 55c, 15 lbs. \$7.25, 30 lbs. \$14.00, 60 lbs. \$27.25, 100 lbs. \$45.00. Bags included.

LISCOMB ALFALFA.

This hardy strain of alfalfa belongs to the same class as the Grimm, Baltic, and other extremely hardy varieties. The root system is very branching and the plant has a receding crown—that is, the plant draws the crown under the ground. In a four year old plant the crown is sometimes 3 inches below the surface. The flowers of Liscomb Alfalfa vary from greenish white or pale blue to deep maroon.

Liscomb Alfalfa was first sown by Mr. G. W. Liscomb in eastern Montana about 35 years ago. It never was surface irrigated, and always yielded large crops of hay. The original field is still producing large crops of seed. Our seed is Montana grown, testing 99% in purity.

Price: Lb. 50c, postpaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 45c, 15 lbs. \$5.40, 60 lbs. \$20.60, 100 lbs. \$34.00.



Cutting Alfalfa for Hay.

ALFALFA—Continued.

We quote prices on one pound, postpaid. For prices on larger quantities, please see Blue Figure Price List enclosed.
Samples of Hardy Alfalfa free on request. Please mention variety of seed, or for what purpose you want it.

COSSACK ALFALFA.

Cossack Alfalfa was brought over from Siberia by Prof. Hansen of the Dakota Experiment Station about 14 years ago. This strain, which was under observance for 5 years in Russia, during which time not a single plant winter-killed, has proved to be absolutely hardy. It seems to withstand intense cold, heat, and drought equally well. The flowers, like those of Grimm Alfalfa, have a great range of color,—white, purple, yellow, striped, etc.

We advise sowing 5 to 6 lbs. of seed per acre, in rows 3 ft. apart, to be cultivated, or 10 to 15 lbs. per acre, broadcast, using a seeder.

Our supply of Cossack is produced by reliable farmers. Certificate of genuineness with each order.

Price: Lb. 70c, postpaid.

DAKOTA No. 12 DRY LAND ALFALFA.

The Black Hills Section of South Dakota is as famous for its production of alfalfa in the present day, as it was for its gold a generation ago. Certainly the hardy alfalfa produced there is no less valuable. Some of these fields have been in alfalfa for 30 years, and the plants, which have endured the extremes of hot winds in summer and cold, icy winters, in the dry high altitude, are thoroughly hardy. We highly recommend our Dakota grown strain as being well adapted for average soil and climatic conditions. Our seed is plump, well matured, and of high germination.

Price: Lb. 45c, postpaid.

MONTANA ALFALFA.

This strain is grown under the same conditions as our Dakota Alfalfa, altho subjected to even more severe climatic changes. Montana grown seed is of extra fine quality, free from weeds, and of strong vitality.

Price: Lb. 45c, postpaid.

WESTERN ALFALFA.

Grown in the older alfalfa sections of Nebraska and Kansas. It is hardy under ordinary conditions, and can be supplied at a trifle lower price than our other harder strains.

Price: Lb. 40c, postpaid.

Treatment of Alfalfa Field During First and Second Seasons.

If seeded in summer or fall, and a growth of 12 inches or more has been made, the plants should be cut back, so they will go into the winter not more than 8 to 10 inches high.

The first cutting of hay should be made late in spring, and the plants should not be cut lower than 3 or 4 inches the first year. If there is a good healthy stand, the clippings may be left on as a mulch.

The second year, alfalfa may be cut for hay when the new crown or base shoots are starting. The hay, which cures rather slowly, must be taken off the field as soon as possible, to allow new growth to start in the field. 30 to 40 days of good growing weather are necessary to produce a good crop of hay.

Save the leaves of the hay. They contain 60% of all the protein in alfalfa. Do not pasture alfalfa until the third season, if possible, as trampling will injure the young plants.

If the leaves turn yellow, thru disease or weeds choking the plants at blooming time, clip the field to 4 inches from the ground, and remove the clippings at once. A top dressing of nitrate of soda sometimes invigorates diseased plants.

Alfalfa does not reseed itself.



A Plant Of Liscomb Alfalfa.

F. S. & N. Co., West Concord, Minn.

Gentlemen,

I bought 100 lbs. of Grimm Alfalfa seed, scari-
fied, of you in the spring of 1923, sowing it April
18th, on a field of 10 acres. I secured a perfect
stand. In 90 days, I cut 14 loads of good hay.

I secured same results from your Soy Beans,
also of other seeds, and am very much pleased.

A farmer buying seed of your firm will be sure
of results.

Yours truly,
John J. Mosher, Jr.

The Great Inoculator for Legumes.

Many growers say, "Oh we can get a catch in these parts without inoculating." This may be true, but what kind of a catch?

The modern farmer says: "I inoculate because I want a better catch. I want plenty of those little nodules or lumps on every root. The more the better."

"Nodules are plant food (nitrogen). They mean a well-fed legume plant."

"Well nourished legume plants mean less WINTER KILLING. They can put up a good fight against freezing and thawing because they are healthy and strong. They have a deeper root system."

"More nodules mean a more even stand instead of bare spots all through the field, therefore I get a better yield and that is what I am after."

"The more nodules I plow under, the more plant food for the crop in rotation. I do not rob my soil of nitrogen, I add to it."

"Is it worth while? Your state agricultural department says it is. I know it is from experience. A well inoculated field means from 150 to 200 pounds of nitrate (plant food) placed back into my soil. Compare the cost of 200 pounds nitrogen fertilizer with the cost of NITRAGIN and this year NITRAGIN is only costing me around 25c per acre."

NITRAGIN is shipped in ventilated tin boxes. The package never breaks, never freezes and is simple to use. Germs must have air and moisture. The contents look like a deep rich soil. It is clean and wholesome. It is practical as soil is the natural home for nitrogen gathering germs.

Be sure to state the name of the legume crop you are going to inoculate.

For Alfalfa, Soy Beans, Clovers and other legumes.

SOLD ON BUSHEL BASIS—NOT ACRE SIZES

This Means Nitragin Costs Less.

PRICE

1/4-bu. size, for 15 lbs. seed, 40c. Plus 3c Postage.

1/2-bu. size, for 30 lbs. seed, 60c. Plus 5c Postage.

1 bu. size, for 60 lbs. seed, \$1.00. Plus 8c Postage.

5 bu. size, for 300 lbs. seed, \$4.75. Plus 15c Postage.

NITRAGIN will cost you

20c per acre if you sow 12 lbs. seed to the acre.

25c per acre if you sow 15 lbs. seed to the acre.

33 1-3c per acre if you sow 20 lbs. seed to the acre.

SOLD IN TINS, NOT GLASS.

Garden Size for Peas, Beans and Sweet Peas, inoculates from 1 oz. to 8 lbs. of seed. 20c, postpaid.



Nodules on Roots
of Legumes.



SOY OR SOJA BEANS.

The value of Soy Beans as a hay and forage crop is recognized more and more each year. Soy bean hay contains a high percentage of protein, is superior to clover hay and bran in feeding value, and as a milk and butter producer is equal to alfalfa hay. The beans and bean meal contain about 35% digestible protein and stock eat them with relish and thrive on them. Hogs fed on soy beans in combination with corn fatten much more economically than on corn alone. A bushel of soy beans is worth at least two and a half times as much as a bushel of corn. Soy Beans make valuable hog pasture, but produce best results in a mixture, such as our Annual Hog Pasture Mixture.

Soy Beans planted together with corn for ensilage make the best and cheapest balanced ration for milch cows and other live stock on account of their high protein contents. They will replace the expensive mill feed such as bran and shorts.

CULTURE—Soy Beans may be planted either broadcast or in drills. A better seed crop is harvested if sown in drills and cultivated. Sown in drills for cultivating it requires 30 to 40 lbs. of seed per acre. For drilling in the same as grain use 60 to 75 lbs. according to the size of the beans. A crop of beans will leave the ground in a clean and better condition for the following crop.

INOCULATE—Be sure to inoculate the seed with Soy Bean Bacteria. Not only will you have the assurance of a better stand, but a better crop and the succeeding crop will have the benefit of the nitrogen stored in the bean roots.

Price: 1 lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.00, postpaid. For larger quantities see Blue Figure Price List.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING ABOUT SOY BEANS.

They will grow on all kinds of soils.

Soy Beans have a higher feeding value than clover hay.

As a milk and butter producer they equal alfalfa hay.

Soy Beans are little affected by drought and excessive rainfall.

One of the easiest crops to grow and harvest.

They increase the yield of the following crop.

They make a very profitable hog pasture.

ITO SAN—One of the best early varieties for the Northwest, maturing in 90 to 105 days and growing from 30 to 35 inches high. Great for planting with ensilage corn. Can also be planted alone as they stand up well. Beans yellow.

BLACK EYEBROW—Another splendid variety to plant with corn for ensilage. Produce more vines than Ito San and grow 6 inches taller. Color of beans black and brown mottled and larger than Ito San.

WISCONSIN EARLY BLACK—An extremely early variety, black seeded, and best adapted for northern climate. Grows to a medium height and therefore not so suitable for planting with ensilage corn. Should be planted, however, with early maturing corn for hogging down.

MANCHU—Of all the different kinds of Soy Beans the Manchu takes the lead for all purposes—for hogging down as well as for planting with ensilage corn for the silo, and it also produces a large crop of beans, if allowed to mature; 20 to 30 bushels per acre being a good average crop which is always quite profitable. The Manchu is a robust grower of vines which stand up well and are easily cut with the corn binder. This variety matures easily in the southern half of Minnesota, Wisconsin, South Dakota, and all sections further south. Our stock of the Manchu is Iowa and Minnesota grown. Beans are yellow and somewhat larger than Ito San.

MAMMOTH YELLOW—A later maturing yellow Soy Bean producing very heavy yields of vines and foliage. Especially adapted for growing with corn for the silo.

COW PEAS.

For feed, the cow pea is especially valuable because it will grow on all kinds of arable soil, requiring little attention and producing excellent forage. Valuable green summer feed and for planting in corn for sheep and hog fall pasture or for turning under.

Sow in drills to be cultivated $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. per acre; for hay or green feed 60 to 90 lbs.

Price: 1 lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.00, postpaid. For larger quantities see Blue Figure Price List.

NEW ERA—The best yielding early variety, maturing in 70 days. The best variety for northern sections. It is of more erect growth than other kinds and easily harvested. Seed is small. 3 pecks to 1 bushel should be sown broadcast.

WHIP-POOR-WILL—Is more largely grown in the eastern states than any other cow pea on account of its great productive-ness. Usually produces vines 6 ft. long and yields a large amount of hay and peas.

CANADA YELLOW FIELD PEAS.

The use of the field pea or "Canada Field Pea" as feed for all classes of livestock has not been extensive by the farmers of the northern part of the United States. Lack of knowledge as to its merits, the high cost of seed and its relative cost as a protein concentrate, have been important factors in limiting the production of this crop.

Being a legume, the field pea is high in protein and low in fat. It contains 19 per cent digestible crude protein, 55.8 per cent digestible carbohydrates and .6 per cent digestible fat with a nutritive ratio of 1 to 3. As a concentrate it has practically the same feeding value as high grade gluten feed.

When cured as hay, field peas have a slightly higher feeding value than alfalfa, containing 1 to 2 per cent more digestible crude protein and fat. A combination of peas and oats yields a cured roughage or a soiling crop that is similar to clover hay in composition.

In the form of silage, field peas or field peas and oats together are slightly higher in dry matter and digestible fat and 150 per cent higher in digestible crude protein than corn.

For a seed crop field peas should be well matured when harvested. In sowing oats with field peas sow the peas as early as the ground is in shape, drilling them 4 inches deep; then 2 to 3 weeks later sow the oats, drilling them the other way. Oats should be sown 2 to 3 weeks later than the field peas as it grows too quickly and soon checks growth of peas. 1 lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.00, postpaid.



Soy Bean.

SPRING VETCHES OR TARES.

This is one of the most promising of all the leguminous plants. Rapidity in growth and extreme hardiness render it peculiarly suitable for our cool climate. As a fodder plant it provides abundant nourishment, and can be cured or made into ensilage. For building up soils Vetches are invaluable, gathering up nitrogen from the air and supplying to worn out or impoverished soils just the necessary stimulant so greatly needed. If sown alone, sow about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. of seed to the acre. May be sown with $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. of Spring Rye or Oats, which should assist in holding up the crop and making it easier to harvest. **Price:** 1 lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.25, postpaid.

WINTER OR HAIRY VETCHES.

Winter, Sand, or Hairy Vetch is another legume, similar to Common Vetch, and valuable for the same purposes, but it is suitable for climates where the winters are more severe and the summers hotter and drier for fall sowing, but it may also be sown in spring.

It makes splendid hay, ensilage, pasture, green feed, and is of special value as a fertilizer. Used as a cover crop for orchards, it prevents washing of the soil during the winter, and when plowed under in spring, it makes one of the very best fertilizers, furnishing nitrogen and humus, both of which are needed by the soils. Nitrogen, the costliest fertilizing element, is usually lacking.

The seed of Hairy Vetch is smaller than Common Vetch, and 30 lbs. is sufficient to sow an acre. With it should be sown about 60 lbs. of Rye or Oats to keep the plants off the ground.

Price: 1 lb. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.75, postpaid.

PUMPKINS.

We list these among our field seeds as they are excellent for feeding stock and should be grown in every corn field. Hundreds of loads of pumpkins can be grown without any extra expense or care, as they need no more attention than is required for the corn.

CONNECTICUT FIELD—This is widely known as the Yankee Cow Pumpkin, and there is no variety that will do as well among the corn. Plant them on your richest land; you will be amply repaid. **Lb. 65c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 60c, 5 lbs. \$3.00, 10 lbs. \$5.00.**

KENTUCKY FIELD or Sweet Pumpkins—This is the thick meaty sweet kind that is used for pies. They are extra good for stock also. A patch of them should be planted by themselves, and they will prove the most profitable. **Lb. 65c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 60c, 5 lbs. \$3.00, 10 lbs. \$5.00.**

MIXED PUMPKIN SEED—We offer a mixture of pumpkin seed, consisting of a great many varieties—large mammoth pumpkins, the various field sorts, also the choicest pie pumpkins. **Lb. 50c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 45c, 5 lbs. \$2.10, 10 lbs. \$4.00.**

HARDY GRASSES.

For prices on larger quantities,
see Blue Figure List.



Timothy.

ther south. Many of our eastern and southern customers send us their orders early for Timothy, so as to obtain high quality northern grown seed. Price: Lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.10, postpaid.

RED TOP—TIMOTHY MIXTURE.

These are usually grown together around marshes and low ground not subject to overflow. They are mixed in the correct proportion to sow, approximately one-third Red Top to two-thirds Timothy. As this seed is grown in the mixture, we are able to sell it cheaper than if it were offered separately. Sow 8 to 10 lbs. per acre. Price: Lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.30, postpaid.

TIMOTHY AND ALSYKE CLOVER MIXTURE.

This combination makes an excellent permanent meadow, for moist and even slightly acid soil, where Red Clover cannot grow. The hay is leafier, of much finer quality, and better for live stock, than that of Red Clover, because Alsike Clover is free from hair and dust. The Minnesota Experiment Station advises sowing Alsike in all Timothy and Red Clover mixtures, because Alsike is a perennial and will replace Red Clover as it dies out.

Our Timothy and Alsike Clover Mixture are grown together, and it is impossible to separate the seed when cleaning it. For this reason, the cost is considerably less than if each were grown alone, and then mixed, and accordingly, we can sell this mixture much cheaper. It contains about 20% to 25% of Alsike Clover, the balance being Timothy seed, which is the proper quantity of each, for best results. Price: Lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.25, postpaid.

BROMUS INERMIS.

Known also as Austrian or Hungarian Brome Grass, or Awnless Brome Grass. Bromus Inermis was introduced from Russia more than 25 years ago, and until about 15 years ago, the bulk of the seed used in the United States was imported from Europe. It is one of the most profitable grasses for the Northwest, fully as hardy as the Buffalo Grass of the western plains, but yields at least three or four times as much hay.

Bromus Inermis is a vigorous hardy perennial, with strong creeping roots, and will crowd out other grasses and weeds not as hardy. It is especially valuable for poor, dry, and even sour soil, both for hay and pasture, as it withstands heat, drought, and cold, and outyields most other grasses. The roots push thru the soil and form new plants on every side. It makes an early growth, 2 or 3 weeks before any other grass, and remains green and succulent until November, and stands the closest cropping without injury.

It grows 3 to 4 feet high, and yields enormous crops of excellent hay, 2 to 4 tons, which is nourishing and richer in milk producing qualities than Timothy. The best hay is cut while the grass is in full bloom. It is also profitable to grow for seed, as there is always a good demand for it.

Seed should be sown at the rate of 20 to 25 lbs. per acre, with only two thirds the usual quantity of small grain, per acre. It may also be sown in August or September, with winter grain.

All the Brome Grass seed offered now a days, is produced in the Dakotas or Canada. On one of our farms, we still have a small field of Bromus, seeded in 1897. Imported Russian seed was used, and altho the field has been much abused, the stand is still perfect. Price: Lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.10, postpaid.

THE BEST IS CHEAPEST IN THE END.

"The Timothy and Alsike I bought of you last spring cannot be beat. The hay which grew from it is cut now, and tho it was very dry here a big part of the summer, this hay was from 12 to 18 inches high, and yielded nearly as much as some older meadows. It is also clean from foul seeds, as I have not seen any weeds, only such as grew on the ground (timber land). Some of my neighbors who bought their seed in the store at 2c a pound less than I paid you, have now got their fields solid full of some red weeds and the hay does not amount to anything. So I think my seed is by far the cheaper, and some of them think so too. The "Farmer Brand" is the stuff, and if ever I need more seed, I will surely buy of you, then I know I've got good seed."

Henry C. Kleimann, Carlton, Co. Minn.

TIMOTHY—(Phleum Pratense).

Timothy is the best known and most widely planted of all grasses. It is a perennial, extremely hardy, resisting both cold and drought better than most grasses. It is easily sown, easily established, and not expensive.

Timothy is best suited for moist, rich, and loamy soil, where it grows to perfection. The soil should be well pulverized, and the seed, which is very fine, lightly covered. It may be sown in spring, with a nurse crop, or together with clover, or it may be seeded in fall on stubble, harrowing it in, or with a crop of fall wheat. It has shallow, fibrous roots and increases by multiplication of bulbs, which store food for future growth in the fall. If Timothy is cut too early, or if the meadow is pastured after the hay is cut in fall, these bulbs are weakened and the stand decreases.

For pasture, Timothy alone cannot be so well recommended, as all farmers know, because its growth is not thrifty enough. Close pasturing soon destroys it. Timothy exhausts nitrogen rapidly. Therefore, it is best adapted for sowing with clovers, which supply nitrogen to the soil and increase the vigor of the Timothy. Like all other grasses, it is hardier, and gives better results, if sown with clover and other grasses. All of our mixtures for permanent pastures and meadows contain some Timothy.

Timothy makes very good nutritious hay, that is easily cured and heavy for its bulk, and relished by horses and cattle alike. It produces from 1½ to 3 tons of hay per acre. It should be cut at flowering time, when its feeding value is highest, and the shrinkage not so great.

Our "FARMER BRAND" Timothy, grown in Minnesota, possesses more vitality and vigor, and will produce thriftier, bigger crops than seed grown further south, so as to obtain high quality northern grown

RED TOP—(Agrostis Vulgaris).

A hardy perennial grass, found almost everywhere, but predominating on low, marshy ground, where it forms luxuriant growth. It grows 2 to 5 ft. high, depending on soil and climatic conditions, with creeping roots, which enable it to grow on very wet and even very dry soil where other grasses grow but sparsely. It makes good pasture, and fair hay, if cut early, but the matured plants are wiry and coarse. It is best grown with other grasses and clover. Price: Lb. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.65, postpaid.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS—(Poa Pratensis).

This famous grass does well almost everywhere, if the soil is fairly rich, moist, and moderately well drained, or there is lime present in the soil. It requires about 2 years to become well established, therefore, should be used only for permanent pasture.

Blue Grass provides good pasture in May and June, and produces good growth until the ground freezes. It is very hardy and is not injured by dry or cold weather. It forms a very close, compact turf, making fine pasture and lawns. Recently the demand for Blue Grass for golf links has become so strong, that there is hardly sufficient supply, for which reason the price is going higher.

Price: Lb. 50c, 5 lbs. \$2.25, postpaid.



Farmer Brand Seeds are unexcelled for purity, hardness, and germination.

This trade mark protects you and assures you of the highest purity and germination it is possible to obtain in grasses.

GRASSES.



English Rye Grass.



Orchard Grass.



Red Top.



Bromus.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS—(*Lolium Italicum*).

A valuable grass for moist soil, well adapted for pastures and meadows, either alone or in mixtures, as it makes strong growth early in spring. It sometimes yields 7 or 8 tons of dry hay per acre, and may be cut 4 or 5 times.

Italian Rye Grass is good as a catch crop where Clover has winter-killed. If sown alone, use 20 to 30 lbs. per acre; with Red Clover, sow 10 to 15 lbs. per acre.

Price: Lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.50, postpaid. Not prepaid, 5 lbs. \$1.25, 25 lbs. \$5.00, 50 lbs. \$9.50, 100 lbs. \$18.50.

ENGLISH RYE GRASS—(*Lolium Perenne*).

Well adapted for both pasture and hay; will endure close cropping. It makes quick strong growth early in spring, with an abundance of bright green foliage. Prefers moderately rich soil, though it will thrive almost anywhere. Should be grown in mixture with other grasses. Sow 20 to 30 lbs. per acre.

Price: Same as Italian Rye Grass.

WESTERN RYE GRASS—(*Agropyrum Tenuum*).

Also known as Slender Wheat Grass. A hardy grass native of North Dakota and Canada. Well adapted for prairie soil, producing large crops of hay and good pastures. Will put alkali soil in condition for grain crops, and resists extreme weather conditions well. Sow 1 to 1½ inches deep at the rate of 20 lbs. per acre; or with Brome Grass, 10 lbs. of each per acre. Price: Lb. postpaid, 30c.

See Blue Figure List for larger quantities.

MEADOW SOFT GRASS—(*Holcus Lanatus*).

This variety is also known as Velvet Grass, Yorkshire Fog, and Velvet Mesquite Grass. It is a hardy perennial, grows 2 to 3 feet high; and flowers in June. It is valuable for low, soft, spongy places, where other grasses do not succeed.

Price: Lb. 60c, 5 lbs. \$2.75, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs. \$2.50, 25 lbs. \$11.00, 50 lbs. \$21.00, 100 lbs. \$40.00.



Kentucky Blue Grass.

ORCHARD GRASS—(*Dactylis Glomerata*).

A coarse tufted perennial grass that will stand more shade than any other tame hay grass. Excellent for hay when cut young, but matured grass is tough. Noted for its earliness and stooling qualities, and good for shady places, orchards, and groves. Also most valuable in pasture mixtures on account of its leafy undergrowth.

Price: Lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.55, postpaid. Not prepaid, 5 lbs. \$1.35, 25 lbs. \$6.00, 50 lbs. \$11.00, 100 lbs. \$20.00.

MEADOW FESCUE—(*Festuca Pratensis*).

Also called English Blue Grass.

This hardy western grass deserves more attention, and like Bromus, should always be included in pasture and meadow mixtures. It stands more abuse such as close cropping, drought, and unfavorable soil and climatic conditions, than Timothy and most other grasses. It succeeds even in poor soil, as the roots penetrate from 12 to 15 inches. In meadows established here more than 20 years ago, Meadow Fescue still holds its own. Like Bromus, it lives until it is plowed up.

Meadow Fescue grows 2 to 3 feet high, and produces a very leafy undergrowth.

In sowing alone, use 20 to 25 pounds per acre. Price: Lb. 25c, postpaid. See Blue Figure List for larger quantities.

SHEEP'S FESCUE—(*Festuca Ovina*).

Good for sandy soil, high land and hillsides, rooting deeply, and enduring drought better than most grasses, as it does not burn out. It makes good sheep pasture, as it is sweet, and nutritious; also good for lawns and terraces, growing 1 to 2 ft. high. Use 20 to 30 lbs. alone per acre, or 10 to 12 lbs. per acre with other grasses.

Price: Lb. 75c, 5 lbs. \$3.50, postpaid.

TALL FESCUE—(*Festuca Elator*).

This hardy grass is highly valued for permanent meadows, both in this country and in Europe. Though coarse and robust in habit, it makes a very good quality of hay, which is very nutritious and is greedily eaten by all live stock. As it is very productive, it should be included in all mixtures for permanent meadows for moist and low ground. It is one of the best grasses for sowing on land which is often under water, as it is not affected by overflowing. It is a hardy perennial, growing from 3 to 5 feet high.

Price: Lb. 60c, 5 lbs. \$2.75, postpaid. Not prepaid: Lb. 50c, 5 lbs. \$2.40, 25 lbs. \$11.50, 50 lbs. \$21.00, 100 lbs. \$40.00.

MEADOW FOXTAIL—(*Alopecurus Pratensis*).

A fine grass, especially well adapted for permanent pastures. It is one of the very first to start growth in spring, and is of remarkably quick and strong aftergrowth, either when closely cropped or after mowing. Meadow Foxtail should be sown in place of Timothy, together with Red Top, Meadow Soft Grass, and Tall Fescue, on low ground and marshes subjected to overflowing. It will produce large quantities of fine hay on otherwise worthless ground. Meadow Foxtail averages 3 to 4 feet in height, is leafy in character, very hardy, starts growing early in spring, and is in bloom and ripe 3 to 4 weeks earlier than Timothy. It springs up again quickly after being pastured or mown.

Price: Lb. 90c, 5 lbs. \$4.25, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs. \$3.75, 25 lbs. \$17.00, 50 lbs. \$33.00, 100 lbs. \$65.00.

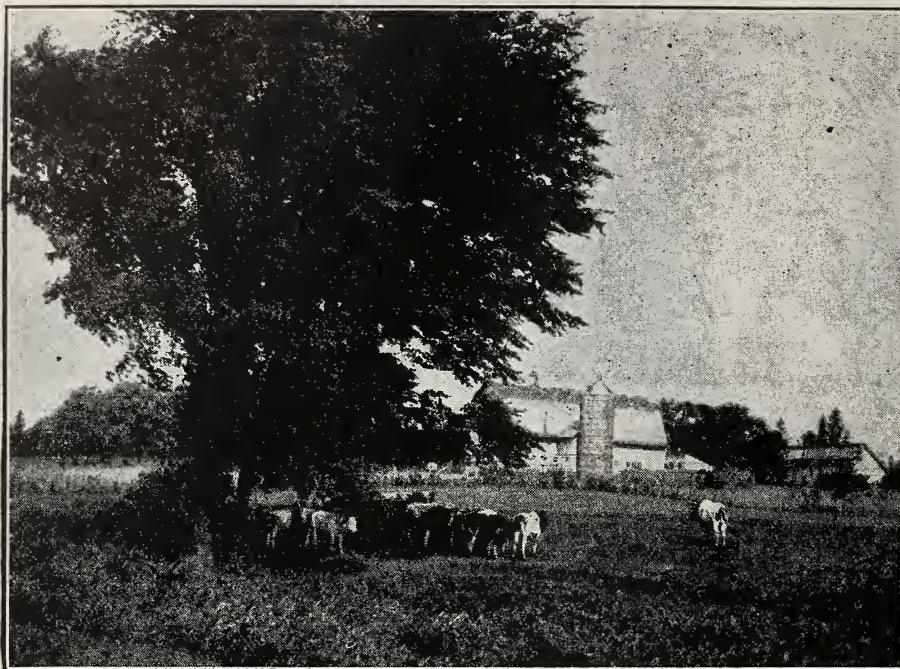
REED CANARY GRASS—(*Phalaris Arundinacea*).

Reed Canary Grass is a tall, leafy perennial, 3 to 4 feet high, with smooth sheaths and narrow branching panicles, 4 to 8 inches long. It is commonly grown on low ground in all parts of this country, from New England to California. It succeeds best on stiff, wet land, and on flooded fields, but will also grow fairly well on dry, sandy soil. It is little affected by wet or cold, and will grow on land which is too wet for Red Top. We can recommend it to sow on low, marshy ground or sloughs, where it will soon establish itself and drive out the wild or worthless grasses, and furnish a large amount of hay per acre.

Price: Lb. 90c, 5 lbs. \$4.25, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs. \$3.75, 25 lbs. \$17.00, 50 lbs. \$33.00, 100 lbs. \$65.00.

For Permanent Pasture and Meadow Mixtures, see page 64. Hog Pasture Mixtures on page 65.

PERMANENT PASTURE and MEADOW MIXTURES.



Some
Purebred
Holsteins
usually
for sale.

Herd of Pure-Bred Holsteins under a big Elm, on the Wm. Kueker Farm.

Being engaged in seed growing and farming and everything that goes with the farm to make it profitable, such as good herds of milch cows, (which happen to be purebred Holstein cattle) and Poland China Hogs, we have the best opportunity to experiment with the different pasture and meadow mixtures. It is a proven fact that we can always raise a much larger crop by sowing mixed grain, such as succotash, than if we sow Wheat or Oats alone. The same facts also apply to Clover and Grass Seeds. We always find it more profitable to sow a variety of Clovers and Grasses, for pasture as well as for hay. The yield can easily be increased, while the quality of both hay and pasture will be greatly improved. It is not always convenient to keep up a three or four year crop rotation and change pastures ever so often. Where such a rotation cannot be carried out, we consider it policy to sow Grasses and Clovers that have more of a permanent nature and do not give out as easily as Clover and Timothy. We found that by adding to Clover and Timothy, Bromus Inermis, Orchard Grass, Kentucky Blue Grass and also Alsike Clover, our pasture was not only much more productive but during the extremely dry seasons, such as we had for the last three summers, that the pasture produced a more luxuriant growth and we were able to pasture a larger herd of cattle for a much longer season than if we had sown Clover and Timothy only. After using this particular ground for four years, we find that the yield is falling off to some extent but still it will be good for another year or two, as Bromus, Orchard Grass and Alsike Clover do not seem to give out. It makes quite a difference whether we pasture one cow per acre or whether it takes two acres for each head of cattle.

It requires deep rooted grasses for poor and sandy soil to resist drought and the extremes of our cold northern climate.

Beal, in "Grasses of North America" writes: "It has been repeatedly shown that a judicious mixture of several varieties will produce a larger yield than can be obtained when one variety is sown by itself. Many sorts will occupy the ground more completely than one sort and will help keep out the weeds."

We have selected with great care the best varieties, prepared them in the right proportion to serve their particular purpose in

helping make two blades of grass grow where but one grew before. In our mixtures we use the following varieties of Grasses in their correct proportions, to give the best results for the respective soils and the purposes for which they are intended:

English Rye, Western Rye, Bromus Inermis, Timothy, Red Clover, Alfalfa, Meadow Fescue, Red Top, Alsike Clover, Kentucky Blue Grass, Italian Rye Grass, Sweet Clover, White Clover, and Orchard Grass.

SOWING.

The ground should be well prepared, the same as for grain, fall plowed land being generally preferable. If to be sown with small grain, sow this first and then the grass seed may be sown either by hand with one of our hand seeders, or with a wheel-barrow seeder, and should not be covered too deep, one stroke of the harrow being sufficient to cover the seed. Good results are obtained by sowing the seed alone, without a nurse crop. In this way, a full crop of hay or a luxuriant pasture may be obtained the first year.

Why You Should Sow Our Permanent Pasture or Meadow Mixtures.

Because they solve the feeding and pasturing problem in the most economical and satisfactory manner.

Because the grasses selected to fit your particular needs and soil requirements are correctly proportioned, with a knowledge that comes only thru years of experimenting and careful study of the different grasses.

Because the grasses we use have been thoroly re-cleaned and tested for purity, are sure to grow and prove a permanent investment.

Because an increase in quantity and quality of hay and pasture is the best business proposition.

MIXTURES FOR PERMANENT PASTURES.

These contain grasses that do not all mature at the same time, so as to furnish continuous grazing throughout the entire season. Tufted grasses are used only in small proportions, giving preference to the turf grasses with their interlacing mat of underground runners. Special attention is given to the hardiest varieties that can be safely recommended for our northwestern conditions.

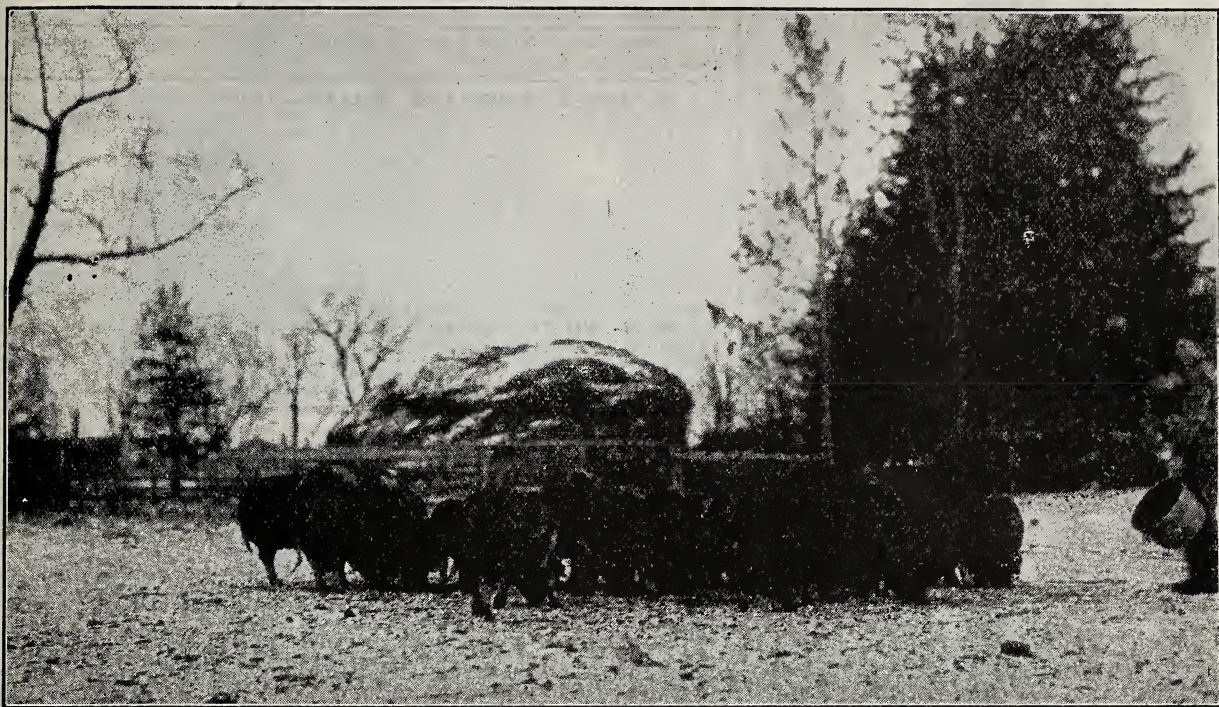
| | 25 lbs. | 50 lbs. | 100 lbs. |
|---|---------|---------|----------|
| A. No. 1—For high and dry ground, light soil. Sow 25 lbs. per acre. | \$5.40 | \$10.25 | \$20.00 |
| A. No. 2—For high and dry ground, heavy or clay soils. Sow 25 lbs. per acre. | 5.40 | 10.25 | 20.00 |
| A. No. 3—For moist ground and rich soils. Sow 25 lbs. per acre. | 5.40 | 10.25 | 20.00 |
| A. No. 4—For wood pasture, orchards and shady top. Sow 15 lbs. per acre. | 5.40 | 10.25 | 20.00 |
| A. No. 5—For top seeding on bottom lands or marshes. Sow 20 lbs. per acre. | 5.40 | 10.25 | 20.00 |
| A. No. 6—For sheep pasture on light, sandy soil, dry uplands and hillsides. Sow 25 lbs. per acre. | 5.40 | 10.25 | 20.00 |

MIXTURES FOR PERMANENT MEADOWS.

Clover and Timothy mainly are grown in the Northwest, but are not permanent, and require a combination of other grasses which bloom and mature at about the same time and at different intervals. In this mixture we use grasses of a bunching and spreading nature, as well as those making rapid growth after cutting. All stock enjoys a varied ration, therefore hay produced from mixtures will prove more nutritive, palatable and profitable.

| | 25 lbs. | 50 lbs. | 100 lbs. |
|---|---------|---------|----------|
| B. No. 1—For high and dry ground, light soil. Sow 25 lbs. per acre. | \$5.00 | \$9.25 | \$18.00 |
| B. No. 2—For high and dry ground, heavy or clay soil. Sow 25 lbs. per acre. | 5.00 | 9.25 | 18.00 |
| B. No. 3—For moist ground, rich soil, not subject to overflow. Sow 25 lbs. per acre. | 5.00 | 9.25 | 18.00 |
| B. No. 4—For moist ground, occasionally overflowed. Sow 20 lbs. per acre. | 5.00 | 9.25 | 18.00 |
| B. No. 5—For peaty and boggy swamps that are generally dry but flooded early in spring. Sow 20 lbs. per acre. | 5.00 | 9.25 | 18.00 |

SPECIAL CLOVER-GRASS MIXTURES FOR HOG PASTURE.



Purebred Poland China Hogs, showing result of good pasture during the summer. Tip Top Bob, our famous 2 year old boar, is the largest of these. Prices on Breeding Stock upon request.

SPECIAL HOG PASTURE MIXTURES.

Being hog breeders ourselves, we have paid special attention to good hog pastures studying the nature of different grasses, clovers, and other legumes, as to their relative food value. We find in these mixtures or combinations, just what is needed to fill the ever increasing demand for a pasture that will develop young pigs most rapidly, to produce pork at a minimum cost. A pasture from one of our special mixtures contains all the necessary bone and muscle building elements. Progressive farmers have found that the cheapest way to produce pork is by means of a good pasture, instead of feeding corn and small grain thruout the year. When you see hogs up to their backs in clover and grasses, you can bank on good profits on them; they are thrifty and healthy, gain so rapidly that they will weigh at least 25% heavier than hogs of the same age that have not had the advantage of good pasture. Not much corn is required to fatten such hogs for market. Every progressive farmer should provide early pasture for his hogs, for the sooner they can be put on pasture, the better they will be.

Unless a winter rye or alfalfa pasture are available, it is good policy to sow a mixture of quick growing annuals to produce green feed or pasture as quickly as possible. Only a shiftless extravagant farmer will keep a bunch of pigs on a large bare field, which might be in pasture, if the ground were prepared early and a well chosen mixture of grasses and forage plants sown. The lack of such a pasture means an actual loss to a farmer, not only because he loses the gain on his hogs, but because a pasture sown to grasses, peas, vetches, and clovers, will actually build up the soil while the hogs have the benefit of the green fodder.

Annual Hog Pasture Mixture.

Feeding hogs on corn, small grain and mill feed is neither practical nor profitable; unless the young pigs are started out on a good spring pasture consisting of alfalfa, clover and grasses or a combination of good annuals, they will be stunted in growth and instead of being a source of income, will prove only an expense.

We are offering a balanced ration Annual Mixture, consisting of fast growing annuals, which throw out vigorous shoots and furnish a great abundance of nourishing feed in the shortest possible time. This mixture consists of Barley, Rye, Speltz, Vetches, Field Peas, Soy Beans, Sudan Grass, Dwarf Essex Rape and Sweet Clover. One acre of such a pasture is sufficient for thirty to forty spring pigs and from fifteen to twenty older hogs.

It is policy to divide the hog pasture into two parts and change the hogs about once a week from one plot to the other—thus giving the grains and grasses a chance to recuperate. Sow at the rate of 60 to 85 lbs. per acre.

Prices as follows: 25 lbs. \$2.00, 50 lbs. \$3.50, 100 lbs. \$6.50, bags included.

Clover Grass Mixture for Permanent Hog Pasture, also for Quick Results.

For an early hog pasture and for securing a complete stand the first year, this Clover Grass Mixture is of the greatest value. In order to produce more permanent results, we find it necessary to use a much larger variety of hardy Clovers and Grasses than in a pasture intended for only one season. Such a combination of hardy Clovers and Grasses will stand fairly close cropping and will constantly push forward new growth.

Our Permanent Hog Pasture Mixture contains the following grasses and clovers, mixed to produce the greatest feeding value: Medium Red and Mammoth Clover, Alsike and Sweet Clover, Bromus, English, Italian and Western Rye Grass, and Alfalfa.

This mixture can be sown at any time, from early spring until midsummer, and does not require any particular kind of soil, in fact, almost any soil that will produce crops of small grain or corn, will answer the purpose. Sow at the rate of 25 lbs. per acre, with one bushel of barley or spring rye.

Price: 25 lbs. \$5.00, 50 lbs. \$9.25, 100 lbs. \$18.00.

HOW TO SECURE OUR CYCLONE HAND SEEDER AS A PREMIUM.

Use this seeder for sowing our Special Grass Seed Mixtures. They cannot be seeded to advantage with the grass seeder attachment to the grain drill because of clogging and uneven work. The Cyclone seeder is simple, light but strong, and with ordinary care will last a life time. It will sow timothy, clover, millet, and grass seeds of all kinds, as well as flax, wheat, rye, oats, buckwheat, turnips, and all other seeds and fertilizers perfectly even. Any desired quantity, from one quart to 3 bushels, can be sown per acre by following the directions on every machine. This seeder will pay for itself in the saving of seed and labor in one-half hour's use. Shipping weight 4 pounds. Price \$2.00. We offer this seeder as a premium with \$30.00 worth of Clover-Grass Mixtures only, ordered from this and the preceding page. All other premiums are excluded from this offer.

MILLET.

There is no more profitable crop for the dairy farmer than Millet, for it yields more hay per acre than Clover or Timothy. The hay is of good quality and high feeding value. As a catch crop to sow after grain and in unfavorable seasons, where other crops have failed to make a stand, Millet is of great value, but every farmer should sow a few acres of Millet regularly. Sow 30 to 40 lbs. per acre broadcast; or in drills 20 to 30 lbs.

Prices on all Millet, 1 lb. 25c, postpaid. For price on larger quantities, see Blue Figure Price List.

JAPANESE BARNYARD MILLET—(Billion Dollar Grass.) This variety is of greater value than any of the other Millets for these reasons:

1. It grows 4 to 8 ft. tall and is immensely productive, yielding 5 to 6 tons of the best hay per acre.
2. It is extremely hardy and drought resistant, and invariably produces a good crop, even in unfavorable seasons.
3. It can be grown on wet or poor soil, not fit for other Millet.
4. It is fine for exterminating quack grass.
5. It stools very heavily, therefore, less seed per acre is required—15 to 20 lbs. of seed per acre is sufficient.
6. Even the straw of Japanese Millet is of high feeding value, after it has been threshed for seed. Cattle prefer it to timothy and meadow hay.
7. Japanese Millet produces a profitable seed crop—1,800 to 2,500 lbs. per acre, which generally commands a good price.

NEW WHITE WONDER MILLET—An exceedingly heavy yielder, with broad heavy foliage that cures rapidly and makes fine fodder. White Wonder is earlier than Golden Millet, and yields at least half again as much fodder. The seed heads are of striking appearance, averaging from 8 to 16 inches in length, a single head often containing 15,000 seeds. White Wonder is sure to become the leading Millet for both grain and fodder.

GOLDEN MILLET—Also known as German Millet. One of the best varieties for hay and fodder, yielding as much as 5 tons per acre. It grows 4 to 5 feet high, and is of rather coarse appearance, but if cut when in full bloom, the hay will be so tender that even hogs eat it eagerly. Sow 3 pecks per acre.

SIBERIAN MILLET—This is an extremely hardy vigorous Millet, drought resistant, and about 2 weeks earlier than Golden Millet. It stools heavily, is very leafy, and a great yielder of fine quality hay. It produces 40 to 50 bus. of seed per acre. Grows 2½ to 4 ft. high.

COMMON MILLET—Especially adapted for dry and light soil. Hardier than Golden Millet, therefore better for cold northern sections, and unfavorable conditions. Very early and dwarf, growing 3 to 4 ft. high, but does not yield as heavily as Golden. Sow 3 pecks per acre.

HUNGARIAN MILLET—A very early sort, producing a heavy crop of fine quality hay, good for cattle, as it is nourishing and milk producing. Hungarian Millet may be sown often after potatoes are harvested; as a catch crop it cannot be surpassed.

HOG MILLET (Broom Corn Millet). The seed has high food value, and is an excellent feed for poultry, hogs, and cattle. Very early and drought resistant.

Golden, Japanese and Siberian Millet.

SORGHUMS: SUGAR AND FODDER CANE

MINNESOTA EARLY AMBER CANE—An improved strain of Early Amber Cane, carefully bred up by the Minnesota Experiment Station. This is the best cane for syrup, producing 175 to 200 gallons per acre, of delicious rich yellow syrup. The yield of cane varies, according to soil conditions and cultivation, from 12 to 20 tons per acre. Early Amber Cane grows 12 to 18 feet high, and yields at least twice as much fodder, of much better quality, than Southern cane.

Plant in rows 30 to 42 inches apart, with a corn planter at the rate of 10 lbs. per acre, for cane syrup, and 20-25 lbs. per acre, for fodder. Early Amber Cane can also be drilled in together with ensilage corn, for silo filling, to increase the quantity and improve the quality of the feed.

Price: 1 lb. postpaid, 25c.—Not postpaid, 10 lbs. \$1.50, 25 lbs. \$2.00, 50 lbs. \$3.50, 100 lbs. \$6.00.

FODDER CANE—This is mostly southern grown seed, and is usually grown because the seed is cheaper than Early Amber. Cultivate and treat the same as Early Amber for fodder.

Price: 1 lb. 20c, postpaid.—Not postpaid, 10 lbs. \$1.00, 25 lbs. \$1.75, 50 lbs. \$2.75, 100 lbs. \$4.75.

KAFFIR CORN—An excellent fodder for horses or cattle, easily grown. Seed is good as poultry food. Sow 10 lbs. per acre, in rows 2½ to 3½ feet apart or ½ bu. broadcast. Lb. 15c, postpaid.—Not prepaid, 5 lbs. 50c, 10 lbs. 85c, 50 lbs. \$2.25, 100 lbs. \$4.00.

FETERITA—A sorghum of recent introduction, valuable for southern prairie states, as it is the most drought resistant forage plant we have. Similar to Kaffir Corn, but 20 days earlier. Drought cannot kill it. Profitable for pasture, hay crop, silage or grain, as it matures so early. Use 6 to 10 lb. seed per acre. Lb. 15c, postpaid.—Not prepaid: 5 lbs. 50c, 10 lbs. 85c, 50 lbs. \$2.50, 100 lbs. \$4.50.

BROOM CORN.

A profitable crop, easily grown wherever corn will grow, requiring little moisture and yielding 1 to 1½ tons of cured brush per acre and 40 bus. of seed. Equal to oats in feeding value. Plant 3½ feet apart in drills, using 5 to 8 lbs. of seed, and cultivate same as corn.

STANDARD EVERGREEN—Best for general cultivation in the Northwest, producing good quality brush.

JAPANESE BROOM CORN—Very early, maturing in 75 days. Brush is fine and long, without heavy coarse stalks.

Price: Lb. 25c, postpaid.—Not prepaid, 5 lbs. 75c, 25 lbs. \$2.50, 50 lbs. \$4.50, 100 lbs. \$8.00.

SUNFLOWER—MAMMOTH RUSSIAN.

The production of Sunflower for ensilage and fodder is now advocated by many seed dealers. This is fairly profitable for the prairies of North Dakota and western Canada, where the seasons are too short to grow most of the other forage plants, sorghums, etc.

We do recommend Sunflower as a highly important and profitable crop for poultry breeders and farmers, for fattening hens or producing eggs. Single flower heads measure 12 to 22 inches across, containing a lot of seed. Stalks can be used for fire wood.

Price: Lb. 25c, postpaid.—Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$1.40, 25 lbs. \$2.75, 50 lbs. \$5.00, 100 lbs. \$9.00.



A Field of Early Amber Cane.



Field of Sudan Grass Grown from Our Seed.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE.

Rape is an annual forage plant of greatest value, profitable in all sections of the country. It can be grown to advantage on land which has already produced an early grain crop, like oats, rye, or winter wheat. Rape is especially valuable in seasons of great drouth, as it has strong-growing roots which penetrate the soil for a considerable depth. A rich, loamy soil is best, but it does well on sandy or clay soil. It is a rank grower.

Rape provides excellent pasture for all kinds of live stock, cattle, hogs, and is most valuable for fattening sheep. For early pastures, it should be sown early in spring. Under favorable conditions, rape is ready for pasturing within six weeks from the time of sowing. Unlike other forage plants, it can be sown at any time during spring or summer, so a good pasture can be had whenever it is needed. Rape will prepare sheep and hogs for market better and in less time than any other forage plant. One acre is sufficient to pasture 12 to 15 sheep from six weeks to two months, and is the ideal pasture for weaning lambs. Spring pigs can easily be brought up to 200 lbs. in weight when six months old, if fed on rape. It is a mild succulent feed for cattle, and will not flavor the milk, if the cattle are pastured properly. Stock that is being fed on rape should always have access to salt. Two pieces of land may be seeded at once, to be used alternatively, pasturing one while the other is growing. Do not graze too closely.

Late in fall, when other pastures are barren, rape yields splendid feed, as it is not injured by frost at all.

Price: Lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.00, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs. 75c, 10 lbs. \$1.40, 25 lbs. \$3.00, 50 lbs. \$5.25, 100 lbs. \$10.00.



There are very few hay grasses which are injured so little by standing beyond the proper stage of maturity as Sudan Grass. This is because of the numerous tillers, which, arising from the base, mature successively, later than the primary stem, and provide a mature stalk throughout the entire season.

Price: Lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.25, postpaid. Not postpaid: 5 lbs. 85c, 10 lbs. \$1.50, 25 lbs. \$3.50, 50 lbs. \$6.00, 100 lbs. \$11.00, bags included.

SUDAN GRASS.

One of the greatest annual forage plants ever introduced, suitable for almost any locality, from the South to western Canada. Sudan Grass thrives best on rich loam, but has been successfully grown on almost every kind of soil, from heavy clay to light sand, altho the yields may be affected and be somewhat lighter. Cold, wet, boggy soils are particularly unsuited to Sudan Grass.

Sudan Grass is a sorghum, and an annual, without underground root sprouts. It grows 4 to 5 feet high in drilled seedings, and 5 to 8 feet in cultivated rows. Like corn, it is a warm weather crop. In favorable seasons, the growing period is long, and as many as four cuttings can be obtained in one season. For hay it is ready to cut in 60 to 75 days, when it is in full head. It continues its growth, and in 40 to 45 days it is ready for another cutting. A growing season of six months must be figured on for three crops. If Sudan Grass is grown for seed here in the Northwest, only one crop can be harvested.

Sudan Grass is an enormous yielder, producing as much as 3 or 4 tons of hay at the first cutting. The second cutting is lighter, and the hay much finer. With each cutting, the crop naturally diminishes in yield. These enormous yields of hay from an annual crop, which by its nature can be made to fit into any crop rotation, mean much to the dairying industry of this country. Live stock of all kinds will eat the hay readily and greedily.

It is also most valuable for hog pasture, because of its vigorous successive growth—it will furnish good pasture thruout the summer.

During the droughty season last summer, here in the Northwest, Sudan Grass was never checked in growth. It produced large crops of hay and seed, while corn wilted on the same land, and millet failed to produce a crop.

SUDAN GRASS AND LEGUME MIXTURE.

The suitability of Sudan Grass for growing in mixtures with cow peas, soy beans, and other legumes, is at once apparent. Sudan Grass grows stiffly erect, with stems strong enough to support the vines which are characteristic of most legumes, thus making harvesting easier, by keeping the legumes off the ground. It hastens curing by preventing the beans rotting. In combination with legumes, Sudan Grass makes a well balanced ration.

The combination of Sudan Grass and soy beans produces a good hog pasture. For this purpose, we advise sowing 25 to 30 lbs. Sudan Grass and the same quantity soy beans to the acre, drilling the seed in with a regular grain drill. For quickest results, sow in rows 18 to 20 inches apart, and cultivate.

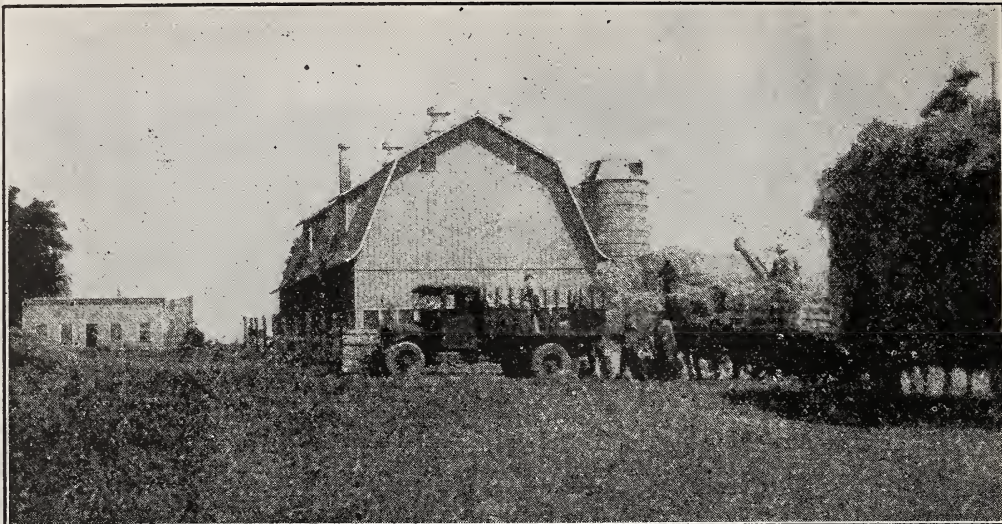
SUDAN GRASS FOR HAY AND SEED.

For hay, sow the seed at corn planting time, when the ground is well warmed up, at the rate of 20 to 30 lbs. per acre, with a grain drill. If a seed crop is wanted, sow 15 lbs. per acre in drills, 15 to 20 inches apart.

The hay crop is harvested with a regular mower, when the Sudan Grass is fully headed out, while for seed, the crop should be harvested with a grain binder. It is readily cured for hay. It can be cut in the morning, and if the sun is bright, it should be raked up in the afternoon of the next day. After bunching, it is placed in cocks, just the same as alfalfa. After it has been thoroly cured, it is removed from the cocks to the barn, or stacked. Because of the large amount of juice in the stems of Sudan Grass, the leaves cure first and the hay often appears ready to stack, when it is not. Therefore, the only sure way to avoid heating, is to allow Sudan Grass to remain in cocks long enough for the stems to become dry. The leaves are retained well, and if cut at the right stage of maturity and handled properly, will make a bright, leafy, sweet, hay, of the very best quality.

There is little lost when the grass is allowed to grow until the seed has reached the soft growth stage. Only one cutting is required to harvest the crop, and obtain the maximum yields.

There is little lost when the grass is allowed to grow until the seed has reached the soft growth stage. Only one cutting is required to harvest the crop, and obtain the maximum yields.



Threshing Pedigreed Seed Grain on One of Our Farms.

HARDY SEED GRAINS.

The farmer of today is putting his work on a modern business basis. Scientific methods are being used in every phase of farming. The farmer realizes, that upon his efficiency and success, to a large extent, depends the prosperity of the entire country. He knows, too, that just as much care must be used in obtaining his seed stock, from which he intends to harvest his year's crop, as in choosing live stock for breeding purposes. And what farmer today is satisfied with scrub cows or razor back hogs? Competition is too keen, and the best products bring the high prices.

Pure seed grain of high quality may cost more in the beginning. But consider: the soil must be prepared, the seed must be sown, the grain must be harvested and threshed, all of which require the same amount of time and labor, whether the seed sown is common, run-out seed, possibly full of foul stuff, or pure seed grain of high quality, with the power to produce a heavy crop.

The hard times, and unsettled conditions through which farmers have just been passing, serve to emphasize the importance of selecting only the best breeding stock, whether in animals or seeds. We have had 28 years of actual farming, in connection with our seed business. This, with our close contact with the farmers of the Northwest, and with the state experiment station, enable us to know farming needs and conditions. The seeds we offer and endorse must actually have proved their merits under various conditions of soil and climate. We offer the best of all these, and know our customers will save considerable effort and confusion in ordering from the following list.

If you are in doubt as to what varieties are best for your purpose, ask us. We are glad to advise you.

For Prices, See Blue Figure List enclosed.

Samples free on request.

MARQUIS WHEAT.

Marquis Wheat continues to rank first, as the most satisfactory wheat for the Northwest. Of all different kinds of wheat belonging to the Fife and Blue Stem classes, Marquis has proved hardiest and most rust resistant. It has won the World's Championship prizes several times at the International Shows, and has been awarded more cash prizes and blue ribbons than any other wheat. It was introduced by the late Prof. Saunders of Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, in 1903.

Marquis Wheat is the result of crossing Hard Red Calcutta with Red Fife Wheat. In appearance it resembles Fife Wheat, with exceptionally large heads.

It is almost beardless, having only 2 or 3 short awns, with short, smooth, yellow chaff that hugs the kernel closely, thus resisting frost. Straw is stiff and short, and stands up well. Kernels are short and very plump, with deep, broad crease, and dark red in color.

Marquis Wheat is an early wheat, ripening usually in 115 days, 3 to 5 days ahead of other Fife Wheat, and is more or less immune to extreme drought, rust, and early fall frosts.

Marquis Wheat is high in yields and first class in milling qualities. As a result of many tests, Marquis was found equal and even superior to Fife and Blue Stem for flour making.

Our seed stock has been grown in the best wheat sections of the Northwest, and is true to type, clean, and of high germination.

KUBANKA DURUM WHEAT.

Kubanka is one of several new introductions in Durum Wheat. In North Dakota it is recognized as the best wheat to resist drought and rust, and its milling qualities are far superior to those of any other Durum.

Kubanka Durum is a very handsome wheat with golden amber straw, and amber colored kernels, which are longer and considerably larger than Red Fife. Straw is stiff and erect, and the heads are not subject to shattering by wind.

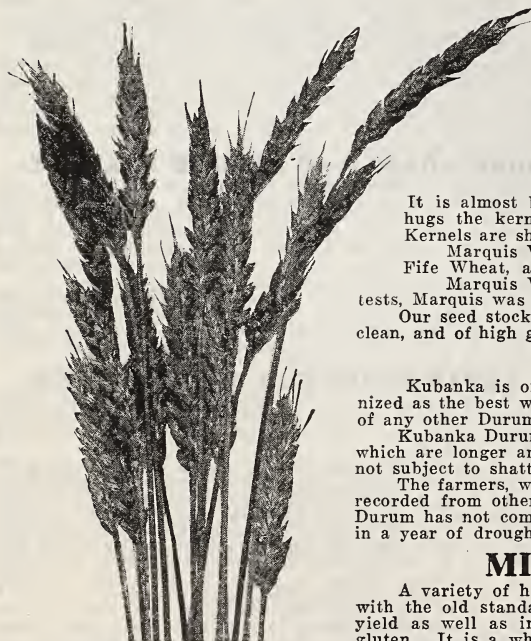
The farmers, who have tried Kubanka the past few years, reported heavier yields than have been recorded from other wheat grown under the same conditions. While its milling qualities are good, Durum has not commanded as high a market price as other varieties, but its large yields, especially in a year of drought and rust, more than make up for this.

MINN. NO. 163 FIFE SPRING WHEAT.

A variety of hard Fife Wheat originated by our Minnesota Experiment Station. In comparison with the old standard varieties of wheat the Minn. No. 163 Fife is far ahead in every respect, in yield as well as in quality, the berry being larger and containing a much higher percentage of gluten. It is a wheat with greater vigor and vitality than the older sorts, and therefore has more resistance against rust, smut and blight. It grows a stiff, strong straw and stands up well under all circumstances. Thru careful growing and proper selection of our seed stock, we have kept up the Minn. No. 163 Fife in its original purity, vigor and productiveness.

MINDUM OR MINN. NO. 470 DURUM WHEAT.

The demand for a rust resistant Durum Wheat for the N. W. has resulted in the introduction of several good varieties. Mindum or Minnesota No. 470, which is an amber durum, was introduced by the Minnesota Experiment Station. Under Minnesota conditions, it has proved to be of excellent quality, and a most reliable yielder. Monad, a N. D. introduction, seems to be just as highly rust resistant, but is an inferior yielder, and has not been grown extensively in Minnesota. Mindum is in good demand by millers for quality flour.



Marquis Wheat.



Field of Minota No. 512 Oats, Certified, on One of Our Farms.

MINNESOTA NO. 514 VICTORY OATS.

Our seed stock of this valuable new variety comes from the Minnesota Experiment Station, who imported the original seed stock from the Swedish Breeding Association of Swalof, Sweden. The Victory Oat is a cluster oat, with rather short, dense, branching heads. The spikes are small and short, with short thick kernels and few beards. The grain is white, meaty, and plump, though a trifle smaller than Swedish Select Oats. The great superiority of Victory over other oats is in its abundant yields even on light soil, and its firm straw of medium height, making it resistant to lodging. It is considered one of the most profitable varieties for Minnesota and the best small grain producing sections of the Northwest, being more resistant against blight and rust than other kinds. The No. 514 Victory Oats we offer was produced on our own farms, tests almost 100% purity, is certified, and of the highest quality.

F.S. & N. CO'S ROOSEVELT OATS.

Here is a medium early variety we can honestly recommend to all of our customers for its hardiness and productiveness. In Montana, it won first prize of \$200.00 cash in the Roosevelt Oat Growing Contest. Yields reported were 79 bushels and 29 lbs. from each bushel of seed sown.

We have found that the New Roosevelt Oats out-classed all the other known varieties now cultivated, regardless of claims. It is bred from one of the hardest and most productive American grown Oats, crossed with a foreign variety renowned chiefly for its stiffness of straw and resistance against lodging.

It has required years to bring this Oat up to its present state of perfection. Because of its strong root development, it produces healthy, vigorous and stiff strawed plants of medium height with well branched heads. It is not partial to soil or climate and withstands heat, drought, cold and wet, poor soil and neglected cultivation better than any other varieties. The large white meat is the heaviest ever produced by any Oat, weighing from 42 to 50 lbs. per measured bushel. Price: See Blue Figure List.

IOWA OATS, CERTIFIED.

This variety has become immensely popular during the past year on account of its exceptional yields and the fine quality grain it produces. It is the latest introduction of Prof. Burnett of the Ames Agricultural College, and the originator claims it matures three days later, grows three inches taller and produces three bushels per acre more than the White Kherson, otherwise known as Iowa 103. The grain is of good size, thin hulled and fine color, commanding highest market prices. Price: See Blue Figure List.

SILVER MINE OATS.

This is a very hardy and prolific variety with long but stiff straw, and grain of the clearest white color. It will grow and thrive under the most unfavorable conditions of soil and climate, and is always a sure cropper. The heads are very large and long, and are borne low down on the stalk, which prevents lodging. The grain is long, plump and heavy, and very meaty. Silver Mine Oats has always been one of our heaviest yielders, and is unusually immune to diseases. Price: See Blue Figure List.

EARLY CHAMPION OATS.

Produced the largest yield per acre in a test at the Iowa Agricultural College, and is highly recommended. It has comparatively short straw, and matures a week or ten days earlier than other varieties, thus largely escaping the liability to rust. Its greatest value lies in its special adaptability as a nurse crop to sow with grass seed, as it does not stool as freely as some other sorts. It will not lodge, even on the richest kind of land, but always stands up like a bush.

The grain is always nice and white, very thin hulled, seldom discoloring, while the berry is small but meaty, usually weighing 38 pounds per measured bushel. Price: See Blue Figure List.

WISCONSIN PEDIGREE NO. 1 OATS.

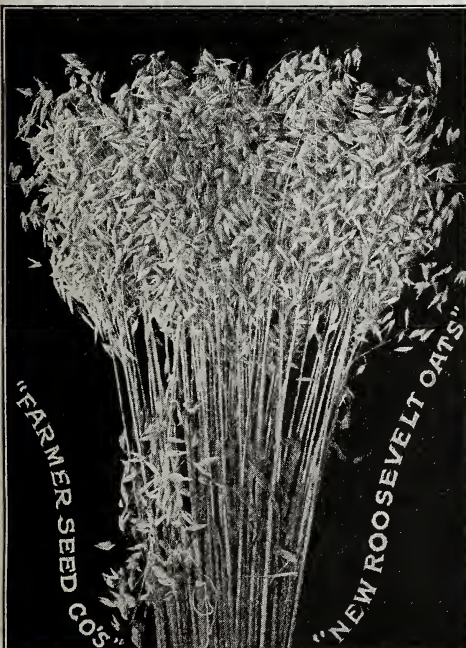
This is a pure white oat, good sized, a little longer in grain than Swedish Select, with a somewhat shorter and stiffer straw and a little earlier in ripening. Prof. Moore makes quite a point of the stiffness of the straw. He says: "It is the best oat for medium rich soils thus far bred at the station farm. It will stand up on rich river bottom land and similar locations where Swedish Select usually lodges." The oats are heavy, good sized, with thin hull, outyield everything else, will grow on rich soils and stand up where other varieties go down. It is one of the most reliable croppers. Price: See Blue Figure List.

EARLY KHERSON or SIXTY DAY OATS.

One of the earliest oats in cultivation. It was introduced by the Experiment Station of Nebraska, and has proved a success in that state, being naturally adapted to sections that are subject to drought. It is a vigorous but not rank grower, producing shorter straw than other varieties, with branching heads and very broad leaves. The berries are light yellow in color, small, but numerous, and have a very thin hull. Price: See Blue Figure List.

IMPROVED AMERICAN BANNER OATS.

This favorite northern variety ripens early, maturing a week earlier than the Swedish Oats. The straw is stiff, of good length, and the grain white and large, with thin hull. It stools freely, throwing up a large number of stems, and can therefore be sown thinner than other largekerneled oats. It is as nearly rust-proof as any oats can be. American Banner Oats will yield 65 to 80 bushels to the acre under average conditions, ripening uniformly. Price: See Blue Figure List.





A Field of Silver Mine Oats.

HULLESS OATS NO. 480 LIBERTY.

Liberty Hulless Oats originated in the Province of Saskatchewan, Canada, Department of Agriculture, which insures its hardiness and adaptability in all parts of the United States.

With this introduction of Hulless Oats, we have eliminated your difficulty. You may grow your own breakfast food, which is generally very expensive. Hulless Oats also makes excellent feed for calves, small pigs, and for poultry. It is the most desirable oats from every standpoint, and is valuable for the growth of young stock, for it does away entirely with the bad effect of the harsh oat hulls, when fed to young pigs and calves. Dealers have used many devices to remove the hulls before feeding, but the largest part of the grain is usually wasted in this method, making it too expensive.

Hulless Oats matures at the same time as the standard varieties of oats, Swedish Select, Victory, and Minota. In Canada, where it is grown extensively, it produces from 40 to 45 bushels per acre, the average weight being 50 lbs. to the measured bushel.

While it may not yield as much as the standard or common oats, we consider it a very profitable sort, because it has so much feeding value, one bushel of the Hulless Oats being equal in food value to two bushels of the common oats.

Our stock of seed of Hulless Oats was imported directly from Canada.

Sow Hulless Oats at the rate of 45 to 50 lbs. to the acre. They should be sown and handled the same as common oats, and require about the same soil conditions. Ground that is overly rich should be avoided.

Price: Lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.10. Not prepaid: Lb. 20c, 10 lbs. \$1.40, 25 lbs. \$2.75, 50 lbs. \$5.25; 100 lbs. \$10.00.

WHITE SHONEN OATS.

This is by far the handsomest white oats ever introduced. The kernels are always pure white, rather slender, yet heavy. It is an old standard variety, and has proved not only extremely hardy against rust and blight, but is also a great yielder. We have raised this splendid variety of oats for a great number of years, and have hardly ever had it yield less than 80 bushels per acre, although we have had unfavorable seasons when other oats, especially of the Swedish type, produced only 40 bushels.

Prof. W. A. Henry, of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, says, in Bulletin 16: "For productiveness, stiffness of straw, and thinness of hull, the White Shonen stands at the head of the list."

On account of careful selection of our seed stock, we are in a position to offer our patrons White Shonen Oats in its original purity and productiveness.

Price: See Blue Figure Price List.

WISCONSIN NO. 4 OR SWEDISH SELECT OATS

A splendid variety introduced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The Wisconsin Experiment Station secured these oats from Washington. They were grown on the University plats for years, and carefully tested and compared. Prof. Moore said of Swedish Select Oats:

"We have found it the most satisfactory of all varieties tested. On the experimental plats, the oats yielded exceptionally well, having a stiff straw, light hull, and weighing 36 to 40 pounds per measured bushel. This variety seems especially adapted to high, well drained land, and the best results are secured from clay-loam soils. The great root development is one of the characteristics of the Swedish Oats, which enables the plants to resist drought better than any other sort tested."

We have grown Swedish Select Oats ever since it was originated and can say that this variety has always yielded from 15 to 20 bushels more than the older and more common sorts, such as Lincoln, Bonanza, Big Four, etc. Its heads are large and branching, and are loaded with handsome, big, plump, and thin hulled grain. Price: See Blue Figure List.

MINOTA 512 OATS.

(Certified by Minn. Crop Breeders' Assn.)

The seed stock from which our crop of Minota 512 was sown, was secured directly from the Minnesota Experiment Station last spring, and is as true and pure as the original seed. This is the best mid-season White Oats for the Northwest as it is very hardy against rust and blight. It has good stiff straw, which is of medium height. The grain is somewhat long, very full and extremely thin hulled and is of a nice bright color. These Oats resemble the White Shonen in size of grain but they are much shorter in straw.

Our Seed Oats was treated with Carbonate of Copper and showed hardly a trace of smut, while a neighboring field, not treated, averaged about 15% of smut.

Price: See Blue Figure List.



White Shonen Oats.



A Field of Minnesota No. 184 Certified Barley on our Farm.

MINNESOTA NO. 184 BARLEY. THE BEST YIELDING VARIETY KNOWN.

The Minnesota Experiment Station has again come to the front in introducing this barley which out-yields all of the older kinds. This is a Mandscheuri Barley, common six-rowed and originated thru selection from the Minnesota No. 145. The latter is very similar in characteristics to the Minnesota No. 184, except that its yields are not as great. This variety has proven to be a better yielder than the Minnesota No. 105 or any other variety with which it was compared in the various trials that the Experiment Station made. Occasionally, under certain conditions, there is a type which will out-yield this new Barley for a year but on an average the Minnesota No. 184 has proved one of the most consistent yielders. Seed is excellent in quality, retaining its nice bright color for a considerable time. It is early and uniform in maturing and produces heads that are filled with heavy plump grain. Price: See Blue Figure List.

BARLEY—ODERBRUCKER or WIS. NO. 55.

This great barley originated in Germany and was introduced by the Wisconsin Experiment Station, and in that state is considered the best and largest yielding variety. Oderbrucker is a stiff-strawed, heavy yielding, six-rowed, bearded variety. It is about the same as Mandscheuri in season, manner of growth and general appearance, but has a plumper kernel and is heavier. Prof. Moore says: "In stiffness of straw and rust resistance it is superior to any variety on test." It has a protein content of 15 per cent, or nearly double the amount of protein found in other varieties. This makes it an exceptionally valuable feeding barley for all kinds of stock, horses as well as cattle. It is also one of the most superior malting barleys. Price: See Blue Figure List.

MANDSCHEURI BARLEY.

A well known variety, which is beyond doubt one of the most valuable barleys ever introduced into this country, greatly outyielding the once justly renowned Manshury Barley. It is an early six-rowed variety, maturing in 80 to 90 days from time of sowing, and is adapted to all kinds of soil and climate; is very strong strawed, stools well, and bears large and well filled heads of plump grain, which possesses malting qualities of the highest order. Another important factor is its nice and bright color, which will not turn dull and yellow when exposed to rainy weather, as most of the other varieties do, and on this account it always commands the highest market price. Price: See Blue Figure List.

SUCCESS BEARDLESS.

This is a new six-rowed barley, and as the name indicates, is almost entirely without beards, which is the most valuable improvement ever made on barley. It is a vigorous grower, producing strong, short straw and heavy, well filled heads. Its earliness is one of the most important features, as it can be cut and put out of the way before the wheat and oat crop is harvested. On good land it has produced 50 to 70 bushels per acre in favorable seasons. In regard to soil, it is not particular, as a good crop of Beardless Barley can be raised on land too poor to produce a crop of wheat or oats. Price: See Blue Figure List.

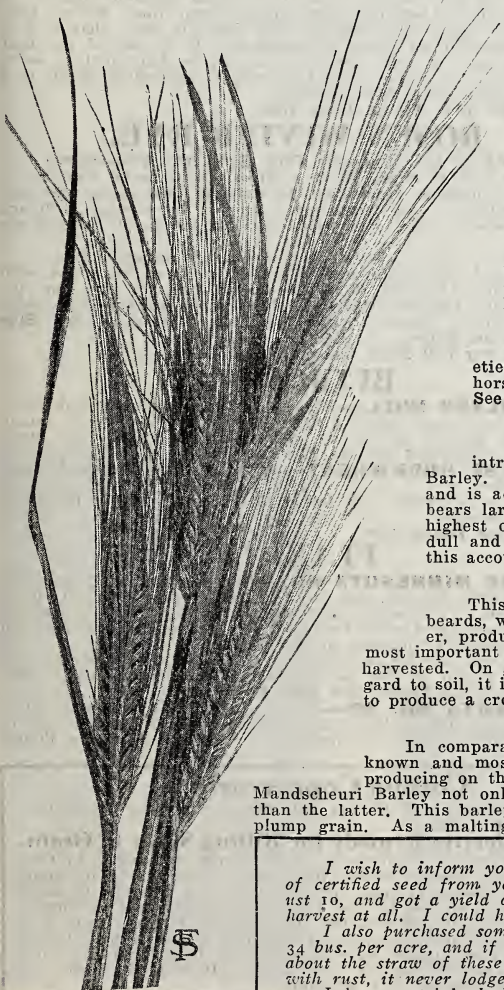
UNIVERSITY NO. 105.

In comparative tests covering a period of several years, made side by side with the best known and most popular varieties, this new six-rowed barley has proved the heaviest yielder, producing on the average 59 bushels per acre during the past three years. It is superior to the Mandscheuri Barley not only in productiveness, but also in quality, retaining its nice bright color even better than the latter. This barley is early, uniform in maturing and produces long ears, well filled with heavy, plump grain. As a malting barley it is unexcelled. Price: See Blue Figure List.

I wish to inform you that your Minn. No. 184 Barley is the finest I ever saw. I purchased 10 bus. of certified seed from you in the spring of 1922, and planted it on 5 acres, May 27, harvested it August 10, and got a yield of 33 bus. per acre, while my neighbors, who planted the old varieties, did not harvest at all. I could have sold 1,000 bus. around here if I had it, for most everyone wants this seed. I also purchased some Wisconsin No. 1 Oats from you, and planted them May 26. I got a yield of 34 bus. per acre, and if it hadn't been for the red rust, I would have had 50 or 60 bus. I got one thing about the straw of these oats—it stands up better than any I ever saw, even tho the straw was red with rust, it never lodged, but stood up straight as an arrow and some of it grew more than 4 feet high. I have certainly had splendid success with all the seed I have purchased from you.

Pennington Co., Minn.

Curtis A. Smith.



University
No. 105 Barley.



Threshing Scene On Our Farm.

WHITE HULLESS BARLEY.

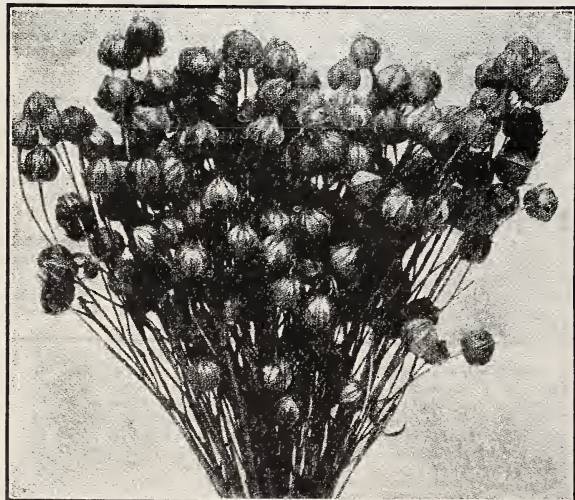
This splendid barley, which has been grown successfully in the northwestern states of Montana, North Dakota, and Canada, matures very early, often in 60 days. As its name implies, after threshing it is entirely "hulless," and makes excellent feed for horses, cattle, poultry, and hogs. Because of the absence of awns, it can be fed as hay, or used for pasture, for which purpose it is unexcelled. White Hulless Barley also makes a very good catch crop.

BLACK HULLESS BARLEY.

An extra heavy yielder, producing from 50 to 60 bushels to the acre, and is of the greatest feeding value at the same time. No other grain fed as ground feed is as nourishing and milk-producing as Black Barley, and for fattening hogs it is also invaluable. It should be grown on ordinary ground, but will also make large crops on thin and poor soil, where other varieties of grain fail entirely. It is not affected by prolonged droughts, and is therefore the best grain for drought-stricken sections. The grain is hulless, very plump and heavy. Price: See Blue Figure List.

SPELTZ OR EMMER.

A valuable grain, closely related to wheat; the kernels, however, are tightly enclosed in the hulls or husk, and these adhere to the grain when it is threshed. Speltz is becoming more popular every year, as it produces good crops even under adverse circumstances where other grain fails. It withstands more dry weather than any other grain, with the exception of Macaroni Wheat, and produces more food value per acre than any other cereal, while it is a most valuable feed for all kinds of stock. Speltz can be grown on most any kind of soil, rich or poor, wet or dry, as it will not lodge like other grain, because of the stiff and strong straw, and will always bring the best returns. Sow $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bushels per acre. See Blue Figure List for prices.



Primost Flax.

SPRING RYE.

Spring Rye should be sown more extensively. It is a great land cleaner, and for summer pasture, is much superior to winter rye. It can be grown on light and sandy soil, on land too poor for wheat, and does equally well on acid and non-acid soils.

There is not a better general utility crop than Spring Rye. It is sure to produce a good crop of grain or hay, that is rich and nourishing to all kinds of livestock. It is one of the best nurse crops to sow with clover, as it can be harvested so early in the season. It makes splendid pasture, furnishing green food earlier in spring than other grains.

Price: See Blue Figure Price List.

ROSEN WINTER RYE.

(Certified by the Minnesota Crop Breeders' Association.)

This is a high yielding, heavy stooling, stiff-strawed winter rye, hardy as far north as Manitoba. It will not lodge under ordinary weather conditions. 35 bushels per acre is an average, ordinary crop from Rosen, and it has produced as much as 50 bushels per acre.

The kernels are very large, of uniform light greenish color.

Rosen Rye is open-pollinated, therefore it is easily mixed with inferior strains. In order to guard against this, we offer our customers the pure true Rosen Rye, produced from certified seed stock, grown on South Manitou Island, in Lake Michigan. See Blue Figure List for Price.

Write for our Fall Price List on Winter Grain.

BUCKWHEAT.

NEW SILVER HULL—This is a favorite thin shelled Buckwheat of silver gray color, kernels of medium size, very sound. Is a prolific grower and heavy yielder, making first class Buckwheat flour. Excellent for bees.

JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT—Is very large kernelled, early and productive.

Buckwheat is an excellent feed for cattle and hogs and a profitable crop for the Northwest.

Prices: See Blue Figure List.

FLAX.

PRIMOST OR MINNESOTA NO. 25—This was originated by the Minn. Experiment Station, and is the earliest and heaviest yielding flax yet introduced. It is easily harvested, the straw being of medium length. It yields one-third more than other varieties, although the seed is small. It averages 12 bushels to the acre.

Primost is the best flax for late planting, as it has a shallow root system. It may be grown on low wet ground or on new breaking. Sow 2-3 pecks to the acre. Prices: See Blue Figure List.

NORTH DAKOTA NO. 52—This wilt-resistant flax was introduced by the North Dakota Experiment Station. It is medium tall in growth, well branched, and very productive. Price: See Blue Figure List.

Corona Coppercarb.

A form of Carbonate of Copper and recommended by the Minnesota Experiment Station.

The Most Effective Remedy for Killing Smut in Grain.

The worst enemy of small grain, next to rust, is smut. In Oats and Barley it is always worse than rust. The yields of many grain fields are reduced from 10% to 25% on account of smut. Corona Coppercarb applied in dust form is the most effective remedy, is the easiest to apply and also the cheapest. It requires from 2 to 3 ounces per bushel of seed grain, at a cost of $5\frac{1}{4}$ c per bu. It can be applied any time during the winter at your leisure, so that your seed is ready when the spring rush comes. It will not injure the grain like Formaldehyde and Bluestone.

Price: 2 lbs. for 85c, 5 lbs. \$2.15, 10 lbs. \$3.75, not prepaid.

MINNESOTA GROWN SEED CORN.

There is no crop as important as corn, and none of greater value. The price of corn is not governed by world markets or by world competition, as in the case of wheat. Corn is a national product, while wheat, on account of competing with the world markets, is international. Of the enormous corn crops produced in the U. S., 75% to 80% is consumed on the farm, only a small percentage being exported. But why does the corn market fluctuate so much? Isn't the price governed by supply and demand? It certainly is, but it is also influenced by crop reports, which, while in themselves are more or less correct, are wrongly interpreted, as the actual surplus of corn can never be estimated, for we cannot figure out the quantity that will be fed up on the farm. In the fall of 1922, it seemed that corn would be a drug on the market. Many corn growers used their corn for fuel when they could not realize more than 25c a bushel. Then conditions changed, and there was a real shortage of old corn before last year's crop matured. Consequently, prices advanced to over \$1.00 a bushel. Our big corn surplus report proved a false alarm. Our previous year's corn crop being well used up, it is almost inevitable that we see much higher prices soon.

The Importance of Good Seed Corn.

Since corn is our best crop and nets the best returns in farming, why not pay more attention to it, and produce larger yields? The average yield of corn in Minnesota, for 1922, was only 35 bus. per acre, and for Iowa, only 2½ bus. more. With good cultivation and the proper seed corn, these yields can easily be doubled. The trouble is that so much common, run-out scrub corn, producing 10% barren stalks and a large percentage of nubbins, is still being planted.

It costs no more to raise 100 bushels per acre than to raise a poor crop. On the contrary, it is cheaper, considering the fact that one can raise a bigger crop with the same labor and expense.

How Our Seed Corn is Produced.

All our seed corn is handled in the most scientific way, only the most carefully selected seed stock being used, which is supplied from our breeding plots. The fields must be at least 40 rods apart, to prevent cross-pollination. The corn is husked as early as it can be done, to give it as much air drying as possible before the fall frosts. It is then taken to our drying kilns, where the moisture is reduced to about 1%. Seed corn thus cured, and of the strongest germination, can be kept almost anywhere without spoiling.

Altho our corn is carefully sorted at husking time, it is again sorted on the elevator belt carrying it to the kiln, and a third time when the corn is shelled. After shelling, the seed corn is carefully graded, making it suitable for the Edge Drop Planter, which assures an even stand.

THE NORTHWEST'S THREE CORN LEADERS.

The three best varieties of seed corn, Golden Jewel, Silver Jewel, and Minnesota Ideal, are our own origination. They have added thousands of dollars to the incomes of farmers in the Northwest on account of their big yields. There is a type to suit every requirement. Plant it, and increase your corn yields 15% to 50%. Our records, and letters from our customers, of which we print a few, fully prove our statement.

GOLDEN JEWEL CORN.

In breeding the Golden Jewel our aim was to improve on the type of the Murdock by increasing the size of the ear both in circumference and in length. In crossing it with the Early Mastadon, a favorite variety grown for years on the Kueker homestead near Chicago, Illinois, this object was accomplished, after nearly 20 years of careful breeding and selecting. The result is a handsome, compact ear, 8 to 10 inches in length with 16 to 20 rows of square shouldered deep kernels. These are somewhat rough or sharp, and crowded on a very small cob of red color. The ears are generally well filled over the tip, a feature inherited from both the Mastadon and Murdock. A large percentage of the Golden Jewel has splashes of red on the tip end of the ear, a characteristic of the Murdock. In spite of its good sized ears, Golden Jewel matures in 95 to 100 days, and is therefore most suitable for northwestern conditions, and is of stocky growth, very leafy, growing only 7 to 8 feet in height. Golden Jewel is not only the best corn for Southern Minnesota, but also for the best corn producing sections of South Dakota, Iowa, and Illinois. It is a 100 bushel corn, which statement our patrons fully prove. Selected Ears 40c each, postpaid.

GOLDEN JEWEL AND SILVER JEWEL RANK HIGH IN IOWA.

Results from corn plots at Northwood, Iowa, as published by the Worth County Farm Bureau Exchange, November 15, 1923, show that of seven varieties of yellow dent corn, Golden Jewel stood highest, with a yield of 66.5 bushels. Reid's Reliance and Murdock both yielded 64.8 bushels, Barker's Dent and Indiana Dent only 56.2 bushels.

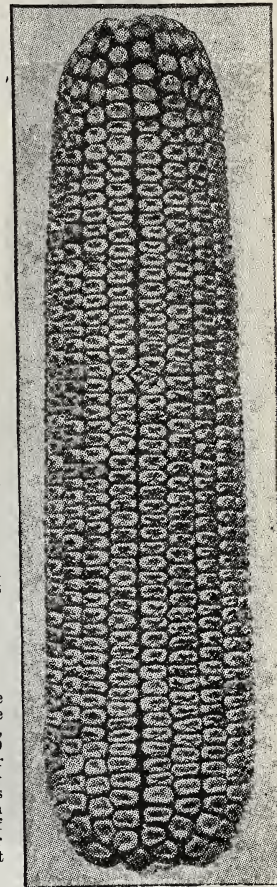
In the white dent class, Silver Jewel took second place, with a yield of 67.4 bushels, only one variety testing higher by 1.7 bushels. These yields were obtained under droughty conditions, therefore are not remarkable. But they prove that Golden Jewel and Silver Jewel are best, not only for Southern Minnesota, but also for the corn state of Iowa, where they surpass the standard varieties both in yield and quality, even under unfavorable conditions.

Every summer, hundreds of Iowa farmers come here, to the famous Minnesota Lake Region, for their vacations. They know our wonderful lakes, forests, and highways, but they are amazed when they find that our corn is better than the corn they are growing in Iowa. Many of these tourists order their next season's seed corn from us before returning home.

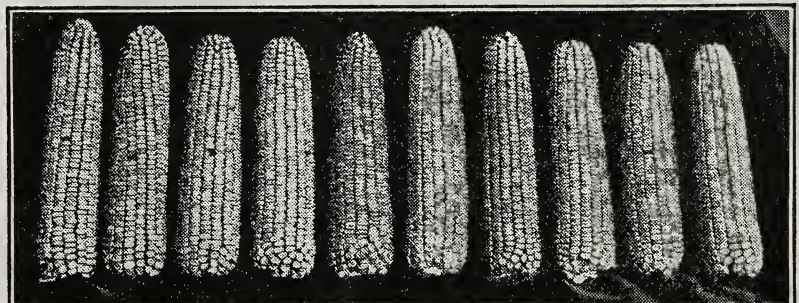
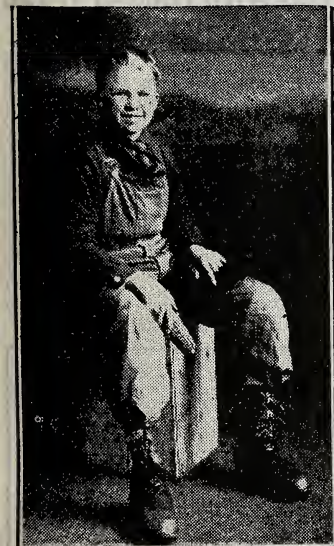
In the Rice County Corn Show, held annually by the Farmers' & Merchants' State Bank, of Faribault, Mr. Chas. Sorgatz, of Waterville, Minn., who has grown corn for us for 14 years, won first place, with Golden Jewel. The corn is judged by leading authorities from agricultural colleges. We publish the following:

"We thank you for your kind co-operation, to make our corn show interesting and successful. We believe you deserve a vote of thanks from the residents of Rice County, for originating corn as good and valuable as Golden Jewel. It is safe to say that 75% of our Yellow Corn entries were more or less Golden Jewel. The single ear sweepstakes was won by Golden Jewel; the 10 ear sample of corn displayed by Mr. C. Sorgatz won sweepstakes in the 10 ear class over all displays; and the sample of Golden Jewel, entered as Yellow Dent, won first place in the Yellow Dent class. This fully justifies our belief that it is necessary to hold Golden Jewel in a class by itself, on account of its excellence, both as to shape and size of ears, and condition of corn.

O. H. Schroeder, President, Farmers' & Merchants' State Bank."



An Ear of Golden Jewel.



For Prices on all Seed Corn, See Blue Figure Price List.

Silver Jewel CORN.

(Reg. U. S. Patent Office.)

Silver Jewel is the largest eared, deep kernelled white dent corn offered, maturing in 90 to 100 days. It is the white sister of our famous Golden Jewel, possessing the same perfection of type. Its great superiority over other white dent varieties lies in its vigor and resistance against cold and moisture, from planting time until ears are developed. For this reason, it is so well adapted to land that is naturally cold and not suited to corn otherwise.

The ears average 10 inches long, are 16 rowed, of handsome uniform shape, tapering to a point at once, and are closely filled with deep white, well formed kernels to the tip. Stalks are thick and short, growing 7 to 8 feet high. Silver Jewel is of our own origination, and we recommend it as the best and most productive white dent for the Northwest. Selected ears, 50c each, postpaid.

MINNESOTA IDEAL CORN.

This splendid large eared Yellow Dent Corn, which we originated and introduced 12 years ago, has surpassed our own expectations, because of its great productiveness. It belongs at the head of all standard corn varieties, not only in Southern Minnesota and sections parallel with it, but also in comparison with the standard varieties in the main corn growing sections of South Dakota, Iowa, Illinois, etc. Minnesota Ideal is the largest eared yellow dent corn, maturing only 3 to 4 days later than Minnesota No. 13, and outyields it by at least one-third. Under ordinary conditions, its average yield is 70 to 75 bushels per acre, which can easily be increased to 100 bushels, under favorable conditions and good culture. This may be a strong statement, but we have the records of one of our expert corn growers, Mr. C. Cram, of Le Sueur County, Minnesota, who has grown corn for us for many years.

In 1920, Mr. Cram delivered to us a trifle over 2,000 bushels of Minnesota Ideal corn, from a 20-acre field, after culling out 10 to 15 bushels per acre.

This enormous yield is due to the strong and vigorous root system and comparatively thick stalks close to the ground, which enables it to stand up better than other varieties. This is a great advantage, especially if the corn is husked late from the stalk. Selected ears, 40c each, postpaid.

MINNESOTA NO. 13.

The Minnesota No. 13 was originated by the Minnesota Experiment Station, under Prof. Hayes. We have been growing this corn ever since it was first offered, and by careful selection of seed stock, and scientific breeding, have improved it greatly. Our strain of No. 13 is larger, with larger and deeper kernels, not as wedge shaped as those of the original No. 13, and much more fixed in type. The ears of our Minnesota No. 13 are from 8 to 9 inches in length, and are 16 to 20 rowed, closely packed with deep yellow kernels. The surface is rather rough and sharp, an indication of breeding to deeper type. The stalks are very leafy and grow 6 to 7½ feet high, with ears set 3½ to 4 feet from the ground. Under favorable conditions, Minnesota No. 13 sometimes matures in 90 days, but on average soil, it matures in 95 to 100 days. It averages 75 bushels per acre, although we have harvested 85 to 90 bushels on clover sod. Selected ears, 40c each, postpaid.

EXTRA EARLY STRAIN—MINNESOTA NO. 13. This strain has been bred especially for earliness, to suit northern conditions. Its characteristics are the same as the large type No. 13, but the surface of the ears is smooth.

NOTE: Wisconsin No. 8 Yellow Dent corn is the same as Minnesota No. 13, having been bred from this.

Minn. No. 13.

EARLY MURDOCK GOLDEN DENT. (Golden Glow or Wisconsin No. 12.)

The Murdock Golden Dent Corn has been awarded sweep-stakes prizes twice for the northern zone, comprising the states of Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, North and South Dakota, and Michigan, at the National Corn Exposition. It is a heavy yielding golden dent corn, outyielding most others sorts. It matures a week later than No. 13, early enough to make it well adapted for our northern states. The ears, which are large, with 16 to 20 rows of deep kernels, run very uniform and are of a distinct and handsome type.

The Murdock, on account of being a larger type than Minnesota No. 13, requires stronger and richer soil to produce the largest crops, and matures in about 95 to 100 days. Selected Ears, 40c each, postpaid.

Minnesota Ideal.

What a Boy Did With Golden Jewel.

(See page 73 for description and illustrations.)

From the Faribault Daily News, January 14, 1922.

"Meet Vernon Coon, 15-year old champion corn raiser of the United States. This is the young man who carried Rice County, and Golden Jewel corn to fame. His own story follows:

"I enrolled as a member of the Rice County Boys' and Girls' Corn Club, of which R. J. McCausland, Agricultural teacher of the Faribault High School, had charge. I won county and state championship on my acre of corn, which yielded 107.9 bus. I also won a gold medal and a free trip to the state fair next year."

From Vernon Coon's own records kept of his corn, we find that in 1921, he raised 107.9 bus. on one acre, that his profit from this acre was \$117.19. In 1922, he again entered the state contest, with a 5 acre plot, receiving second prize, with a yield of 526.4 bus. or an average of 105.2 bus. per acre. He did all the work himself, plowing, cultivating, and harvesting the corn.

F. S. & N. Co.,

I am very pleased with the seed I received from you this spring. I have never got so much seed for my money any place else as I got from you.

My Silver Jewel corn is just everything you claim it to be, and more too. My corn is not quite ripe yet, so will let you know just what I get, when I husk it, per acre.

Have also a No. 1 garden. They are all surprised to see me have a better crop for less money than anybody around here. I have found that everything you claim in your catalog about your seed is the truth, and will tell everybody what good results I got.

John C. Brunner, Garona, Wis.

F. S. & N. Co's Silver Jewel.

For Prices on all Seed Corn, See Blue Figure List.

GOLDEN GLOW, WISCONSIN NO. 12.

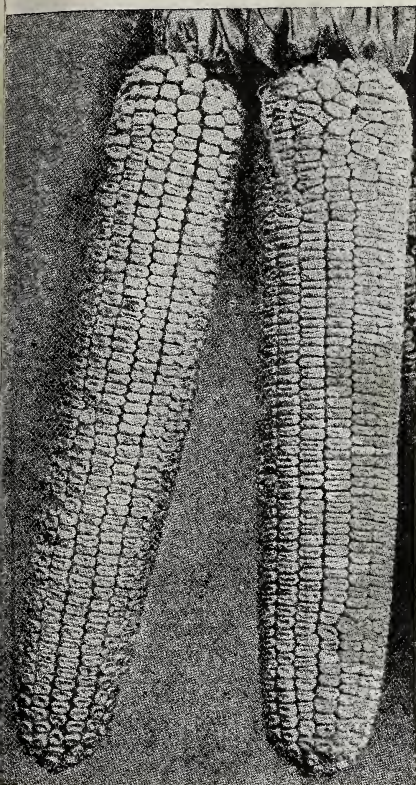
The Gold Glow is a cross of the Wisconsin No. 8 and Toole's North Star, the idea being to produce a corn combining the extreme earliness of the former with the larger ear and deeper kernels of the latter. It is a pure golden Yellow Dent, most attractive in color and appearance. The ears are fairly large, averaging about eight inches in length, symmetrical in shape, slightly tapering with exceptionally well filled tips. The kernels are of good depth for an early corn. The Golden Glow is the product of the Wisconsin Experiment Station and is known as a heavy yielder. It compares well with the Murdock Golden Dent Corn grown quite extensively here in the Northwest.

MINNESOTA 455 YELLOW DENT CORN.

This variety was originated by the Minnesota Experiment Station and introduced seven or eight years ago. It is the product of years of the most careful breeding. In regard to type, this differs considerably from other varieties in that it produces a very compact ear, with deep and narrow kernels, while the cobs are of a reddish color. The average length of the ears is seven to eight inches which are 16 to 20 rowed. This corn grows to medium height, the stalks averaging about seven to eight feet, according to the conditions of the soil. The ears generally set out $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. from the ground.

On account of the small cobs, the Minnesota 455 shells out much heavier than most other kinds having the same length of ear.

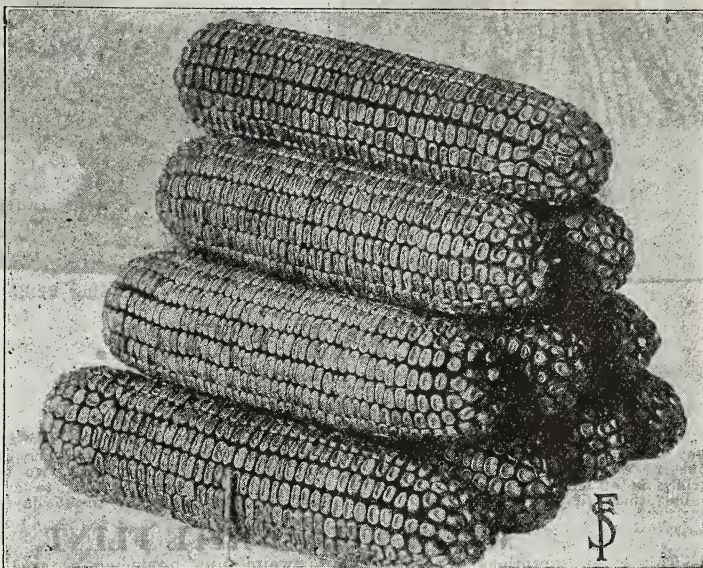
Having been bred on the Minnesota Experiment Station grounds, it is strictly a Minnesota product, therefore most suitable for the southern half of this state and for sections parallel to it. It matures with the Murdock and large type Minnesota No. 13, requiring 95 to 100 days to mature.



Rustler White Dent.

RUSTLER WHITE DENT.

This early white dent corn originated in Dakota and is well acclimated to the Northwest. For early ripening, great yield, and compact growth of ears, it is one of the best; admirably adapted to a northern climate. The average height of the stalk is 8 feet; average distance to base of ears from ground is $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The ears are large, closely filled with large, deep kernels. Those wishing a first-class white dent corn will find in the Rustler a corn that is hard to beat. Matures in 95 days. Selected ears, each 40c, postpaid.



Murdock Golden Dent.

SILVER KING or WISCONSIN NO. 7.

One of the best varieties of white dent corn for the southern half of Minnesota, southern Wisconsin, Michigan and South Dakota, also for Iowa and Illinois. Prof. R. A. Moore, of the Wisconsin Agricultural College, estimates that one-fifth of all the corn grown in Wisconsin is of the Silver King variety. This yielded, on the Wisconsin Experiment Farm, an average of 93 bushels, per acre on a field of 22 acres. It is a pure white dent corn, producing large and solid ears, 16 to 20 rowed, well formed and completely filled out clear to the tips with kernels of good length. It is a strong grower and resists cold weather to a remarkable degree. Many stalks produce two good ears, which accounts for its large yield records. Silver King matures in 100 days and is earlier and better adapted, also a heavier yielder for Iowa, Wisconsin and southern Minnesota, than Reid's Yellow Dent, Legal Tender, Silver Mine, and Boone County White. Selected ears, 40c each, postpaid.

MINNESOTA WHITE DENT

An extra early white dent, maturing with Pride of the North, in 85 to 90 days, but yielding almost again as much. We consider it best for poorer soils and the open prairie of Western and Northern Minnesota, the Dakotas and Wisconsin. We have grown it for many years, and it has always produced sure and good crops, yielding considerably more, and being earlier than most so-called 90 day sorts. Stalks average about 7 to 8 feet in height, with ears of good size, usually 8 inches. Kernels are of good size, shallow with small space between them.

Essentials for a Good Corn Crop.

1. The right type of corn, adapted to your soil and climatic conditions.
2. Good seed of high yielding, productive strain. Test it for germination.
3. Proper soil, rich, warm, well drained, with abundant plant food. Clover soil is best.
4. Carefully prepared seed bed; deep plowing, early discing, and harrowing are necessary.
5. Do not plant too deeply; 1 to 2 inches is usually deep enough, if soil is moist.
6. Cultivate early, to kill weeds, conserve moisture, and shallow, to prevent roots being broken.



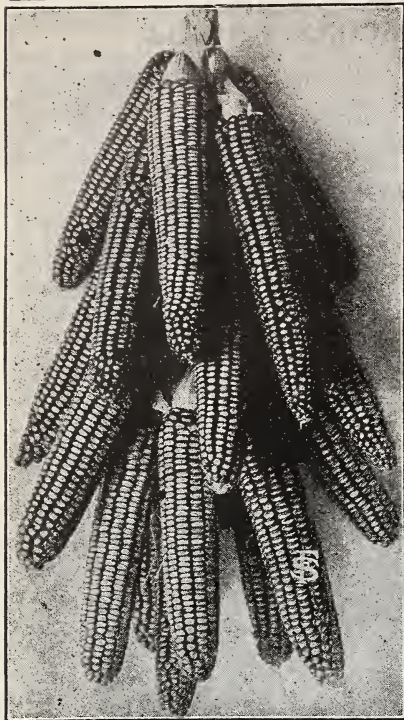
Silver King Corn.

NORTHWESTERN DENT.

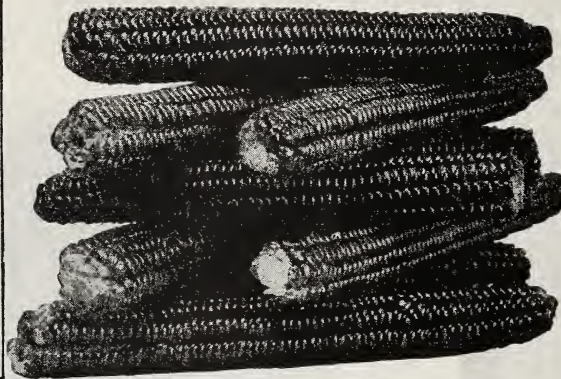
Northwestern Dent Corn is in a class by itself, both as to appearance and earliness. It is a cross between a red flint corn and yellow dent corn, and has red kernels with yellowish and white cap and shading. In 1915, the most unfavorable corn growing year we have ever experienced, Northwestern Dent yielded almost a full crop. No other variety is as extensively grown in North Dakota, and in the northern sections of Minnesota and Wisconsin, as Northwestern Dent. Under ordinary conditions, Northwestern Dent will mature in 85 to 90 days. It yields from 60 to 80 bushels per acre. The ears are of good size, 7 to 10 inches long, bearing 10 to 14 rows of corn. The stalks average 7 to 8 feet in height, bearing the ears about 3½ feet from the ground, admitting the use of a corn harvester. As a silo corn this Northwestern Dent Corn is almost unsurpassed for it is very leafy and produces the largest amount of good fodder.

On account of maturing so early, and producing good yields at the same time, with the ears set comparatively low, Northwestern Dent is one of the most profitable varieties for hogging-down. For this purpose, Wisconsin Early Black Soy Beans should be planted with it, as they also produce an early feed. Soy beans should be drilled in with the corn, at the rate of 12 lbs. per acre. Selected Ears, each 40c, postpaid.

Prices: See Blue Figure Price List enclosed.



Northwestern Dent.



King Philip Flint.

FLINT CORN.

For Prices, see Enclosed Blue Figure Price List.

COMPTON'S EARLY.

One of the best yellow varieties for northern latitudes, because of the great length of ears. They measure 12 to 16 inches in length with 8 broad rows of kernels, of most attractive appearance. The stalks grow to medium size, and many of them bear two to three ears. This variety is an exceptionally heavy yielder of forage. The stalks grow to a good height which enables them to produce an abundance of leaves. Matures in 80 to 85 days.

MINNESOTA WHITE FLINT.

This is an exceptionally early strain of white flint, producing matured corn in 70 to 80 days after planting. It makes a quick vigorous growth, producing an abundance of large succulent leaves which makes it valuable for filling the silo in combination with a dent corn. It is the bulk and succulence along with the earliness in maturing that makes it so popular in Minnesota and the Dakotas. From the fodder standpoint, it is considered one of the best flint corns.

EARLY MERCER.

This corn has yielded as much as 75 bushels per acre. The ears average 10 inches in length, are 12 to 14 rowed, well filled out to the tips, and are deep yellow in color. Many stalks produce 2 and 3 ears and average 5 feet in height, with few suckers. It matures in 80 to 85 days.

CANADA SMUT NOSE.

This corn matures in 80 to 85 days and averages 75 bushels per acre of well matured corn. The stalks, which average 7 feet in height, often bear two or three ears, 10 to 15 inches long, very compact, and rich golden yellow, blazed with red towards the tip end. The ears are set about three feet from the ground. As the Smut Nose is not as hard and flinty as most flint varieties, it is often planted in preference to dent corn.

LONGFELLOW.

A yellow flint corn of very handsome, rich and glossy appearance. The ears are 12 to 16 inches long, and are filled with large, broad kernels. It is not at all unusual to find three full sized ears growing on one stalk and fields that yield 60 bushels per acre under good conditions. It is a heavy producer of fodder as well as of ears. The average height of the stalk is 7½ feet, while the ears are set about 3 feet from the ground. Matures in an average corn year in from 70 to 75 days. This variety will mature a good crop wherever 2½ months of growing weather are assured.

IMPROVED KING PHILIP.

Extra Early Red Flint Corn. This is a very early eight-rowed flint corn—one of the most reliable and productive varieties for the Northwest. The ears grow very long, a large percentage of them 12 inches, with eight straight rows of broad kernels, which are of shiny red color, shading to gold on the outside edge. Many stalks produce two and sometimes three good large ears. The corn is not nearly as hard as ordinary flint corn, on which account it is of the greatest value for feeding stock. The stalks grow about 7 feet in height, and are very leafy, therefore more valuable for fodder than dent corn. This variety matures in 80 to 85 days. Very hardy and one of the most reliable early varieties.

"A man walked through my field of Silver Jewel corn the other day, and told me he had seen nothing better in Iowa. I sure have been well pleased with seed bought of you."

Roy Clary, Sheldon Co., Iowa.

"All the seeds I ordered from you have given good returns. The Golden Jewel corn is fine, and I think all my neighbors ought to plant your seeds."

Steffen Steffenson,
Chippewa Co.,
Minn.

"Will drop you a line about the seed corn I bought of you last spring. The Golden Jewel produced around 70 bus. per acre, and the Minnesota No. 13, about 50 bus., also the Rustler White Dent about 50 bus. It sure was fine."

Andrew Lodahl,
Fillmore Co., Minn.



Early Mercer.



Harvesting a Field of Ideal Silo Corn on one of our Farms.

FODDER OR ENSILAGE CORN.

Price: See our Blue Figure Price List for Prices on Corn.

F. S. & N. CO'S. IDEAL SILO CORN.

Like the other varieties of corn of our own production, our Ideal Silo Corn is a distinct improvement over the other sorts of its class. For feeding green, for silo purposes, and for curing in shocks, to be stacked up for feeding in the bundle, it is unequalled. The stalks grow 8 to 9 feet high, are stiff and strong, altho they do not grow as coarse and thick as those of southern corn, and can easily be harvested with a corn binder. Ideal silo corn yields enormous quantities of fodder, both leaves as well as ears; we modestly claim that a silo 12x35 can be filled from 6 acres of corn, where ordinary corn from 10 to 12 acres is required.

Mr. J. B. Bye of Braham, Minnesota, writes:

"I have filled my silo, 12x24, full from 4 acres of your Ideal Silo Corn. So this year, I am sending you an order together with three of my neighbors."

Ideal Silo Corn is especially well adapted to poorer soil, on which most corn makes but a small crop. You can depend on it to bring big returns. It grows well on low cold ground and also withstands drought and wind well, because it is so deep rooted.

It is of rapid growth, and matures perfectly in this latitude, ripening large ears in 95 to 100 days, being about 5 to 6 days later than Minnesota No. 13. However, we can say it is superior to No. 13 in every respect, quality and yield of fodder, size of ear, adaptability to poor soil and unfavorable climatic conditions. For Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, and the Dakotas, no better corn for fodder can be grown. Experiment stations are now recommending the planting of early fodder corn, because it produces more tons of nutritious feed per acre than any other grain or forage plant.

EARLY MINNESOTA YELLOW DENT FODDER CORN.

A standard early variety that has given our customers very good satisfaction for many years. It is a heavy yielder of fodder and may be used for feeding green from the field, as well as for silo filling and for curing in shocks, to be fed later in the bundle. Will mature perfectly in this latitude, in about 90 days. The stalks grow about 8½ feet high and are very leafy; the ears are of good size.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE DENT FODDER CORN.

Though not absolutely typical as a field corn, this is a good commercial grade of dent corn, maturing perfectly as far north as central Minnesota. We recommend this variety in particular for cold and moist soil. It produces a heavy yield of excellent fodder and adapts itself more readily to different soils and conditions than any other corn.

RED COB FODDER or ENSILAGE CORN.

A well known variety of fodder corn, good either to feed green right from the field, to put up for the silo, or to cure and stack away. It is a pure white corn, cropping as high as 45 tons of fodder per acre, which is sweet, tender and juicy, and furnishes great quantities of nourishment. The stalks have short joints, therefore produce an abundance of leaves, and grow to a good height. This Fodder Corn is adapted to every section of the country, altho it will not ripen in our Northern States.

SWEET FODDER CORN.

A valuable fodder for stockmen and dairymen. This variety will grow 9 to 10 feet high and produce a great amount of fodder, which is equal to the best hay. It will increase the production of milk wonderfully, when fed to dairy cows. Stalks are sweet, tender, juicy, and nutritious, with large broad leaves produced in great abundance.

KILL-EM-QUICK GOPHER POISON.

It kills gophers. It's the only way—you cannot trap or shoot enough to make any impression on the increase, but Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison will clean them out in a day. Its odor attracts them. The sweet taste suits them. The tiniest particle eaten kills instantly. It is the one absolutely sure way to destroy gophers, prairie dogs, mice, squirrels, etc.

Kill-Em-Quick is the most economical to use. It's the safest. There is no danger in preparing—full directions on every package. We unreservedly guarantee that Kill-Em-Quick is the cheapest gopher poison you can use. Full satisfaction or money back. Price: Two sizes, enough to kill 1,000 and 2,000 gophers, 55c and \$1.10, not prepaid.



Canada Smut Nose.

MINNESOTA GROWN SEED POTATOES.

Minnesota sets the standard on seed potatoes, both as to quality and crops produced. The Red River Valley is famed throughout the country for its seed potatoes, which always command the highest prices.

The potatoes we offer for seed have not been picked up in the open market, but were grown from carefully selected seed stock only. Most of our potatoes are certified, which means, in the first place, that certified seed stock was planted, and the product therefrom received proper field inspection by seed experts from the state agricultural college. After the potatoes were harvested and sorted, they were finally bin inspected. This means that our seed stock is not only true to name, but also as free as possible from potato diseases now prevalent, especially in eastern states.

Our hardy northern grown seed potatoes insure vigorous growth, early maturity, and the largest possible crops of finest quality.

We ship seed potatoes as soon as danger from frost is over, and guarantee safe arrival. Orders are acknowledged upon receipt, and notice sent at time of shipment. We advise shipping in baskets or barrels, to insure safe arrival, altho this is not imperative. Cost of baskets and barrels extra, as noted on Blue Figure Price List. We follow your instructions, and ship accordingly.

PRICES. We do not send out potato eyes, as they are seldom satisfactory, and generally lose their vitality before they are planted. Instead, we recommend small tubers, containing a large number of eyes. We offer these, in any variety, as follows: Lb. 25c, 3 lbs. 50c, postpaid.

For prices on larger quantities of potatoes, both First and Second sizes, please see Blue Figure Price List.

EARLY OHIO.

The old favorite, and the most profitable, dependable early potato grown. It is a heavy yielder, producing 150 to 250 bu. per acre, tubers being of even size, medium to large, oval in shape, very smooth, with shallow eyes. Early Ohios always bring a high market price, and the very early, they will keep until May or June, if properly stored. The flesh is white, firm, fine grained, and of excellent flavor, cooking and baking qualities.

We offer certified seed stock of Red River Ohios, as well as our own regular planting stock, both true to type and free from disease.

THE ITASCA.

Very few of the many new potatoes introduced are worth growing, but this new variety, the ITASCA, possesses so many good qualities that we consider it well worth listing in our catalog. It was originated by Mr. Kremer, of Itasca County, Minnesota.

The Itasca is a seedling of the Green Mountain, which it excels in every respect, yield, productiveness, and choice table qualities. The tubers are large, very uniform in size, less elongated and more compact than the Green Mountain, therefore keep their shape better under adverse conditions. The skin is creamy white, finely netted, with only a few shallow eyes, mostly at the seed end. Flesh is fine and mealy, and ranks with the very best for cooking.



Early Ohio Potato.

EXTRA EARLY BLISS TRIUMPH

On account of its extreme earliness, this is a standard market variety in all the Southern States. It is at least a week or ten days earlier than the Early Rose and the Early Ohio. The tubers are of very handsome appearance, being almost round and most uniform in shape and size, with slightly depressed eyes, which are mostly on the seed end. The skin is of a pretty, light red color, while the flesh is of the purest white, both raw and when cooked. Its beautiful appearance, wonderful productiveness and superior table qualities make this potato a favorite for the early market wherever introduced. It produces at least from 12 to 15 tubers per hill, all of marketable size. It is the standard first early potato in the South for shipping to northern markets early, and can be shipped before it is fully ripe as the skin shows bruises very little.

EARLY IRISH COBBLER.

One of the earliest and best potatoes, less subject to disease and insects than most other sorts. It yields heavily, ripens early and evenly, and is equally adapted for the North and South. Tubers are nearly round, with oval cross sections, white, well netted skin, and a very few shallow eyes. A fine flavored potato of good cooking and keeping qualities, and most profitable for the early market.

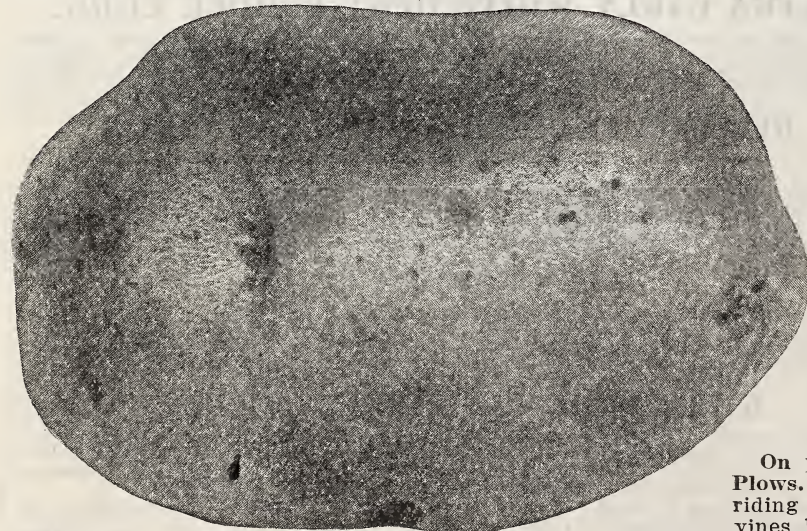
F. S. & N. Co.

Goodhue Co., Minn., Aug. 27, 1923.
Bought some Green Mountain Potatoes and Irish Cobbler Potatoes from you. I found these to be the best keeping Potatoes we ever had and were still sound August 5th, when we fed the small ones to the hogs.

Mrs. F. A. Swanson. R3.

Buffalo Co., Wisc., Aug. 30, 1923.
F. S. & N. Co.

Glad to tell you about my Potato crop. From two pecks, I harvested 30 bushels. Many neighbors wanted them for seed. They are fine keepers and first class eating potatoes. The name of the Potatoes, Green Mountain.
Mrs. Wm. Fliegel.



Certified Green Mountain Potato.

POINTS TO CONSIDER BEFORE PLANTING TIME.

Change of seed stock is most important.

The best seed obtainable is the cheapest.

Stick to standard varieties. There are none better than the 6 or 8 sorts recommended by the Minnesota Experiment Station. These are Early Ohio, Rural New Yorker, Carmans, Green Mountains, Irish Cobblers, Kings.

Early potatoes always bring biggest returns.

Order early—good seed stock is not plentiful.

Send your order where your interests have first consideration.

We are not satisfied unless you are. We guarantee satisfaction or return your money.

On page 87, we offer up-to-date One Horse Plows. These do more efficient work than a riding cultivator, which generally injures the vines by its wheels running over them. This naturally retards the growth of the potatoes.

POTATOES.

Prices: Small tubers, lb. 25c, 3 lbs. 50c, postpaid. For prices on larger quantities, see Blue Figure Price List.

RURAL NEW YORKER.

The best known and the standard late market potato. Tubers are of large size, smooth skin with few shallow eyes, and long keeping qualities. An exceptionally hardy vigorous grower, free from scab, best for heavy black soil, and yielding 200 to 400 bu. per acre.

GREEN MOUNTAIN.

This potato seems to thrive on all soils, but is especially valuable for the North. It is a heavy yielder, and one of the most reliable late or main crop potatoes. Smooth white skin, tubers oblong, somewhat flat; eyes are few and well distributed. Flesh is solid white, fine grained, and cooks dry and mealy. Practically free from scab and blight. Unsurpassed as a late keeper, showing no tendency to sprout.

CARMAN NO. 3.

For a main crop and late Potato, the Carman No. 3 cannot be surpassed. It is a seedling of the Carman No. 1, having few, shallow eyes; is one of the heaviest croppers ever introduced and seems practically immune to blight, drought and the ravages of potato bugs. Tubers grow large to very large, are of regular oblong form. Flesh is of extreme whiteness both raw and when cooked. It boils nice and mealy and ranks first in flavor. Carman No. 3 is a perfect keeper until late spring and always yields a good crop.

SPAULDING ROSE OR KING.

This is a fine shaped medium late potato, maturing about two weeks earlier than Rural New Yorker. As it always comes to full maturity, no matter how unfavorable the seasons are, it possesses the greatest keeping qualities and will stay nice and firm until new potatoes come in the market again. The tubers are uniformly large and oblong, very smooth and handsome, the skin being light pink to flesh color. It is not apt to become scabby, even if the ground is heavily manured. The potatoes are very firm, fine grained, with pure white flesh when cooked. It is very white and mealy, and does not boil to pieces easily. The King is also splendid for baking. The King is the hardiest of all potatoes, and suffers less from blight, ravages of potato bugs, etc., than other kinds.

FARIBAULT MAMMOTH PRIZE.

The largest choice eating potato in cultivation. It is oblong, with yellowish white skin, pure white mealy flesh of fine cooking and baking qualities. A vigorous grower, suited to most soils and climatic conditions, maturing late, in line with Carman, and an immense yielder, scab proof, and profitable for the market.

We received the Potatoes all O. K. and thank you for same. They were in good shape and all right.

*Mrs. Chas. Doty,
Surprise, Nebr.*



Rural New Yorker.

SECOND SIZE SEED POTATOES.

We can offer Second Size seed potatoes of nearly all varieties listed. These are screened out from our First Size stock, of both certified and not certified sorts, but cannot be offered as certified stock. They should not be compared with potatoes that are small, undersized, non-productive, and not thrifty, the result of inferior seed.

From a standpoint of economy, our Second Size potatoes will go much further, the small potatoes containing more eyes, proportionately than larger ones. For this reason it is policy to cut them once in two, cutting right thru the seed end.

HYBRIDIZED POTATO SEED.

There are great possibilities in growing new sorts from seed ball seed. Results are very interesting. Full directions with each packet. Price: Packet 10c, three for 25c, postpaid.

TREATMENT OF POTATO DISEASES.

To prevent Potato Scab:

1. Plant clean, sound seed.
2. Select new field each year.
3. Do not apply lime or ashes to soil just before planting.
4. Use only well rotted, old manure.

To treat Potato Scab and Stem Rot:

Dissolve 2 ounces of corrosive sublimate (mercury bichloride, a powerful poison) in 2 gallons of hot water. Then add 12 gallons cold water. Place seed potatoes, before cutting, in a gunny sack, and soak in the solution for 1 to 1½ hours. Empty potatoes out on the floor to dry well, before cutting and planting.

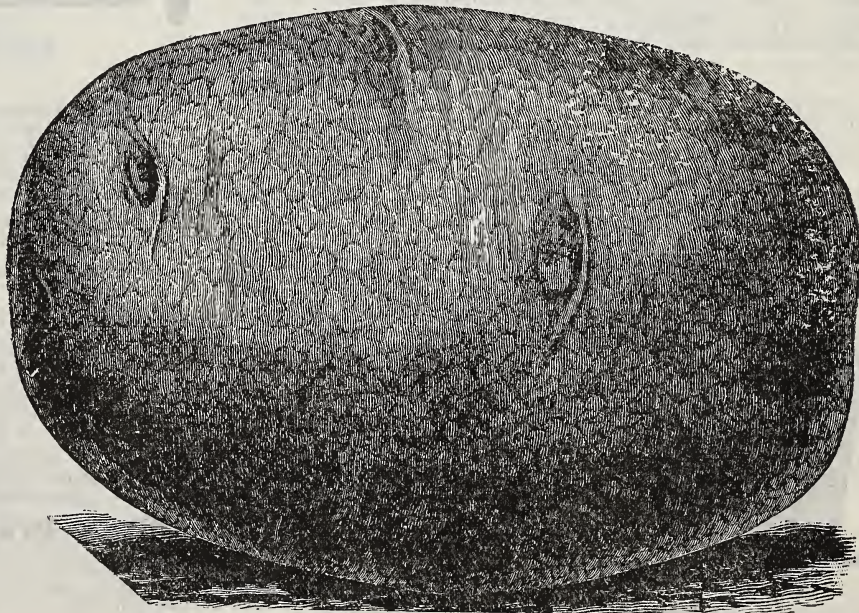
For Blight, which is easily distinguished by the brown spots, that gradually turn black until the whole field looks as if a fire had swept it, spray with Bordeaux Mixture, when potatoes are 6 to 8 inches high, and continue to spray thruout the growing season, at intervals of 10 days to 2 weeks, to prevent and control blight.

For Potato Bugs (Colorado Beetle), spray with a fine spray, using 1 lb. of Paris Green to a 60 gallon barrel of water. Add an equal quantity of lime to this, to counteract acid in the Paris Green.

Arsenate of Lead may be used, at the rate of 4 to 6 lbs. per 100 gallons of water.

Either Arsenate of Lead or Paris Green may be added to Bordeaux Mixture, and both applied at once, as treatment for blight and potato bugs. Arsenate of Lead acts more slowly, but does not wash off so easily, and does not burn the foliage.

For Paris Green and other insecticides used for controlling potato bugs and all garden insects see pages 82 and 83.



Faribault Mammoth Prize.

SPRAYERS.

THE PERFECTION 110 COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYER.

This has been designed and built by men who have had years of experience and we secure the benefit by offering to our trade an exceptional Sprayer at an extremely low price.

Have you ever considered just why certain features are necessary in a high pressure Compressed Air Sprayer? A strong tank must be provided to handle high pressure safely, one which will not leak or blow out. The riveted head, side and bottom seams of the Perfection give an ample margin of safety. A strong, powerful pump is needed to develop high pressure. In our Perfection we use an all-brass pump, properly proportioned so that the operator can pump up the proper amount of pressure with a minimum effort. A nozzle which will handle spray solutions successfully must be used. The Perfection Automatic shut-off nozzle is built for high pressure work. It will close tight under any pressure. There is no leakage and consequent damage. It is just the thing for general work around the house and yard, in the barnyard and outhouses, on truck farms, in vineyards, potato, onion and melon fields, and in all sizes of orchards. It is an easy and economical means of whitewashing, cold water painting, disinfecting, deodorizing, removing old wall paper, moistening cores and floors in the foundry, treating cattle, sheep, hogs, etc. Guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Tank—7½ inches diameter, 20 inches high; capacity approximately 4 gallons. Made of first quality prime galvanized or brass sheets as ordered.

Pump—1½ inches diameter, 15 inches long; seamless brass tubing. Plunger is equipped with Hudson special cupped leathers. The valve is brass, positive in operation.

Package—One in a heavy fibre carton; shipping weight 11 lbs.

No. 110-G—Galvanized Steel Tank. Price, each \$6.10.

No. 110-B—Brass Tank. Price, each \$9.25.

MAGIC SPRAY PUMP.

The Magic is a high pressure spray pump, especially desirable for whitewashing. The large air chamber enables the operator to maintain a high pressure and steady discharge, perfect as can be attached to an ordinary bucket or small tank, making a life in operation. Intake and outlet valve and all nozzle parts can be easily removed for cleaning out lime or other sediment.

Cylinder—1 inch diameter. 25 inches long, seamless brass tubing.

Air Chamber—3 inches diameter. 12 inches long. Heavy brass double seamed and soldered. Tested to 200 pounds pressure.

Plunger—Malleable handle. 5-16 inch rod. Acid-proof cup leather. Brass washers.

Discharge Equipment—3 feet ¾ inch spray hose. One Modoc Nozzle for spray or solid stream.

Standard Package—One in heavy corrugated carton; shipping weight 6 pounds.

No. 124—Magic Spray Pump. Price, each \$4.25.

NEW EASY, 1 GALLON COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYER.

The pump is small in diameter which makes it easy to operate. The tank is made with convex ends that will not leak. This sprayer is equipped with a ball check valve that is easily removable and does not get out of order. It also has a new nozzle that gives a perfect spray. Every sprayer is carefully tested in order to insure a perfect acting pump. Pump—diameter 1½ inches, length 14 inches. Tank—diameter 5½ inches, length 8 inches. Nozzle—brass. Shipping weight, each, 6 pounds. Price: No. 160G, with galvanized tank, \$4.50.

This pump will meet every requirement of a perpendicular barrel pump. It is powerful and durable, and will maintain a working pressure of 200 pounds. Has ample capacity for two lines of hose if desired. Because of its high pressure, it is particularly adapted to orchard and vineyard work. When used in connection with a No. 27 Spray Boom, it is an effective field sprayer for potatoes, onions, melons, etc. It is also adapted for whitewashing, cold-water paints, disinfectants, etc.

Handle—Handle unbreakable pressed steel, properly proportioned for ease of operation.

Cylinder—Seamless brass tubing, 1½ inches diameter, 6 inches long. Fitted for 6 inch stroke.

Air Chamber—High carbon steel, 2 inches diameter, 30 inches long, light and strong.

Plunger—Fitted with Hudson special cupped plunger leathers, treated to withstand the action of chemicals.

Valves—Bronze balls. Both intake and outlet mounted in same cage, fitted with brass wire screen to protect them from sediment. Easily removed for cleaning, inspection, etc., without dismantling pump.

Agitator—Of the dasher type, driven with each stroke of the pump insures a thoroughly mixed solution at all times.

Attachments—Chime attachment is furnished on all orders unless otherwise specified. Fittings for mounting on the head or the side of the barrel can be furnished at a small additional cost.

Discharge Equipment—12½ feet of ½-inch spray hose and Ideal angle spray nozzle. Extension rod and shut-off are not furnished as regular equipment, but must be specified for separately. We advocate their use for orchard work, whitewashing, etc., to facilitate reaching high or out-of-the-way places.

No. 4-A—Pump with discharge equipment. Shipping weight 45 lbs. Price, each \$14.40.

8 foot ¼ inch iron pipe extension for above. Price, each \$1.15.

Leakless shut-off valve, ¼-inch thread. Price, each 90c.

SPRAY BOOM.

This boom, used in connection with a barrel spray pump, makes an ideal outfit for field work of all kinds. Mounted on a cart the farmer can achieve the same good results as he would obtain by using a much higher priced outfit.

It is equipped with four nozzles adjustable for rows from 32 inches to 48 inches apart. The extension rods carrying the nozzles are all adjustable on the pipe to which they are fastened, making the boom easy to handle in tight corners and narrow places. No. 27—Spray Boom. Price, each \$14.00.



The 110 Compressed Air Sprayer.

mitting a uniform spread of whitewash. very convenient and portable outfit. All parts except the handle and foot rest are brass, insuring longer life in operation. Intake and outlet valve and all nozzle parts can be easily removed for cleaning out lime or other sediment.

Cylinder—1 inch diameter. 25 inches long, seamless brass tubing.

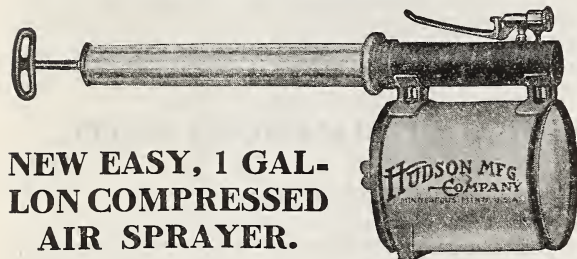
Air Chamber—3 inches diameter. 12 inches long. Heavy brass double seamed and soldered. Tested to 200 pounds pressure.

Plunger—Malleable handle. 5-16 inch rod. Acid-proof cup leather. Brass washers.

Discharge Equipment—3 feet ¾ inch spray hose. One Modoc Nozzle for spray or solid stream.

Standard Package—One in heavy corrugated carton; shipping weight 6 pounds.

No. 124—Magic Spray Pump. Price, each \$4.25.



The pump is small in diameter which makes it easy to operate. The tank is made with convex ends that will not leak. This sprayer is equipped with a ball check valve that is easily removable and does not get out of order. It also has a new nozzle that gives a perfect spray. Every sprayer is carefully tested in order to insure a perfect acting pump. Pump—diameter 1½ inches, length 14 inches. Tank—diameter 5½ inches, length 8 inches. Nozzle—brass. Shipping weight, each, 6 pounds. Price: No. 160G, with galvanized tank, \$4.50.

This pump will meet every requirement of a perpendicular barrel pump. It is powerful and durable, and will maintain a working pressure of 200 pounds. Has ample capacity for two lines of hose if desired. Because of its high pressure, it is particularly adapted to orchard and vineyard work. When used in connection with a No. 27 Spray Boom, it is an effective field sprayer for potatoes, onions, melons, etc. It is also adapted for whitewashing, cold-water paints, disinfectants, etc.

Handle—Handle unbreakable pressed steel, properly proportioned for ease of operation.

Cylinder—Seamless brass tubing, 1½ inches diameter, 6 inches long. Fitted for 6 inch stroke.

Air Chamber—High carbon steel, 2 inches diameter, 30 inches long, light and strong.

Plunger—Fitted with Hudson special cupped plunger leathers, treated to withstand the action of chemicals.

Valves—Bronze balls. Both intake and outlet mounted in same cage, fitted with brass wire screen to protect them from sediment. Easily removed for cleaning, inspection, etc., without dismantling pump.

Agitator—Of the dasher type, driven with each stroke of the pump insures a thoroughly mixed solution at all times.

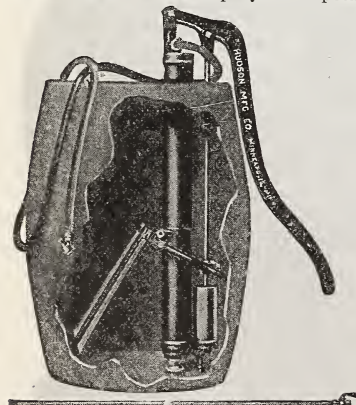
Attachments—Chime attachment is furnished on all orders unless otherwise specified. Fittings for mounting on the head or the side of the barrel can be furnished at a small additional cost.

Discharge Equipment—12½ feet of ½-inch spray hose and Ideal angle spray nozzle. Extension rod and shut-off are not furnished as regular equipment, but must be specified for separately. We advocate their use for orchard work, whitewashing, etc., to facilitate reaching high or out-of-the-way places.

No. 4-A—Pump with discharge equipment. Shipping weight 45 lbs. Price, each \$14.40.

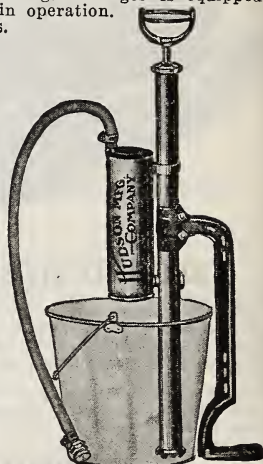
8 foot ¼ inch iron pipe extension for above. Price, each \$1.15.

Leakless shut-off valve, ¼-inch thread. Price, each 90c.



No. 4A. Barrel Pump.

The extension rods carrying the nozzles are all adjustable on the pipe to which they are fastened, making the boom easy to handle in tight corners and narrow places. No. 27—Spray Boom. Price, each \$14.00.



Magic Spray Pump.

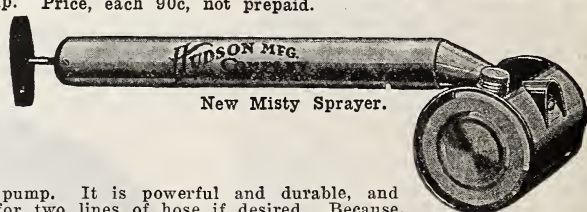
MISTY SPRAYER.

Just the sprayer for the house and garden. Note its sturdy appearance and construction, by which we combine strength, simplicity and neatness. The point of the pump passes through the tank and is firmly soldered. Spray tube is aligned before soldering, so that the air and syphon tubes are always in line. Every Sprayer is carefully tested and inspected before packing.

Pump—Heavy tin 1½ inches diameter, 14 inches long. Fitted with Hudson plunger leather and heavy rod.

Tank—Heavy tin or galvanized sheet, 4 inches diameter, 4½ inches long. Lockseamed and thoroughly leakproof. Capacity one full quart. Length over all 21 inches. Shipping weight 2 lbs.

No. 452—Heavy Tin. Price, each 50c. No. 452-B—Brass Tank, Tin Pump. Price, each 90c, not prepaid.



New Misty Sprayer.

BARREL PUMP.

IMPLEMENTS.

NORCROSS CULTIVATOR HOES.

The most useful of all garden tools. "Norcross" Cultivator Hoes and Weeders are like a human hand, the fingers of which work carefully around the delicate plants very closely without injuring them, stirring the soil to any depth and leaving it level and loose, without a footprint upon it. Price: 5 prong tool 90c, weight 3 lbs., 3 prong tool 70c, weight 2 lbs. Midget Weeder, 3 prongs, short handle, 35c each, weight 12 oz. not prep'd.

CYCLONE HAND SEEDER.

This seed sower has won for itself first place among all kinds of Hand Seed Sowers. It has proven in thousands of instances that it is the most accurate, most convenient to operate, and most economical machine for sowing Clover, Timothy, Alfalfa and all other farm seeds that can be sown broadcast. It runs easily and will distribute any desired quantity of seed per acre.

Distributing Wheel—Is made with double flanges and has an interlock metal hub which gives the wheel a proper dish and locks it securely, making an exceptionally strong and rigid wheel. It will scatter seed evenly and will distribute equal amounts of seed equal distances on each side of the operator.

Capacity—The bag or seed container is made from heavy Canvas Ducking and will hold one-half bushel.

We offer this seeder as a premium with \$30.00 worth of clover grass mixtures, ordered from page 63 at catalog prices.

Weight, packed, 4 lbs. Price each, \$2.00. Postage extra.

NO. 306 HAND CORN PLANTER.

This is a pioneer implement in this line and one that has always been popular. It is light and easily handled, yet strongly made, and with reasonable care, will last a long time. It works on any soil and never clogs. The handiest tool on the place. Weight 5 lbs. Price: \$1.20. Remit extra if wanted by parcel post.

HORN SEED SOWER.

This Sower is used with great success by farmers everywhere for sowing Clover, Timothy, Millet, Hungarian, Hemp, Flax, Mustard, Turnip, Lawn Grass and all other seed that is sown broadcast. Sows fifty acres per day and is quickly adjusted to sow any amount per acre. Is easily and quietly operated and fully guaranteed to do perfect work.

This device has few parts, is simple, durable and of efficient construction. The sack is a heavy textile fabric provided with shoulder strap and a tapering discharge neck as illustrated and holds close to one-half bushel. Shipping weight, packed, 1 lb. Price each, 95c. Postage extra if wanted by mail.

STEEL GARDEN TROWELS.

Long and short handle garden trowels. Blades are of cold rolled sheet steel, lacquered. Long—length of blade 6 inches, width 3 3/8 inches, with handle, 19 inches. Weight each, 3/4 lb. Price each, 25c. Short—made from extra heavy material, strong and durable. Same shape as long handled trowel in illustration, but with knob handle. Blade measures 6 inches in length and 4 inches in width; weight 1/2 lb. Price each, 20c, not prepaid.

OYAMA PLANT FOOD.

A Wonderful Japanese Discovery.

Food for Plants, Flowers and Vegetables.

Safe to use—Odorless—Clean—Contains no bone, soda, lime or manure.

Oyama will keep house plants in bloom all winter and as green and luxuriant as if grown outdoors in the summer. It makes no difference how healthy or delicate your plants may be. Oyama will bring out new flowers and foliage. Oyama is fine for all kinds of plants, ferns, roses, bulbs, shrubs, fruits, flowers and vegetables.

The following analysis was made by Cornell University: Nitrogen, 17 per cent; available phosphoric acid, 17.35 per cent; potash, 24.52 per cent. All soluble and available. Very rich in nitrogen. Just try it.

Oyama keeps the soil rich but odorless. It is clean and easily applied. It also kills cut worms and acts as disinfectant. Oyama is very powerful and only a small amount is necessary. Follow directions exactly.

Price: Prepaid by mail, house plant size, makes 6 gallons: 1 package 35c, 3 for \$1.00.

WHEELBARROW SEEDER.

This Wheelbarrow Seeder has all the good qualities that any other seeder has—yet it has many superior ones. The wind may blow while you sow, because the seed is carried so low that the wind has no chance to bother it. Altho the ground be wet, dry or rough, the gait of the man operating the machine will not affect the feed of the seed, because this is controlled by an improved force-feed roll driven by the wheel. The wheel is 30 inches in diameter and the tire is 1 1/2 inches wide. This seeder will sow accurately flax seed, millet, clover, timothy and other heavy grass seeds. It is an easy matter to sow 25 to 40 acres per day with it. Price: No. 10, 14 foot machine, \$11.40. No. 11, 16 foot machine, \$12.20. Weight of seeder 55 lbs.

NO. 12 SEEDER WITH DOUBLE HOPPER.

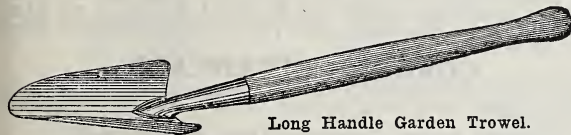
Besides sowing seeds as the No. 10 and No. 11, this sows also the lighter grass seeds such as Blue Grass, Bromus and Lawn Grass Mixtures. Price: 14 foot machine, \$14.00. Weight 55 lbs.



Corn Planter.



THE SECTIONAL TUBE STYLE



Long Handle Garden Trowel.

STIM-U-PLANT

PLANT STIMULANT TABLET

This highly concentrated fertilizer is clean, odorless, economical, easy to use in dry or liquid form, and it makes all plants grow vigorously, and flower and fruit profusely. We know of nothing to equal it for all purposes. Very high analysis—11% nitrogen, 12% phosphoric acid, 15% potash with no useless, wasted filler. You simply insert tablets in soil near plants, or dissolve in water at rate of 4 tablets per gallon and apply as liquid manure. We offer STIM-U-PLANT in two sizes postpaid as follows: Small size, 30 tablets for 30c, Medium size, 100 tablets 85c, postpaid.

Our Special Grass Seed Mixtures will be found on pages 64 and 65. Don't overlook our exceptionally low prices on Horse Cultivators, page 87.



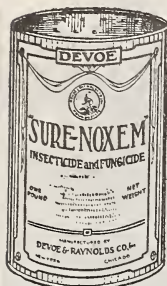
The No. 10 Wheelbarrow Seeder.



THE SOWER THAT SCATTERS EVENLY.



INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES.



DEVOE "SURE NOXEM."
This is a combined Insecticide and Fungicide put up especially to be used against leaf eating insects and certain mites such as Red Spider. This composition has been tried and delivers the goods. You will make no mistake by placing your order with us for this product. It can be used to advantage on Cabbage, Cauliflower and Tomato Plants, Cucumber Vines, Melon Vines, Currant and Gooseberry Bushes.

In applying, all that is necessary is to shake "Sure Noxem" in the powdered form on the vine, plants or shrub early in the morning while the dew is on. Do not mix with water. Do not dust it on when the plants are dry. Use sifter can. Price: 1 lb. can 30c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 1 lb. 25c, 5 lbs. 65c, 10 lbs. \$1.15.

HELLEBORE, POWDERED.

For the destruction of slugs, worms, caterpillars, etc. Less poisonous than Paris Green and safer against currant worms; to be dusted on while plants are wet from dew or rain. Can be used as a powder or dissolved, one ounce in three gallons of water. Price: By mail, 1 lb. 45c.—Not prepaid, 1 lb. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.80.

FLOWERS OF SULPHUR.

This is a very effective and at the same time a very inexpensive remedy against lice on chickens and other fowl. A little of this mixed in with wood ashes for dust bath will keep chickens free from lice. The fumes of sulphur scattered on a shovelful of burning coal kills insect life and disease germs. Price: By mail, 1 lb. 30c.—Not prepaid, 1 lb. 25c, 10 lbs. \$2.25.

ARSENATE OF LEAD, DRY FORM.

This is a general insecticide for all leaf eating insects and is superior to other poisons because it contains the arsenic in exactly the right proportion and the proper chemical combination, thus insuring a material that will not scorch or injure the foliage, but is sure death to insects feeding on the leaves. It is extremely immiscible in water and will combine readily with Lime Sulphur or Bordeaux Mixture. Very effective on account of its adhesiveness. Full directions with order; cannot be sent by mail. Price: 1/2 lb. 25c, 1 lb. 45c, 4 lbs. \$1.60, not prepaid.

DRY LIME SULPHUR.

This is a universal fungicide and insecticide for destroying San Jose Scale, bitter-rot, apple scale, leaf spot, cancer worm, bark louse, and mildew. Altogether proved the ideal spray at a reasonable price for spring, summer and fall. Full directions with order; can be sent by mail. Price: By mail, 1 lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 1 lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.25, 100 lbs. \$15.00.

CALCIUM ARSENATE, DRY FORM.

For the control of Potato Bugs. Calcium Arsenate is a lighter, more fluffy powder than Arsenate of Lead or Paris Green—more bulky. When used dry, will dust more plants per pound, and when mixed with water will stay in suspension better and give you better and more uniform distribution. Lead Oxide in Arsenate of Lead has no insecticide or fungicide value; but Calcium Arsenate is made on a lime base which has fungicide value. Lime adheres perfectly to foliage; will not wash off easily and is white. For protection against the potato beetle, cabbage and tobacco worms. Price: 1/2 lb. 30c, 1 lb. 50c, prepaid.—Not prepaid: 1 lb. 45c, 4 lbs. \$1.60, 100 lbs. \$30.00.

TABACCO DUST.

Destroys rose bugs, lice, cut worms, vine bugs, tomato worms, currant worms, cabbage lice, and the parasites of all descriptions. Apply when foliage is wet. Also used as a fertilizer for plants and vines, causing a healthy, vigorous growth; will not injure the plants. Price: By mail, 1 lb. 30c.—Not prepaid, 1 lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.15, 10 lbs. \$2.00.

LICE POWDER.

Will successfully kill body lice on chickens, horses and cattle. If your chickens grow restless, listless and thin, if they pick and scratch themselves, you can assure yourself they have body lice and you will make no mistake by trying our Lice Powder. It is very effective when applied to roosts, walls and crevices with a powder gun. Be careful not to make application on little chicks just before they enter the brooder or go under the mother hen. Price: 1 lb. 25c, postpaid.—Not prepaid: 1 lb. 20c, 5 lbs. 80c, 10 lbs. \$1.40.

SULPHO TOBACCO SOAP.

A cheap, effective and harmless insecticide, quickly exterminating all insect life on plants and flowers, in and out of doors, and acts as a valuable fertilizer, reviving plant life. Rids the house of cockroaches, and is a superior wash for animals. Prevents poultry lice. Price: 3 oz. cake, sufficient for 1 1/2 gallons prepared solution—prepaid, 10c. 8 oz. cake—prepaid 20c.



SLUG SHOT.

Hammond's Slug Shot has demonstrated its effectiveness and use so that the demand for it has grown until it has become a household word the country over. It has been in steady use 40 full years.

The composition is a dust strongly impregnated with fungicides and in all the years of its use, no harm has come to man, beast or fowl through its use upon Potatoes, Currants, Cabbage, Roses, Bushes or Trees for it kills or drives off larvae of all sorts, slugs or caterpillars.

When using Slug Shot on Beans or Melons, take a fine duster, or mix in a watering pot and sprinkle, covering the Squash, Melon, Cucumber and Bean Plants lightly with Slug Shot, bearing one important fact in mind—in fighting flea beetles, that they fly (unlike slugs, which if once disposed of, that ends them); but these little pests may be destroyed today, and tomorrow a whole swarm may come from your neighbors.

Slug Shot is a certain destroyer of the cabbage worm. A pretty white butterfly is seen hovering over field or garden; these lay small yellow eggs and very soon the little green worms begin eating and growing fast. Price: 1 lb. carton, with perforated top, ready for use, each 30c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 1 lb. carton 25c, 5 lbs. 65c, 10 lbs. \$1.15.

PARIS GREEN.

For all leaf eating insects. The standard arsenical poison killing all leaf eating insects, worms, slugs, etc. Cheaper than Arsenate of Lead but does not stick to the foliage so long. There is also danger of burning leaves if Paris Green is used too strong. For potatoes apply at the rate of one pound to 50 gallons of water, for plants with more tender foliage it should be diluted more.

To kill cut worms, sprinkle Paris Green on small lots of fresh cut grass, or balls made of bran sweetened with molasses. Place this poisoned grass or bran near the plants where cut worms are working. Price: Not prepaid, 1/2 lb. 35c, 1 lb. 60c, 2 lbs. \$1.10, 5 lbs. \$2.50, 14 lbs. \$6.30. For price changes, see Blue Figure Price List.

CORONA COPPERCARB.

The only real method of treating small grain against smut. Full directions with each package. See page 88 for complete description.

DRY FORM BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

This is the greatest remedy against potato blight which so often destroys our potato crops. The first sign of blight is when the leaves begin to curl and get yellow spotted, which spreads quickly until the entire plant is wilted, before the potatoes are one-third matured. This blight can be prevented entirely by spraying with Bordeaux Mixture: the first spraying when potatoes are about six inches high, and the second time about two weeks later. Bordeaux spraying also prevents mildew and other fungus on small fruit. By adding Arsenate of Lead, described above, one can spray for potato bugs at the same time. Thin 3 to 4 pounds of Arsenate of Lead gradually and add this to the Bordeaux Mixture. Stir well and your spray is ready. Full directions with order. Price: By mail, 1 lb. 45c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 1 lb. 40c, 4 lbs., \$1.40, 100 lbs. \$22.50.

"BLACK LEAF 40"—For controlling the green aphids.

One ounce of "Black Leaf" makes six gallons of spray mixture and the only thing necessary in making the mixture is to pour the solution into water. Among the most common pests are the small green, pink or grayish plant lice ("aphis") which attack the leaves, tender tips, and other parts of plants. On such plants as cabbages, turnips, spinach, melons and roses, they gather in "colonies" on the under side of the leaves. The aphid is a sucking insect and therefore it must be destroyed by a substance which will kill by mere contact with its body. In other words, by a so-called "contact insecticide," such as "Black Leaf 40," which has been demonstrated by State and Government experts to be an effective spray for aphid and entirely safe to the plants when used as directed. Cannot be sent by mail. Price: 35c, with express or freight shipment.



POULTRY SUPPLIES AND REMEDIES.

For price changes, see Blue Figure Price List.

BALANCED RATION SCRATCH FEED—A superior mixed food composed of only sound, sweet grain of re-cleaned wheat, barley, cracked corn, kafir, oats, buckwheat, oil meal and sunflower seed. The utmost science and care is used in calculating the different ingredients in the right proportion so as to make up a well balanced egg producing ration. Licensed and guaranteed. Price: 100 lbs. \$2.50, on 500 lb. quantities, \$2.40 per 100 lbs.

BALANCED RATION DEVELOPING FEED—Our own mixture, put up with the same care and under the same guarantee as the above. It consists of cracked wheat, corn, kafir corn, buckwheat, millet and hulled oats, cracked to a size suitable for chicks eight weeks old till maturity, containing the proper bone building elements. Especially prepared for growing chickens and laying hens. Price: 50 lbs. \$1.40, 100 lbs. \$2.60, on 500 lb. lots, \$2.50 per 100 lbs.

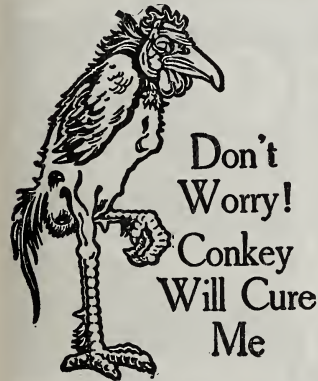
BALANCED RATION BABY CHICK FEED—To be fed first three to four weeks. This is what your chicks need—get them started right. A wholesome, well balanced food that will nourish the chicks properly, making them grow rapidly. This Baby Chick Feed is made up of clean, sweet and sound grain, such as fine ground wheat, corn, kafir corn, buckwheat, steel cut oat groats, millet and fine beef scraps. This well balanced ration will keep the chicks vigorous and healthy and develop a rapid growth. Price: 25 lbs. 85c, 50 lbs. \$1.50, 100 lbs. \$2.75, on 500 lb. quantities, \$2.65 per 100 lbs.

BALANCED RATION EGG MASH—This is the best feed on the market for producing eggs. It is not a stimulant, but a perfectly balanced ration, supplying the necessary elements for the production of eggs, such as vegetable, animal and cereal proteins, and will keep the fowls in a healthy condition. In fitting poultry for the shows, it is invaluable, as it promotes the growth of feathers. It puts the birds thru the moulting season quickly. Feed dry in a hopper and keep before them all the time. Price: 100 lb. bag, \$2.95, 500 lbs. at \$2.90.

BUTTERMILK CHICK MASH—This is the infant food for chicks and is a perfectly balanced ration for growing chicks, made of the best and cleanest grains and ground beef scraps with enough pure dried buttermilk added to prevent bowel trouble, such as White Diarrhea, Cholera, etc., and keeps the birds in a healthy and thrifty condition.

It is a combination readily digested, palatable and nutritious. Like it—I should say. Chicks are simply crazy for it and grow twice as fast as on ordinary feed. Price: 25 lb. sack \$1.10, 50 lb. sack \$2.00, 100 lb. sack \$3.60.

BEEF SCRAPS—Recommended especially for laying hens, ducks and geese. Also promotes rapid, healthy growth with all growing birds. Beef Scraps are rich in protein, the material which makes muscle and lean meat. Contains 50 per cent protein. Price: 25 lbs. \$1.35, 50 lbs. \$2.50, 100 lbs. \$4.75.



Don't
Worry!
Conkey
Will Cure
Me

CONKEY'S REMEDIES.

Only vigorous healthy birds can produce profits. If disease enters your flock, act quickly with reliable remedies. Better still, prevent disease before it starts. We recommend Conkey's Poultry Remedies, they are absolutely dependable.

CONKEY'S ROUP REMEDY—For fowls that sneeze, gasp and wheeze, also have a watery discharge from the nostrils and eyes. Follow directions on each box and cure will be effected. Treat the first symptoms, or better still, use as a preventive by putting it in drinking water occasionally. Your money back if it fails to cure when directions are followed. Two sizes, 30c, and 65c, postpaid.

CONKEY'S BLACKHEAD REMEDY—Usually develops in young turkeys. Marked diarrhea. Lack of interest in food. Head dark in color. General dejected condition. Wings drooped; legs weak; feathers ruffled. Remedy is put right into the drinking water. Price, 55c, postpaid.

CONKEY'S CHOLERA REMEDY—For all forms of indigestion and cholera. The word cholera, when applied to poultry troubles, covers a number of ailments—some very contagious—others but little more than indigestion. However, the symptoms are very similar and all except the most virulent cases yield to the same treatment. An excessively feverish condition of the intestines is always present in such cases; the fowl has little appetite and an abnormal thirst. Placed in drinking water. Directions on box. Two sizes, 25c, and 55c, postpaid.

CONKEY'S WHITE DIARRHEA REMEDY—Very successful, both as remedy and preventive. We advise using this with all incubator chicks as an extra precaution. Easily given as it is put right into the drinking water. Two sizes, 30c, and 60c, postpaid.

CONKEY'S CANKER REMEDY—Hard swelling face. Yellow or cheesy growth may show in roof of mouth. Eye distended. Breath foul. Apply with swab in the mouth and throat in extreme cases. See directions for using on package. Price, 55c, postpaid.

CONKEY'S POULTRY TONIC—For fowls run down, off feed recovering from disease or during moulting season. Not a food but a medicinal preparation. Keeps hens in the best laying condition thruout the entire season. All the food is utilized and the bird becomes a real producer. It is different from forcers and stimulants. It is just good tonic all through. Conkey's builds better hens. Great for growing chicks. Two sizes, 30c, postpaid, 3 1/2 lbs. 50c, not prepaid. If wanted postpaid add postage at zone rate on 4 lbs.

CONKEY'S POULTRY BOOK—Giving a complete diagnosis of all poultry diseases and suggestions on poultry housing, will be given free with all orders on request.



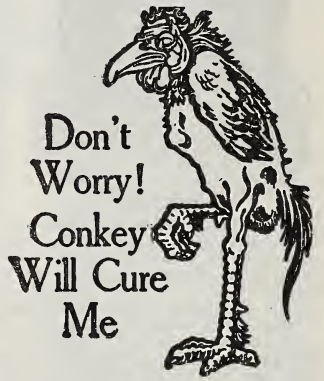
CONKEY'S SCALY LEG REMEDY—A few applications will penetrate to the parasites that work under the scales of the legs and heal up this unsightly trouble. Good also for use on show birds. Gives the legs and toes a healthy lustre. Never set a hen having Scaly Leg, cure her first. Price, 25c, postpaid.



CONKEY'S G A P E REMEDY—This poultry remedy is a sure cure for gape. First remove chicks to new ground. Keep everything clean. Disinfect ground, feed pans, etc. Gapes come usually during the late spring and early summer. Two sizes, 25c, and 55c, postpaid.



CONKEY'S L I C E POWDER—Will successfully kill body lice on fowls and can also be used as a disinfectant, applied to walls, roosts and crevices with a powder gun. Never use powder on little chicks just before these go into a brooder or under a hen. 2 sizes. 30c, postpaid, 3 1/2 lbs. 50c, not prepaid. If wanted postpaid add postage at zone rate on 4 lbs.



Don't
Worry!
Conkey
Will Cure
Me

POULTRY SUPPLIES.

SANITARY TWO PIECE DRINKING FOUNTAIN.

Furnishes a constant supply of fresh water which chicks cannot overturn or get into. Fount is well made of 26-gauge black iron, galvanized after fount is completed; this protects all edges from rusting. No parts to get out of order. Price: 2 quart capacity, each 55c, 4 quart capacity, each 80c, not prepaid. Shipping weight 2 quart size 1 lb., 4 quart size 2 lbs. Remit for postage at zone rate.

SANITARY GRIT AND SHELL BOX—THREE COMPARTMENTS.

Grit, shell and charcoal have now become a recognized essential part of the diet, insuring healthy fowls. They cannot be more economically supplied than in one of our inexpensive compartment boxes. Can also be used as a feed hopper for little chicks. Made of heavy galvanized iron. 13 inches high, 8½ inches wide. Shipping weight, 3 lbs., each \$1.10, not prepaid.

SANITARY CHICK FEED TROUGH.

No trouble to keep them clean. The grate slides on and off very easily—a feature not found in other troughs. The grate also serves as a handle, and is so slanted that the chicks cannot roost on it. Made of heavy galvanized iron. Size 12 inches, each 55c. Size 24 inches, capacity 4 quarts, each \$1.10, not prepaid. Weight 12 inch size 2 lbs., 24 inch size 3 lbs.

PHILADELPHIA POULTRY MARKER.

Well made, with steel spring and cutter, nickel plated. Each 35c, postpaid.

N. W. FOUNTAIN AND FEEDER.

Feeds water, grain, grit, etc., automatically. It is easy to fill and operate, as illustrated. Pan is released by lifting trigger. Very easy to clean. No jars furnished by us. Pans are constructed of heavy iron with a double lead coating. Will not rust or corrode. The pans will outlast several tin or galvanized pans, besides being more sanitary. Price: No. 5, 5 inch pan, each 20c, No. 6, 6 inch pan, each 25c. If by mail, add 3c each for postage.

DRY MASH HOPPER.

The curved bottom of the hopper keeps the feed within easy reach of the birds. When both covers are closed it is rat and mouse proof. A trial will convince you that it is a hopper of the greatest merit. Capacity 10 qts. Size 8 inches wide, weight 5 lbs. Price: \$1.90, not prepaid.

THERMO POULTRY FOUNTAIN.

Siebring's Thermo Poultry Fountain—in a class by itself. Keeps the water warm in winter and cool in summer. Can be easily cleaned when necessary. This is just the fountain that you have been looking for—made up in a simple manner, yet contains all of the necessary requirements of an up-to-date fountain. The construction is a double jacket filled with a non-conductor, preventing the heat of the water from escaping upward so the only method is for it to escape through the water exposed to the air. This keeps the water from freezing in the tray. As long as there is any heat left in the main body of water, there is no danger of the water in the tray freezing. The operation of this fountain is identically the same as a common fruit jar waterer. You cannot help but agree with us that this fountain is simple in construction and operation, a perfect non-conductor, and very low priced. Made of heavy galvanized iron. Size 5 gallons. \$5.00.

CARBOLA.

A snow-white paint in powder form that is combined with a disinfectant many times stronger than carbolic acid. Carbola is ready to use as soon as mixed with water—no waiting or straining—and it can be applied with either a brush or a spray pump to wood, brick, stone or cement surfaces, or over whitewash. One gallon covers about two hundred square feet, and it will not blister, flake or peel off, clog the sprayer, or spoil by standing.

Carbola is neither poisonous nor caustic. It kills lice, mites, fly eggs, etc., and helps prevent the germs of contagious diseases, that affect poultry and livestock—roup, white diarrhea, cholera, glanders—from getting a start and spreading thru your flock or herd. The dry powder is unexcelled as a lice powder. Use it instead of whitewash and disinfectants in your poultry houses, stables, hog pens, cellars, outbuildings, etc. Price: Trial package (about 1½ lb. net) 40c, prepaid. By express: 5 lb. carton 75c, 10 lb. carton \$1.25, 50 lbs. for \$4.75. If wanted by parcel post, add postage at the zone rate.

AUTOMATIC CHICK FEEDER.

This device will feed chicks automatically all day long without any exertion on the part of the attendant.

By the use of Mitchell's Automatic Chick Feeder the feed is in the dry at all times and the little chicks are always feeding in the dry regardless of the weather.

Referring to the structure of the device, let us make it plain that the base or feeding floor is coned sufficient to throw off any water that may perchance get thereon.

The slabs thru which the chickens pass are adjustable, thus allowing the inlets to be made larger as the chickens grow.

Another special feature is that an additional sleeve can be added if desired, thereby holding more feed.

Our feeder SAVES FEED, SAVES LABOR, FEEDS CHICKS, will feed dry feed of all kinds and heavy clabbered milk.

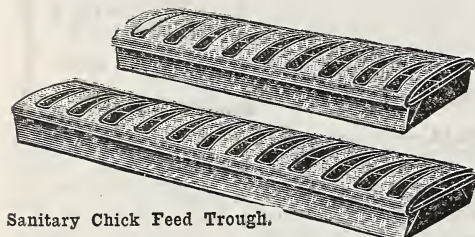
Our feeders are made of the best, heavy, twenty-six gauge, galvanized sheet metal available and will last indefinitely if put only to its intended use.

These feeders are made in three sizes—No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3. The No. 1 is 20 in. in diameter and holds enough feed for 250 chicks for one day. The No. 2 is 24 in. in diameter and holds enough feed at one filling for 500 chicks for one day. No. 3 is 28 in. in diameter and holds sufficient feed for 1,000 chicks for one day. So it can readily be seen that this device saves untold labor and time in running out often to feed the chicks.

Prices: No. 1, \$3.50; No. 2, \$5.00; No. 3, \$7.50.

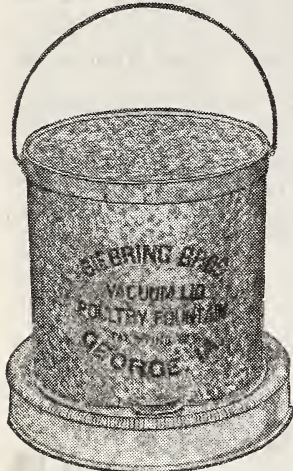


Two Piece Drinking Fountain.

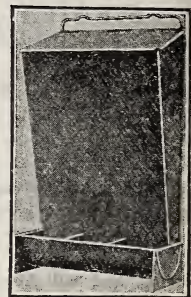


Sanitary Chick Feed Trough.

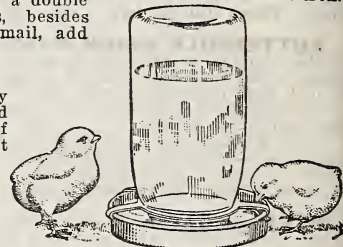
trigger. Very easy to clean. No jars furnished by us. Pans are constructed of heavy iron with a double lead coating. Will not rust or corrode. The pans will outlast several tin or galvanized pans, besides being more sanitary. Price: No. 5, 5 inch pan, each 20c, No. 6, 6 inch pan, each 25c. If by mail, add 3c each for postage.



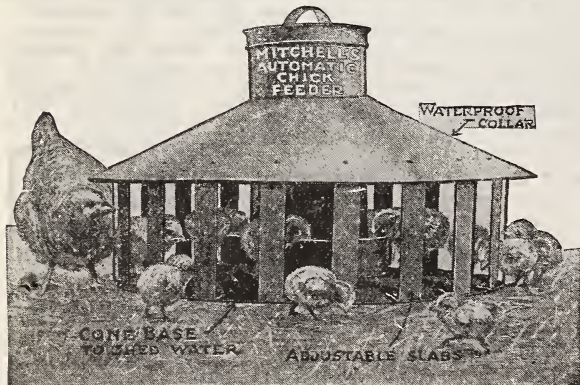
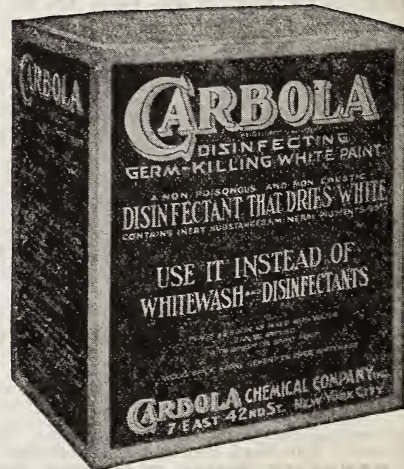
Thermo Poultry Fountain.



Grit and Shell Box.



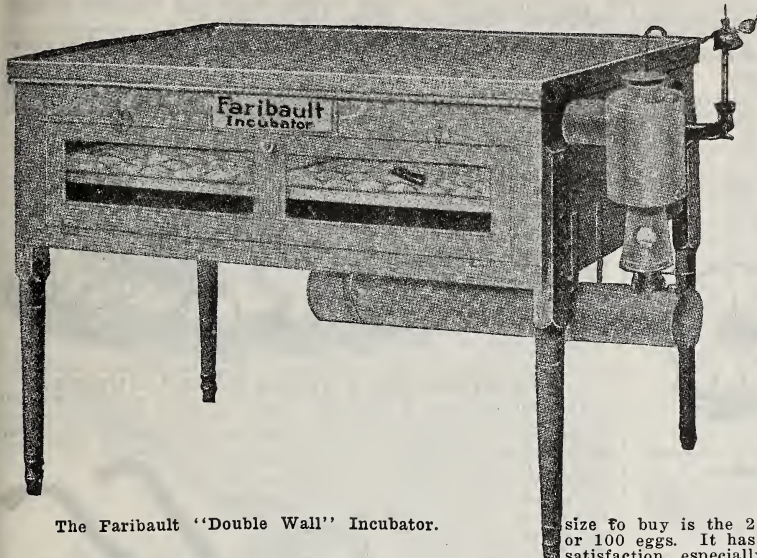
N. W. Fountain and Feeder.



Automatic Chick Feeder.

FARIBAULT INCUBATORS AND BROODERS.

The Faribault "Double Wall" Incubator.



The Faribault "Double Wall" Incubator.

SYSTEM OF HEATING—We furnish combination hot-water and hot-air heaters with our incubators. These have been proven economical in the consumption of oil, heating the chamber in one-third the usual time, and maintaining a uniform temperature. A large copper hot-water tank is used and the surplus hot air is utilized by a coil of pipe circling around the top of machine.

TEMPERATURE IN THE EGG CHAMBER—In no other incubator can the temperature be retained so uniformly as in the "Faribault." The combination heating system is the only practical one, as it eliminates overheated centers and cold corners. The hot-water boilers and tanks are constructed of heavy cold rolled copper, will stand 20 years service or more.

THE NURSERY—A nursery for the newly hatched chickens is fitted under the egg trays of our "Faribault" incubators. Here the chicks can be housed, warm and comfortable for 36 hours before introduction to the brooder.

NOTICE—We furnish with each "Faribault" incubator the following parts: One high grade tested thermometer, one egg tester, chimney and swing lamp bracket, one safety lamp with heavy brass burner, egg trays, double wafer automatic regulator, and complete directions.

THE FARIBAULT OUTDOOR BROODER.

This brooder has three compartments, one for the lamp; no fumes or smoke from the lamp can enter the brood chambers. The brooding chamber is separated by a curtain, into two compartments, one is from 10 to 15 degrees warmer than the other, thus, if it is too warm for the chicks under the hover, they come out into the feeding compartment. The heating pipes are overhead, attached all around near the ceiling of brood chamber. The heat is, therefore, applied from the top downward, which is the natural and only sensible way, the same as the hen applies the heat. We use the new "T" shaped cone radiator over the lamp chimney so that the heat from the lamp strikes the under surface of this, which radiates it into the heating pipes. This positively eliminates any chance of trouble by the lamp blowing out or exploding, as any back drafts which might get into the pipe, blow down the sides of the chimney. This brooder is equipped with a special ventilating apparatus.

PRICES OF THE FARIBAULT OUTDOOR BROODERS.

No. 9—Capacity 120 chicks, with galvanized iron roof, weight crated 75 lbs. \$11.75
No. 10—Capacity 240 chicks, with galvanized iron roof, weight crated 110 lbs. 13.75

HOT AIR INDOOR BROODER.

Made of the same high quality material as the Outdoor Brooders and on the same general plan. Guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded.

No. 5—Capacity up to 120 chicks, wt. crated 50 lbs. \$9.75
No. 6—Capacity up to 240 chicks, wt. crated 75 lbs. 11.50

F. S. & N. CO.'S STEEL GRAIN SPROUTER.

Do you know why hens lay more eggs during the spring months than they do in winter or summer? Because in the spring, they get newly sprouted grains and seeds and fresh green food.

F. S. & N. Co.'s Grain Sprouters will supply sprouted grain and feed at any time and all the time, reduce your feed bills more than one-half and provide your fowls and chicks with the food that nature intended they should have.

Price list of repairs for Incubators and Brooders.
95c; by mail, \$1.05.
F. S. & N. Co.'s Steel Grain Sprouter No. 1: 15 inches wide, 15 inches deep and 25 inches high; four trays, size 13 inches; capacity, 50 to 125 hens. Weight crated, 36 pounds. Price: Each \$12.50.
F. S. & N. Co.'s Steel Grain Sprouter No. 2: 20 inches wide, 20 inches deep and 32 inches high; has five trays, size 18 inches by 18 inches; capacity 150 to 350 hens. Weight crated, 60 lbs. Price: Each \$15.50.

Tested Incubator Thermometer, by express, 50c; by mail, 55c.
Complete Set of patent automatic Regulator fixtures, \$2.75.
Acme Compound Wafer Thermostat, 75c, postpaid.
Lamp Wicks, either 1 or 1½ in. wide, each 5c; per doz. 55c, postpaid.

Our Faribault Incubators are built of first class clear Redwood, well seasoned and perfectly dried lumber thruout. They are double walled, with a ½ inch dead air space between. The outer wall is made of one inch lumber and the inside of half inch lumber. On the inner side of each is placed a heavy layer of 3 ply rosin-sized building felt. This brings the total thickness to two inches; the dead air acting as an insulator, assists in retaining a uniform temperature in the egg chamber. The tops and bottoms are constructed with double lumber and a heavy layer of asbestos additional. Redwood or other odorless wood, only, is used in the inner case construction.

OUR SAFETY LAMP—The burner is of heavy brass, provided with ventilating tubes extending from oil chamber to top of wick, and carrying off all gases. The oil found is of heavy galvanized iron, is extra large, and fitted with a galvanized chimney which has a mica window. There is absolutely no danger of explosion or catching fire with our safety lamp. The flame is always in sight, without removing lamp or chimney.

REGULATION OF TEMPERATURE—We use the compound Hydro-Wafer Regulator on our "Faribault" incubators. Thru years of experience, we have found this to be the most reliable regulation.

CAPACITY—We make two sizes, with 180 and 250 respective, eggs capacity. The most practical size to buy is the 250 egg machine, even tho you want to hatch but 50 or 100 eggs. It has been proven that the large machines give the better satisfaction, especially in regard to regulating and ventilating.

THE FARIBAULT is now built with a new automatic end regulator, leaving a clear table top of the machine, indeed very handy to set the egg trays on for turning, airing, etc. The **FARIBAULT** is also equipped with a large oil tank which needs but one filling during the hatch, instead of the old style small lamp which has to be filled twice a day. Our large oil tank does not need to be removed for filling, as there is a filling cap at the end of the tank so that the oil can be poured in without moving the tank. You will certainly appreciate these improvements.

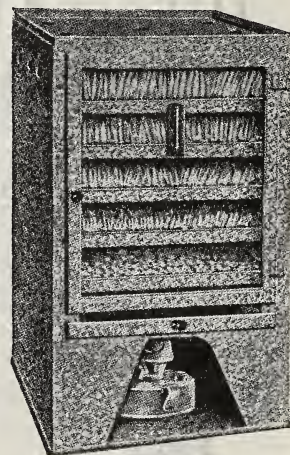
PRICES—You cannot buy a better incubator than the "Faribault," but you can pay a better price for a poorer incubator. For those who want a lower priced incubator, we have constructed our "Faribault Junior."

THE FARIBAULT INCUBATORS.

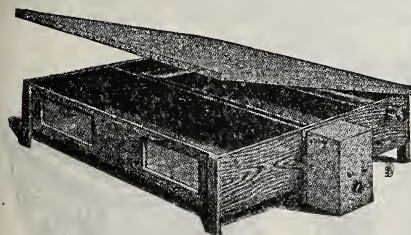
No. 2—Capacity 180 eggs, weight crated 100 lbs. \$27.50
No. 3—Capacity 250 eggs, weight crated 140 lbs. 31.25

THE FARIBAULT JUNIOR INCUBATORS.

No. 11—Capacity 125 eggs, weight crated 75 lbs. \$18.50
No. 12—Capacity 220 eggs, weight crated 100 lbs. 23.50



F. S. & N. Co.'s Steel Grain Sprouter.



Outdoor Brooder.

Therefore we are offering our grain sprouter. This is made of metal, the only practical material to use in building grain sprouters, as it does not warp, shrink, rot or in any way give in to heat and moisture. Our sprouters have excellent vapor circulation, are fitted with a safety lamp and all metal trays.

F. S. & N. Co.'s Steel Grain Sprouter No. 1: 15 inches wide, 15 inches deep and 25 inches high; four trays, size 13 inches; capacity, 50 to 125 hens. Weight crated, 36 pounds. Price: Each \$12.50.

F. S. & N. Co.'s Steel Grain Sprouter No. 2: 20 inches wide, 20 inches deep and 32 inches high; has five trays, size 18 inches by 18 inches; capacity 150 to 350 hens. Weight crated, 60 lbs. Price: Each \$15.50.

Incubator lamp, complete with large oil tank, lamp hanger, No. 2 or No. 3 burner and chimney, \$2.75; by mail \$3.15.

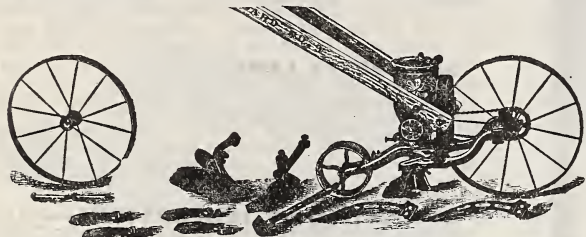
Brooder or old style incubator lamp with No. 2 or No. 3 burner, by express, \$2.00; by mail, \$2.30.

"STANDARD" GARDEN TOOLS.

These splendid tools have gained wide popularity within a very few years on account of their sterling worth and moderate price at which they sell. All tools are well made of the best material and fully guaranteed. Illustrated catalog free on request.

STANDARD No. 9 Double and Single Wheel Hill and Drill Seeder, Cultivator, Hoe and Plow.

A splendid tool with all latest improvements. Is easily changed from a double to a single wheel cultivator, and with the hill and drill seeder attachments combines three practical tools in one. The tool will not only deliver seed in drills, but by shifting one part only, will drop in hills, 4, 6, 8, 12 and 24 inches apart. Seeder is driven with steel chain. Equipment includes four shovels, one pair hoes, one pair diamonds, and 2 leaf guards. Price Complete \$15.25.



STANDARD No. 11 Hill and Drill Seeder.

This is tool No. 9 set up as a hill and drill seeder only, no other attachments. Seed planted with "Standard" seeders is in perfect condition to cultivate to the best advantage after the plants are up. Price: \$11.50.

STANDARD No. 20 Single Wheel Cultivator.

With this tool you can get your money's worth in a few hours work, whether you have 5 acres, one acre or a garden only 25 feet square. Has a strong steel wheel 24 in. in diameter, making it work easily and carrying the tool in perfect balance. The handles are quickly adjusted to suit the height of the operator or to regulate the depth desired to run attachments. The equipment includes double end shovel mold board with landside, combined sweep and rake, (practically 5 tools.)

The Standard No. 20 is a splendid cultivator for the smaller garden. Try one and be convinced.



Price: Complete \$4.00.

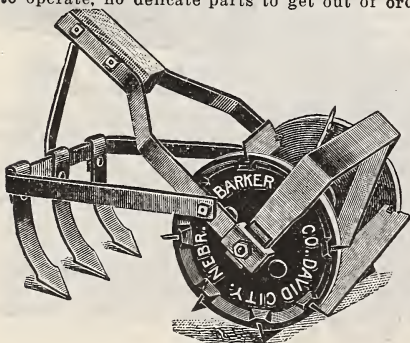
BARKER WEEDER, MULCHER AND CULTIVATOR. Three Tools in One.

Makes Gardening Easy and Insures Best Yields.

The one implement every gardener should have, whether raising produce as a business or for the table.

The Barker Weeder, Mulcher and Cultivator is the only garden tool which will form a complete, porous and level soil mulch for conserving the moisture and holding it at the root of the growing plant where it assists in forming the nutrient solution, from which plants draw their nourishment. This soil mulch is also of such an even granulation that it readily permits complete aeration of the ground, allowing the noxious gases to escape.

Eight reel blades, working in combination with the knife passing under the surface, do the work. "Best weed killer ever used." Easy to operate, no delicate parts to get out of order.



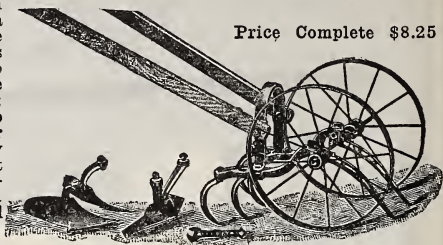
No. 6D—6 inches wide. Price, \$8.90.
No. 8½D—8½ ins. wide. Price, \$10.00.
No. 10D—10 ins. wide. Price, \$11.35.
No. 11D—11 ins. wide. Price, \$12.20.
No. 66D—12 ins. wide. Price, \$17.75.

All parts and workmanship guaranteed for five years.

Illustrated descriptive catalog of Barker Weeders free upon request.

STANDARD No. 13 Single & Double Wheel Cultivator.

This tool is light weight yet strong enough to last a life time; can be changed in a minute from a double wheel, for cultivating astride the rows, to a single wheel, to cultivate between rows. With wheels 16 inches high and attachments the proper shape, a child can run the tool. When set up either as a single or double wheel the wheels can be adjusted up or down to gauge the depth of work; the handles are also adjustable for height to suit boy or man. Equipment includes four shovels, 1 pair hoes, 1 pair diamonds, and 2 leaf guards.



Price Complete \$8.25

STANDARD No. 5 Spring Beam Cultivator.

This spring beam, double wheel tool is a great favorite with all who use it, owing to the fact that the attachments when in use are entirely under operator's control. The handles being bolted to the spring beams allow them to be moved to and from each other very easily. In cultivating plants in hills the attachments can be worked in and out between the plants, doing the closest work possible to be done with a wheel hoe. Arch clears the ground 15 inches and is adjustable in width from 7 to 11 inches. Wheels are 16 in. high with 1 inch tires. With attachments as follows: 4 shovels, 1 pair hoes, one pair diamonds, two leaf guards and one wrench.



Price: Complete \$7.25

STANDARD Three-Shovel Attachment.

Has three oval blades each 1½ inches wide and 8 inches long, made and finished same as regular attachments. Will interchange and work on Standard No. 20 cultivator or on any of our single-wheel tools. Handles easily and does perfect work. A trial will convince you that this tool is a good one. Price 95c.

"STANDARD" MIDGET SEEDER.

A SEEDER FOR SMALL GARDENS.—Will drill out clean a 5 cent package of seed just as well as a larger quantity. Will attach to any "Standard" single wheel cultivator, or to almost any make of single wheel cultivator having 5½ inches or more space between the shank and wheel. It attaches with one bolt in the same place and same manner as the cultivating tools. Folds in close quarters, in beds or against a fence, or where it is not convenient to use the seeder attached to a cultivator frame, a short wood handle can be fitted to the seeder and used in this manner. Will drill almost any kind of garden seed from the smallest up to peas and beans. The shoe is adjustable for any depth desired and the coverer swings so that small clods or a little trash does not interfere with its work.

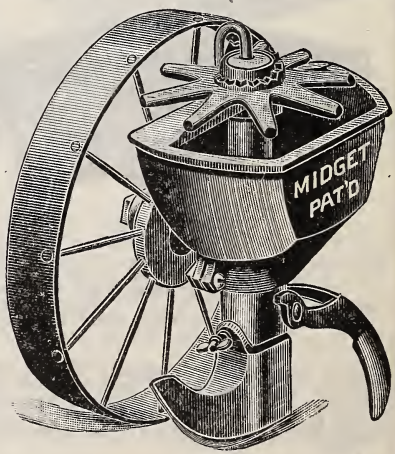
This seeder is suitable for the man with a small home garden and is just as useful and efficient as a garden plow.

It is entirely set up and ready for use when it leaves the factory and the only thing necessary, is to bolt it to the plow frame. It has but few parts and the necessary adjustments are easily made. If you have use for a garden plow you have use for this seeder attachment.

Use with a Standard No. 20. Can be sent by mail. Weight when packed 8 lbs.

Price: Seeders with handle, \$4.00.

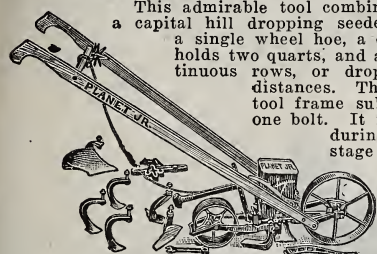
Midget Seeder \$3.50.



FARM AND GARDEN TOOLS.

No. 4 Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.

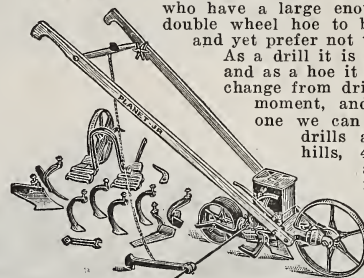
This admirable tool combines in a single implement a capital hill dropping seeder, a perfect drill seeder, a single wheel hoe, a cultivator and a plow. It holds two quarts, and as a seeder it sows in continuous rows, or drops in hills at 5 different distances. The drill is detached and the tool frame substituted by removing but one bolt. It is useful almost every day during the season at every stage of garden work.



Price:
Complete \$19.50.
No. 4D, as a drill only.
\$16.25.

No. 25 Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, and Double Wheel Hoe. Price \$23.75.

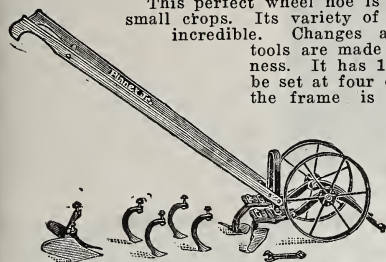
This new combined machine is intended for a class of gardeners who have a large enough acreage in crops for a double wheel hoe to be used to good advantage, and yet prefer not to buy a separate wheel hoe.



As a drill it is almost identical with No. 4, and as a hoe it is the same as No. 12. The change from drill to wheel hoe takes but a moment, and the entire combination is one we can recommend. Will sow in drills any thickness or drop in hills, 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart; it is very accurate in planting all kinds of garden seeds. Two acres per day can easily be worked with this implement.

No. 12 Planet Jr. Double Wheel Hoe. \$12.40.

This perfect wheel hoe is invaluable for use in all small crops. Its variety of uses for work is almost incredible. Changes and adjustments of the tools are made with the greatest quickness. It has 11-inch wheels, which can be set at four different distances apart; the frame is malleable, with ample room for tool adjustments and can be set at 3 different heights. Complete equipment consists of one pair 6-inch hoes, two pairs of hollow steel cultivator teeth, one pair of plows, and one pair of leaf lifters.

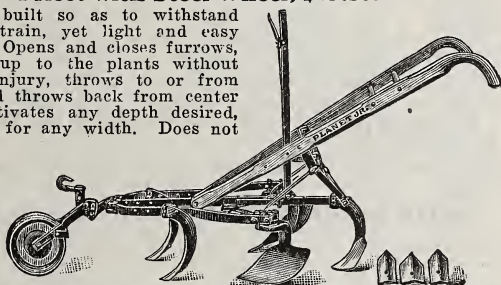


Price: \$12.40. With rakes \$1.50 a pair extra.

No. 9 Planet Jr. Combined Horse Hoe and Cultivator. Price: with Steel Wheel, \$17.90.

Strongly built so as to withstand incredible strain, yet light and easy to handle. Opens and closes furrows, hoes right up to the plants without danger of injury, throws to or from the row and throws back from center again. Cultivates any depth desired, and adjusts for any width. Does not clog.

No. 82,
Price:
\$20.50.
Same as
No. 9, except it has
7 teeth instead of 5.

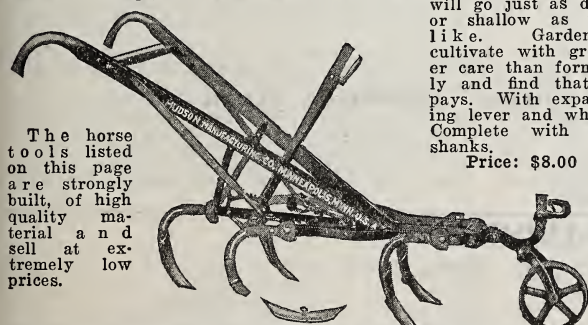


No. 2. Five Tooth Horse Cultivator.

This tool has all the advantages of the more expensive implements. Strongly built, adjustable to different width rows and

will go just as deep or shallow as you like. Gardeners cultivate with greater care than formerly and find that it pays. With expanding lever and wheel. Complete with flat shanks.

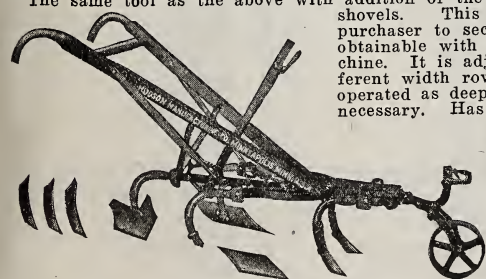
Price: \$8.00



No. 3 Five Tooth Horse Cultivator.

The same tool as the above with addition of the full set hiller shovels. This enables the purchaser to secure results not obtainable with the above machine. It is adjustable to different width rows and can be operated as deep or shallow as necessary. Has an expanding lever and wheel. Complete with flat shanks.

Price: \$9.00.



No. 3 Planet Jr. Hill and Drill Seeder. \$20.00.

This seeder is the latest and most perfect development of the hand seed drill. It sows evenly in drills and also drops in hills, 4, 6, 8, 12, or 24 inches apart. No time is lost; no seed is wasted. It is quickly set to sow different kinds of seeds in the thickness desired. The accurate hill dropping drill, which gives a regular stand of plants with the least seed, saves its cost over and over in seed alone. It is fitted with 15 inch steel driving wheel. The hopper holds three quarts. The special force feed works equally well whether sowing with only an ounce or full hopper.

No. 13 Planet Jr. Double Wheel Hoe. \$8.90.

This tool is the No. 12 with the six-inch hoes only, these being the tools that are most generally used. Any or all of the other tools may be added at any time.

No. 17 Planet Jr. Single Wheel Hoe. \$8.00.

The highest type of single wheel hoe made. Light, but strong, and can be used by man, woman or boy. Equipment: One pair of 6-inch hoes, three steel cultivator teeth and one large garden plow.

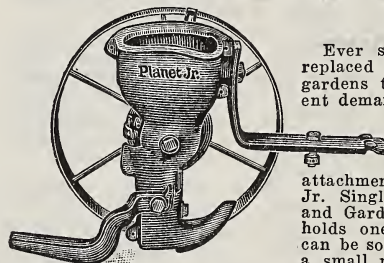
No. 17 1/2 Planet Jr. Single Wheel Hoe and Cultivator.

Same as above, with a pair of hoes and three cultivator teeth only, the lifter is also included.

Price:
\$7.50.



No. 35 Planet Jr. Seeder Attachment for Wheel Hoes and Garden Plows. Price, \$6.60



Ever since the Wheel Hoe has replaced the hand hoe in kitchen gardens there has been an insistent demand for a small seeder that could be attached to the Wheel Hoe. The accompanying illustration shows such an attachment which will fit all Planet Jr. Single or Double Wheel Hoes and Garden Plows. The hopper holds one pint and the last seed can be sown, so you can plant even a small package without waste.

It sows practically all garden seeds in a continuous row and is equally as accurate as the larger models.

No. 4 Seven Tooth Horse Cultivator.

The only difference between the No. 2 and the No. 4 is that the latter has seven teeth instead of only five. The same desirable features of the No. 2 are included in the No. 4, namely, strongly built, adjustable to different width rows, and will work as deep and as shallow as necessary. Expanding lever and wheel.

Price: \$8.85.

No. 14 Spike Tooth Horse Cultivator.

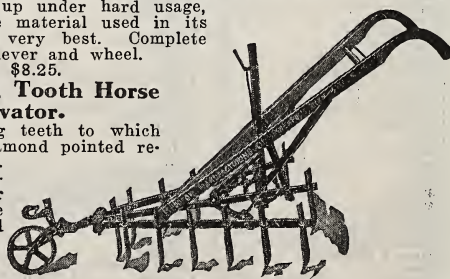
Fourteen reversible teeth. This implement as shown in the illustration is extremely practical and inexpensive. Has been found to stand up under hard usage, proving that the material used in its make-up is the very best. Complete with expanding lever and wheel.

Price: \$8.25.

No. 6 Spring Tooth Horse Cultivator.

Regular spring teeth to which are attached Diamond pointed reversible shovels. Teeth to be adjusted up or down. Five teeth, lever and wheel.

Price: \$11.25.



LAWN GRASS MIXTURES FOR ALL PURPOSES.



Notice Fine Turf, 4th Green Faribault Country Club Sown With Our Putting Green Mixture.

TERRACE SOD MIXTURE—A special mixture for sowing on terraces and side hills, producing strong, spreading roots, thus preventing heavy rains from washing out. Price: Lb. 60c, 5 lbs. \$2.75, postpaid. Not prepaid: Lb. 50c, 5 lbs. \$2.25, 20 lbs. \$8.50.

GARDEN CITY LAWN GRASS—The standard Mixture and the best all around Lawn Grass for home use—always gives the best of satisfaction; grows quickly, roots deeply and withstands severe drought. Price: Lb. 50c, 5 lbs. \$2.15, postpaid. Not prepaid: Lb. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.75, 20 lbs. \$6.50, 100 lbs. \$30.00.

PARK LAWN GRASS MIXTURE—For lawns of greater dimensions we recommend this as our standard lawn grass mixture. satisfaction. The seed is free from weeds and of the best vitality. It will start at once before the weeds. It roots deeply, withstanding severe droughts without turning yellow or brown and will not grow in tufts or clumps. This mixture is unequalled for lawns or parks. Price: Lb. 55c, 5 lbs. \$2.50, prepaid. Not prepaid: Lb. 45c, pk. (5 lbs.), \$2.00, 20 lbs. \$7.50, 100 lbs. \$35.00.

SHADY NOOK MIXTURE—Especially adapted for shady places where ordinary mixtures thrive poorly. Made of hardy. This has been sold by us for years, and has always given the best quick growing grasses, especially fine for patching up the lawn and filling in barren places. Price: Lb. 60c, 5 lbs. \$2.75, prepaid. Not prepaid: Lb. 50c, 5 lbs. \$2.25, 20 lbs. \$8.50.

CORONA COPPERCARB—For treating small grain against smut. This is Carbonate of Copper in dry powder form, recommended by different Experiment Stations as a fungicide against smut on small grain. We are offering it under the name of Corona Coppercarb to distinguish it from the heavy Carbonate of Copper which does not stick to the grain and is therefore not suitable for this purpose. Coppercarb is very finely powdered, light and fluffy in its physical condition and will distribute uniformly and coat the grain completely.

From two to three ounces of Corona Coppercarb should be used for every bushel of small grain, Wheat or Barley. No harm will result if more than this quantity is used. It should be thoroughly mixed with the grain—a barrel churn will answer the purpose very well, or a cement mixer. Corona Coppercarb causes no injury—on the contrary, it stimulates the growth and germination.

The grain can be treated any time during the winter and stored until spring. Rats and mice will not injure the treated

CULTURE—There is nothing that will beautify the home more at a small expense than a good lawn. A fine velvety lawn is easily established by following a few simple suggestions.

The soil should be well pulverized, all traces of weeds removed—then smooth and level down; above all, good quality, carefully selected Lawn Grass must be sown. Forty-five to sixty pounds of Lawn Grass Seed are required per acre or one pound for every 800 square feet of ground. After sowing, the seed should be raked in to bring it into direct contact with the soil. The ground should then be firmed by rolling or planking.

Our Mixtures are composed of hardy, fine leaved, deep rooted grasses which start early in the spring and are green until late fall. They contain a liberal portion of pure white clover. Write for our cultural leaflet on "Establishing Lawns."

GRASS MIXTURES FOR GOLF PURPOSES—Our experience in building golf courses and making up the best possible mixtures for use on the greens, fairways, tees and bunkers, enables us to give valuable advice to those desiring grasses for conditions here in the Northwest.

Putting Greens sown with a properly blended mixture of hardy grasses are far superior to those seeded with only one or two varieties. They make a more rapid growth, are more hardy and resistant to drought during the hot summer months and late fall.

It is not necessary to have as fine grasses on the fairways as the greens, but it is important that a mixture of grass seeds be sown that will produce a fine turf, requiring a minimum amount of attention. Under certain conditions we recommend a mixture of grasses which will prevent washing on hills and gentle slopes.

Putting Green Mixture—Price: Lb. 60c, 5 lbs. \$2.65, prepaid. Not prepaid: Lb. 50c, 5 lbs. \$2.30, 25 lbs. \$11.00, 50 lbs. \$21.50, 100 lbs. \$42.00.

Fairway Mixture—Price: Lb. 60c, 5 lbs. \$2.50, prepaid. Not prepaid, lb. 50c, 5 lbs. \$2.15, 25 lbs. \$10.00, 50 lbs. \$19.50, 100 lbs. \$38.00.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER—For rejuvenating or strengthening your lawn. Price: 1/4 lb. 30c, lb. 85c, 5 lbs. \$4.00, prepaid. Not prepaid, lb. 75c, 5 lbs. \$3.50, 10 lbs. \$6.75.

grain and sacks so that it can be stored safely. Such treated grain will not lose its effectiveness for about six months.

Corona Coppercarb is far superior to Formaldehyde and Blue-stone treatment for their use is frequently followed by serious effects on the crop—both cause a decided reduction in per cent of germination in the treated grain so that this may show as low as 25% viable. The growth is also retarded on account of lowered vitality.

Complete directions for treatment with each packet. Prices: Not prepaid, 2 lb. package, 85c, 5 lb. package, \$2.15, 10 lb. package \$3.75. Cannot be sent by parcel post.

"HUMANE" DEHORNING PENCIL—At 5c per head, increase the value of your calves \$2.00 each by dehorning them. —A painless, simple treatment. No danger of injuring the calves, but the most sanitary, humane method known. Each pencil dehorn from 20 to 25 calves and is guaranteed to satisfy or your money back. Price: 60c per pencil; three pencils for \$1.50, postpaid.

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| Medium Forks | " | six | " |
| Medium Knives | " | six | " |
| Butter Knives | " | six | " |
| Orange Spoons | " | four | " |
| Sugar Shell | " | five | " |
| Baby Spoon, curved handle. | " | five | " |
| Cold Meat Fork | " | eleven | " |
| Pickle Fork, long handle .. | " | nine | " |
| Gravy Ladle | " | thirteen | " |
| Berry Spoon, in lined box | " | seventeen | " |
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(Send 50 cents additional for extra postage if you live in Des Moines, Canada or a foreign country)

SUCCESSFUL FARMING, Des Moines, Iowa. Date _____

Gentlemen: Enclosed find 50 cents for which send me BOTH People's Popular Monthly and Successful Farming one full year. It is understood that Successful Farming's Subscriber's Information Bureau will furnish me, without charge, during the term of my subscription, any special information I request about any branch of farming or marketing.

My Name _____ R. F. D. _____ Box No. _____
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(CUT OR TEAR OFF AT DOTTED LINE)

These Two Will Satisfy You

SPECIAL MONEY-SAVING BARGAIN

The Dairy Farmer 35c a year } Both a Full Year for
The American Needlewoman } Only 50c
50c a year } You Save 35 cents

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Dear Mr. Meredith: I accept the Money-Saving Offer above. Enclosed find 50 cents for my subscription to both papers a full year. It is understood that The Dairy Farmer's Subscriber's Information Bureau will furnish me, without charge, during the term of my subscription, any special information I request upon dairying or other subjects.

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This Offer is for Prompt Acceptance. Send Coupon NOW

-FS

FRUIT, GARDEN and HOME

For Home Lovers in Cities, Towns and Suburbs

INTRODUCTORY Subscription Rates: 3 years \$1; 1 year 35c; **BULB BOOK FREE**

In it you will find information, ideas and suggestions regarding:
 Which flowers like "wet feet"—which dry ground—
 What flowers like shade—which need sunshine—
 What varieties of flowers, shrubs and trees to plant—
 Building plans; landscaping; improving your lawn—
 Interior decoration; arrangement of furniture—
 How to prune and transplant—What shrubs winter kill—
 Suggestions for the kitchen; recipes; serving; canning—
 A thousand and one ideas about gardening and fruit—

Fruit, Garden and Home is practical—it gives new ideas, and new suggestions that can be used at once by persons living on an average-size city or town lot, as well as by those who have larger grounds.

This fine publication is the equal in appearance and quality of some much higher priced magazines. Covers are in four colors. A good grade of paper is used. It is beautifully illustrated, and is the only national magazine of its kind published at a popular price—3 years for \$1; 35 cents for one full year. Single copies 10 cents each. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Above rates good only in U. S. proper. Rates for 8th Zone, Canada and foreign countries, \$2 for 3 years.

Address: Fruit, Garden & Home, E. T. Meredith, Pub., Des Moines, Iowa

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SUCCESSFUL FARMING

Will bring to you during the year at least 1,800 articles on Farmers' Organizations, Cooperative Marketing, Ways to Get Better Prices for Farm Products, Livestock Breeding, Feeds and Feeding, Crops and Soils, Poultry, Practical Farm Suggestions, etc. Large Dressmaking, Household, and Boys' and Girls' Departments. 72 to 184 pages each issue. Regular Subscription Rate, 5 years for \$1.

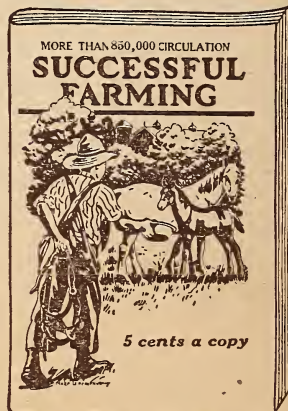
PEOPLE'S POPULAR MONTHLY
 A splendid Family Magazine. Every issue filled with the best of Stories—the intense, gripping kind, clean and wholesome; lots of Recipes, Fashions, Fancy Work, Patterns. Many Special Departments. Every number will be of interest and value to every member of your family. Eight Big Serial Stories during the year; three to five complete Short Stories every month.



USE MONEY-SAVING COUPON ON OTHER SIDE

The Two Best in the Middle West — A Year's Reading Supply

(CUT OR TEAR OFF AT DOTTED LINE)



THE DAIRY FARMER

FOR FOLKS WHO MILK COWS

You and your family will appreciate The Dairy Farmer's "Big H" program,—the Home, the Herd, the Hog, the Hen. Every copy is chock-full of articles on home decoration, recipes, etc., for mother and the girls; and "brass tacks" information for you regarding the dairy cow, and profitable hog and poultry raising.

Published the first and fifteenth of each month—42 to 64 pages each issue.

The American Needlewoman

A HELP TO PLAIN AND FANCY SEWING

Covers its field thoroly. New ideas for garments of every description. Suggestions for bed spreads, table covers, handkerchiefs, gift articles, etc. Everything that's new in crocheting, knitting, embroidering, and other forms of art needlework. Published monthly. Every home should have it.

See Our Special Bargain Coupon on Other Side



BLUE FIGURE PRICE LIST

The prices quoted below are subject to market changes and stocks being unsold. Write for a copy of our **NEW BLUE FIGURE PRICE LIST** before ordering, if the one you have is an old issue. **PRINTED SEMI-MONTHLY IN SEASON.**

RUSH ORDERS will be accepted at prices quoted in this list, and you will be given the advantage of any price decline; however, in case of an advance in prices, you will be notified prior to shipment of order, or seeds will be sent to the value of your remittance. To save delay, please specify when ordering, which you prefer.

NO CHARGE FOR GRAIN SACKS. All prices include sacks, which are weighed in, as part of the quantities given. **THE FARMER SEED & NURSERY CO.** absolutely guarantee their Red and Alsike Clover, as well as the Alfalfa they are offering, as strictly home-grown or northwestern grown seed, but give no warranty, express or implied, as to the description, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs, or plants they send out, and they will not be in any way responsible for the crop. Purity and germination tests are given for guidance only, and without guarantee. If the purchaser does not accept goods on these terms, they are to be returned at once.

POSTAGE MUST BE ADDED AT ZONE RATES, AS GIVEN ON PAGE 1 OF CATALOG, ON PARCEL POST ORDERS.

FARMER SEED & NURSERY CO. Faribault, Minn., Jan. 19, 1924



QUALITY



Our Clover and Grass Seeds are graded according to quality—**PURITY, GERMINATION, and COLOR.**

NO. 1—FARMER BRAND. Stands for the highest degree of purity—98-99 per cent, the best of germination, and for bright and healthy color.

NO. 2—FANCY. Purity 96-98 per cent, and of as good germination as Farmer Brand, but may be merely lacking in color. Mostly offered as **BEST** by others.

NO. 3—CHOICE. Will grade slightly lower in purity, germination, and color than Fancy, but represents a big value for the money.

All three grades will be free from noxious foul seeds and all represent good value for the prices quoted. Ask for samples.

CLOVERS

GRASSES

Prices quoted include sacks for shipping.

Postage must be added at zone rates, as given on page 1 of catalog, on parcel post orders.

| | Lb. | Peck. | Bu. | 100 Lb. |
|--|-----|--------|---------|---------|
| Medium Red, Farmer Brand | .35 | \$4.50 | \$16.75 | \$27.50 |
| Medium Red, Fancy | .35 | 4.25 | 15.85 | 26.00 |
| Mammoth Clover, Farmer Brand | .40 | 4.75 | 18.35 | 30.00 |
| Crimson Clover, Fancy | .25 | 3.00 | 10.25 | 16.80 |
| White Clover, Farmer Brand | .75 | 9.50 | 37.50 | 62.00 |
| White Clover, Fancy | .65 | 8.75 | 33.40 | 55.00 |
| White Clover, Choice | .. | 7.50 | 28.45 | 47.00 |
| Alsike Clover, Farmer Brand | .30 | 3.40 | 12.40 | 20.00 |
| Alsike Clover, Fancy | .30 | 3.10 | 11.60 | 18.75 |
| Sweet Clover, White Blossom, F. Brand .. | .30 | 3.00 | 11.30 | 18.50 |
| Sweet Clover, White Blossom, Fancy .. | .30 | 2.85 | 10.75 | 17.50 |
| Sweet Clover, White Blossom, Choice .. | .. | 2.50 | 9.25 | 15.00 |
| Sweet Clover, Yellow Bloss., F. Brand .. | .30 | 3.25 | 11.80 | 19.20 |
| Sweet Clover, Hubam, New Annual, Farmer Brand | .50 | 6.35 | 24.35 | 40.00 |

ALFALFA

| | Lb. | Peck. | Bu. | 100 Lb. |
|---|-----|--------|---------|---------|
| So. Dakota No. 12 Alfalfa, F. Brand \$ | .40 | \$4.50 | \$17.00 | \$28.00 |
| So. Dakota No. 12 Alfalfa, Fancy | .. | 4.30 | 16.50 | 27.00 |
| Montana Alfalfa, Farmer Brand | .40 | 4.75 | 18.25 | 30.00 |
| Idaho Alfalfa, Farmer Brand | .40 | 4.60 | 17.50 | 29.00 |
| Western Alfalfa, Fancy | .. | 4.00 | 15.25 | 25.00 |
| Western Alfalfa, Choice | .. | 3.65 | 14.00 | 23.00 |
| Grimm Alfalfa, Farmer Brand | .50 | 6.75 | 24.25 | 40.00 |
| Grimm Alfalfa, F. Brand, Certified, (Minn., Dakota, Mont. & Colo. grown) | .55 | 7.25 | 27.25 | 45.00 |
| Grimm Alfalfa, Certified and Register- ed, in Sealed Bags | .65 | 8.25 | 32.00 | 53.00 |
| Cossack Alfalfa, Farmer Brand | .55 | 7.25 | 27.25 | 45.00 |
| Liscomb Alfalfa | .45 | 5.40 | 20.60 | 34.00 |

SOY BEANS, FIELD PEAS AND OTHER LEGUMINOUS CROPS.

| | Peck. | Bu. | 100 lbs. |
|----------------------------------|--------|--------|----------|
| Canada Field Peas | \$1.00 | \$3.75 | \$6.00 |
| Cow Peas, Whip-Poor-Will | 1.10 | 4.00 | 6.50 |
| Cow Peas, New Era | 1.10 | 4.00 | 6.50 |
| Soy Beans, Wis Early Black | 1.25 | 4.60 | 7.50 |
| Soy Beans, Ito San | 1.25 | 4.60 | 7.50 |
| Soy Beans, Black Eyebrow | 1.15 | 4.25 | 7.00 |
| Soy Beans, Midwest | 1.15 | 4.25 | 7.00 |
| Soy Beans, Manchou | 1.10 | 4.00 | 6.50 |
| Soy Beans, Yellow Mammoth | 1.15 | 4.25 | 7.00 |
| Navy Beans | 1.50 | 5.00 | 8.00 |
| New Robust Field Beans | 2.00 | 6.60 | 11.00 |
| Vetches, Spring | 2.00 | 7.30 | 12.00 |
| Vetches, Sand or Winter | 3.00 | 11.00 | 18.00 |

WRITE FOR PRICES ON LARGER QUANTITIES.

For Nitragin, for inoculating Alfalfa, Clover, Soy Beans, etc., see reverse side.

NOTE—All light grasses weight 14 lbs. per bushel; Timothy 45 lbs. per bu. We sell grass seeds by weight only.

| | Lb. | 25 lb. | 50 lb. | 100 lb. |
|--|-----|----------------------|--------|---------|
| Timothy, Farmer Brand | .20 | \$3.00 | \$5.50 | \$10.50 |
| Timothy, Fancy | .. | 2.75 | 5.25 | 10.00 |
| Timothy and Alsike Clover (bu. 50 lbs.) .. | .20 | 3.25 | 6.15 | 11.75 |
| (about 20-25 per cent Alsike) | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Timothy and Red Top Mixture (about 20 per cent Red Top) | .20 | 3.25 | 6.25 | 12.00 |
| Bromus Inermis | .25 | 4.15 | 7.75 | 15.00 |
| Western Rye Grass | .25 | 3.75 | 7.25 | 14.00 |
| Italian Rye Grass | .30 | 5.10 | 9.50 | 18.50 |
| English Rye Grass | .30 | 5.10 | 9.50 | 18.50 |
| Orchard Grass | .35 | 6.65 | 12.75 | 25.00 |
| Kentucky Blue Grass, Farmer Brand .. | .45 | 8.50 | 16.50 | 32.50 |
| Kentucky Blue Grass, Fancy | .45 | 8.25 | 16.00 | 31.50 |
| Sheep Fescue | .60 | 11.75 | 22.75 | 45.00 |
| Fancy Red Top, Farmer Brand | .30 | 5.25 | 10.25 | 20.00 |
| Fancy Red Top, Fancy | .30 | 4.85 | 9.25 | 18.00 |
| Meadow Foxtail, Meadow Soft Grass, Reed Canary, and Tall Fescue | .. | See Catalog, Page 63 | .. | .. |
| Lawn and Golf Mixtures | .. | See Catalog, Page 88 | .. | .. |
| Special Pasture and Meadow Mixtures .. | .. | See Catalog, Page 64 | .. | .. |
| Hog Pasture Mixtures | .. | See Catalog, Page 65 | .. | .. |

WARNING: that foreign Red Clover Seed pouring into this country in unusually large quantities is worthless and that the American farmer will be made to suffer enormous and unnecessary losses and the clover crop of the nation greatly injured, if steps are not taken to protect him, is contained in a letter to Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture by J. C. Hackelman, of the University of Illinois. According to Mr. Hackelman, our crop of Clover Seed in the U. S. was only 45 per cent of normal, and Red Clover Seed imported from France, Italy, Argentine, and Africa amounts to over 30,000,000 lbs. Comparative tests of Clover Seed from various sources, native and foreign, show conclusively the worthlessness of imported foreign seed, particularly of French and Italian seed, which represents the bulk of the importations. Mr. Hackelman's letter was signed and approved by Prof. H. D. Hughes, Iowa Agricultural College; S. C. Salmon, Kansas Agricultural College; and J. F. Cox, Michigan Agricultural College. —(From the Minneapolis Journal, January 13, 1924),

OUR GUARANTEE

We guarantee that we do not handle a pound of imported Red and Alsike Clover and Alfalfa Seed; as a matter of principle, we could not do so, for we always have the interests of our farmer friends at heart. Being located in the best Clover Seed producing section of the Northwest, we purchase most of our Clover Seed directly from the farmers. Our Clover Seed is therefore not offered in competition with worthless imported seed. Such guaranteed **Home Grown** or **Domestic Seed** cannot be sold at the price of cheaper, imported seed.

On orders to go by parcel post, add for postage at zone rate. See page 1.



Carefully Bred Minnesota Grown Seed Corn

What kind of seed corn do you plant? Just merely corn, as long as it grows and produces stalks, or seed corn that is bred up for type and productiveness?

The seed corn we offer has had at least 7 or 8 years of most careful breeding, and is not common corn bought up at random. It is, therefore, not being sold in competition with regular commercial seed corn.

FIELD CORN

Germination 90-98 per cent. Prices include sacks.

| | Selected Ear Corn | | 2½ Bu. 10 Bu. | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|--------|---------------|--------|--------|
| | Bu. | Peck | Bu. | at Bu. | at Bu. |
| Golden Jewel | \$5.50 | \$1.25 | \$4.00 | \$3.90 | \$3.80 |
| Silver Jewel | 5.50 | 1.25 | 4.00 | 3.90 | 3.80 |
| Minnesota Ideal | 5.00 | 1.00 | 3.60 | 3.50 | 3.40 |
| Minn. No. 13—Large Type | 5.00 | 1.00 | 3.60 | 3.50 | 3.40 |
| Minn. No. 13—Early Type | 5.00 | 1.00 | 3.60 | 3.50 | 3.40 |
| Murdock Golden Dent | 1.10 | 3.75 | 3.65 | 3.50 | 3.40 |
| Minn. No. 455 | 1.00 | 3.60 | 3.50 | 3.40 | 3.30 |
| Golden Glow | 1.10 | 3.75 | 3.65 | 3.50 | 3.40 |
| Silver King (Wis. No. 7) | 5.00 | 1.10 | 3.75 | 3.65 | 3.50 |
| Minnesota White Dent | 4.75 | 1.00 | 3.50 | 3.40 | 3.30 |
| Northwestern Dent | 4.75 | 1.00 | 3.50 | 3.40 | 3.30 |
| Rustler White Dent | 5.00 | 1.00 | 3.75 | 3.65 | 3.50 |

FLINT CORN

| | Peck. | 10 Bu. or more | | |
|-----------------------------|--------|----------------|--------|--------|
| | | Bu. | at Bu. | at Bu. |
| King Philip Flint | \$1.10 | \$3.75 | \$3.65 | \$3.60 |
| Compton's Early | 1.10 | 3.75 | 3.65 | 3.60 |
| Minnesota White Flint | 1.10 | 3.75 | 3.65 | 3.60 |
| Longfellow Flint | 1.10 | 3.75 | 3.65 | 3.60 |
| Canada Smutnose | 1.10 | 3.75 | 3.65 | 3.60 |
| Mercer | 1.10 | 3.75 | 3.65 | 3.60 |
| Triumph | 1.10 | 3.75 | 3.65 | 3.60 |

FODDER CORN

| | Peck. | 10 Bu. or more | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|----------------|--------|--------|
| | | Bu. | at Bu. | at Bu. |
| P. S. & N. CO.'s IDEAL SILO ... | \$.90 | \$3.10 | \$3.00 | \$2.90 |
| Early Minn. Yellow Dent | .75 | 2.40 | 2.30 | 2.25 |
| Early White Dent Fodder..... | .75 | 2.40 | 2.30 | 2.25 |
| Red Cob Fodder | .65 | 2.15 | 2.10 | 2.00 |
| Evergreen Sweet Fodder | 1.00 | 3.60 | 3.50 | .... |

RAPE, CANE, KAFFIR CORN, ETC.

Prices include bags for shipping.

| | 5 lb. | 25 lb. | 50 lb. | 100 lb. |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|--------|--------|---------|
| Dwarf Victoria Rape | \$.75 | \$3.25 | \$5.75 | \$11.00 |
| Dwarf Essex Rape | .75 | 2.75 | 5.25 | 10.00 |
| Sugar Cane, Minn. Early Amber | .60 | 2.00 | 3.50 | 6.00 |
| Sugar Cane, for Fodder | .40 | 1.35 | 2.25 | 4.00 |
| Kaffir Corn | .35 | 1.35 | 2.25 | 4.00 |
| Y'eritita | .40 | 1.50 | 2.50 | 4.50 |
| Sudan Grass | .85 | 2.85 | 5.00 | 9.00 |
| Russian Sunflower | .75 | 2.75 | 5.00 | 9.00 |
| Broom Corn, Evergreen | .75 | 2.50 | 4.50 | 8.00 |
| Broom Corn, Japanese | .75 | 2.50 | 4.50 | 8.00 |
| Thousand Headed Kale | 1 lb. 55c | 2.50 | 11.00 | .... |

(Postage extra at zone rates. See page 1 of catalog).

NITRAGIN

For Inoculating Clover, Alfalfa, Peas, Beans, Etc.

The best and cheapest way to insure a good stand of Alfalfa, Clover, and other Legumes, is to inoculate the seed with Nitragin. Is easy to apply. Directions with every container.

| | | |
|----------------------------------|--------|---------------------|
| ¼ bu. size (15 lbs. seed) | \$.40 | (postage 3c extra) |
| ½ bu. size (30 lbs. seed) | .60 | (postage 5c extra) |
| 1 bu. size (60 lbs. seed) | 1.00 | (postage 8c extra) |
| 5 bu. size (300 lbs. seed) | 4.75 | (postage 15c extra) |

MILLET.

Prices quoted include bags for shipping.

| | 10 lbs. | 50 lb. | 100 lb. |
|--|---------|--------|---------|
| Common or White | \$.60 | \$2.40 | \$4.35 |
| Golden or German, Southern Grown | .65 | 2.35 | 4.50 |
| Siberian | .60 | 2.25 | 4.00 |
| Hungarian | .60 | 2.25 | 4.00 |
| New White Wonder | .65 | 2.35 | 4.50 |
| Japanese | .60 | 2.00 | 3.50 |
| Broom Corn or Hog | .60 | 1.90 | 3.40 |
| Early Fortune | .65 | 2.25 | 4.00 |

Improved and Pure Varieties Spring Grain



We offer only purebred varieties of Seed Grain—many of them certified by the Minnesota Crop Breeders' Association. These are sent out under certified labels only. We recommend them in preference to other varieties, because of their purity and greater productiveness. Our Seed Grain is not only true to name, but also free from foul weed seeds.

SPRING GRAIN

Prices quoted include bags for shipping.

Write for prices on larger quantities

| | Peck. | 2½ Bu. 10 Bu. | | |
|--|--------|---------------|-----------|-----------|
| | | Bu. | and more. | and more. |
| Wheat, Marquis, N. W. grown | \$.75 | \$2.25 | \$2.15 | \$2.10 |
| Wheat, Kubanka Amber Durum | .65 | 2.25 | 2.15 | 2.10 |
| Wheat, Fife No. 163 | .75 | 2.25 | 2.15 | 2.10 |
| Wheat, Mindum or Minn. No. 470 | .75 | 2.45 | 2.35 | 2.25 |
| Speltz or Emmer (bu. 40 lbs.) | .45 | 1.30 | 1.20 | 1.10 |
| Oats, Roosevelt | .40 | 1.30 | 1.20 | 1.15 |
| Oats, Victory, Minn. 514—certified | .40 | 1.20 | 1.10 | 1.05 |
| Oats, Minota No. 512—certified | .40 | 1.30 | 1.20 | 1.15 |
| Oats, Silver Mine | .40 | 1.10 | 1.00 | .95 |
| Oats, Early Champion | .40 | 1.20 | 1.10 | 1.00 |
| Oats, Early Kherson | .40 | 1.20 | 1.10 | 1.00 |
| Oats, Swedish Select (Wis. No. 4) | .40 | 1.25 | 1.15 | 1.10 |
| Oats, White Shonen | .40 | 1.20 | 1.10 | 1.00 |
| Oats, Wis. Pedigreed No. 1 | .40 | 1.25 | 1.15 | 1.10 |
| Oats, Iowa, certified | .40 | 1.30 | 1.20 | 1.15 |
| Oats, Improved American Banner | .35 | 1.20 | 1.10 | 1.00 |
| Oats, Hulls ..... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Barley, University No. 105 | .40 | 1.40 | 1.30 | 1.20 |
| Barley, Oderbrucker (Wis. No. 55) | .40 | 1.40 | 1.30 | 1.20 |
| Barley, Manchuria (Minn. No. 184 (certified) | .45 | 1.50 | 1.35 | 1.25 |
| Barley, Success Beardless | .70 | 2.25 | 2.10 | 2.00 |
| Barley, Black Hulls | .60 | 1.85 | 1.75 | 1.60 |
| Barley, White Hulls | .70 | 2.25 | 2.10 | 2.00 |
| Spring Rye | .50 | 1.75 | 1.55 | 1.45 |
| Flax, Primost (Minn. No. 25) | 1.15 | 4.25 | 4.00 | 3.85 |
| Flax, Wilt Resistant Type | 1.25 | 4.60 | 4.35 | 4.25 |
| Flax, Common | 1.10 | 4.00 | 3.75 | 3.60 |
| Buckwheat, Japanese | .60 | 2.10 | 2.00 | .... |
| Buckwheat, Silver Hull | .60 | 2.10 | 2.00 | .... |

See Catalog, Page 70

SEED POTATOES

Prices quoted include sacks for shipping. If wanted shipped in baskets, add 25c per bushel, extra. For 3 bushel size barrels, add 25c per bushel extra.

The certified and inspected seed potatoes offered below will be shipped under their original labels. State inspection means stamp of approval as to purity, and freedom from disease, as far as possible.

| | Peck. | Bu. | 3 Bu. |
|---|--------|--------|--------|
| Early Ohio, Red River, certified | \$.60 | \$1.60 | \$4.50 |
| Early Ohio, Red River, not certified | .50 | 1.45 | 4.05 |
| Early Ohio, Second Size ..... | .... | .90 | 2.60 |
| Early Irish Cobbler, certified | .65 | 1.75 | 4.95 |
| Early Irish Cobbler, not certified | .60 | 1.60 | 4.50 |
| Carman No. 3 | .60 | 1.60 | 4.50 |
| Green Mountain, certified | .65 | 1.65 | 4.65 |
| Green Mountain, not certified | .60 | 1.50 | 4.20 |
| Green Mountain, Second Size ..... | .... | .90 | 2.60 |
| Spaulding Rose or King | .60 | 1.60 | 4.50 |
| Faribault Mammoth Prize | .65 | 1.65 | 4.65 |
| Rural New Yorker No. 2, certified | .65 | 1.65 | 4.65 |
| Rural New Yorker No. 2, not certified | .60 | 1.50 | 4.20 |
| Rural New Yorker, Second Size ..... | .... | .90 | 2.60 |
| Itasca | .60 | 1.50 | 4.20 |
| Itasca, Second Size ..... | .... | .90 | 2.60 |

POULTRY FEED AND SUPPLIES

| | 25 lb. | 50 lb. | 100 lb. | 500 lbs. at per 100 |
|---------------------------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------------------|
| Balanced Ration Scratch Feed | \$... | \$... | \$2.50 | \$2.40 |
| Balanced Ration Developing Feed ..... | .... | 1.40 | 2.60 | 2.50 |
| Balanced Ration Chick Feed | .85 | 1.50 | 2.75 | 2.65 |
| Buttermilk Chick Mash | 1.10 | 2.00 | 3.60 | .... |
| Balanced Ration Egg Mash ..... | .... | .... | 2.95 | 2.85 |
| Alfalfa Meal | .80 | 1.40 | 2.75 | .... |
| Tankage ..... | .... | .... | 3.75 | 3.65 |
| Beef Scraps | 1.35 | 2.50 | 4.75 | .... |
| Poultry Bone | 1.20 | 2.15 | 4.00 | .... |
| Crushed Oyster Shell ..... | .... | .... | 1.25 | 1.20 |
| Poultry Grit ..... | .... | .... | 1.25 | .... |
| Crushed Charcoal | 1.00 | 1.95 | 3.50 | .... |

On orders to go by parcel post, add for postage at zone rates. See page 1.

FROM.....

P. O.....

STATE.....

FARMER SEED & NURSERY CO.

GROWERS OF PEDIGREED FARM AND GARDEN SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK.

FARIBAULT, MINNESOTA.

**BEFORE YOU CLOSE THIS LETTER
SEE THAT YOU HAVE GIVEN
YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS
CORRECTLY.**



**"FARMER BRAND"
SEEDS are UNEXCELLED
In Purity, Vitality and Productiveness.
Always the same.—Always satisfy.**

FARMER SEED & NURSERY CO.'S

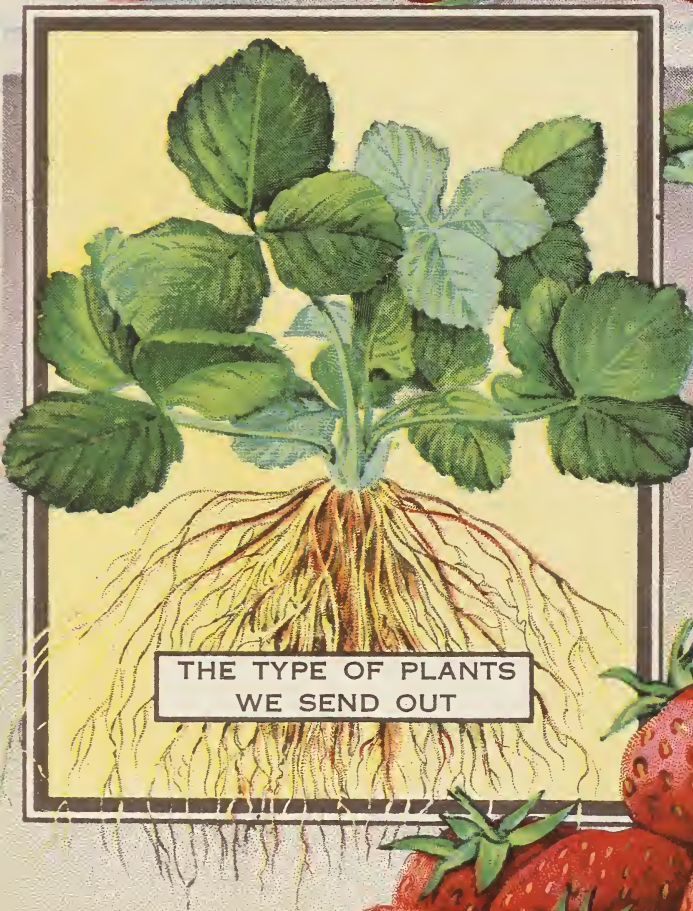
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One Pkt. each at 10¢.....60¢

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for 50¢ postpaid



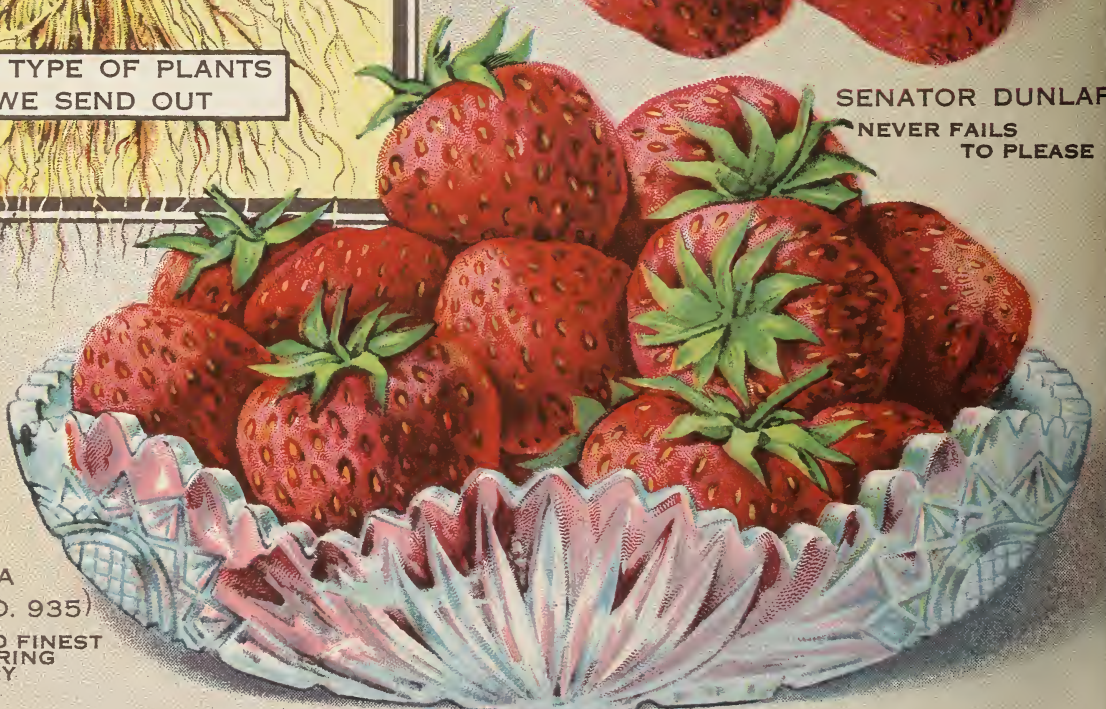
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THE MOST PRODUCTIVE AND
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NEVER FAILS
TO PLEASE



MINNEHAHA
(MINNESOTA NO. 935)
THE LARGEST AND FINEST
NEW JUNE BEARING
STRAWBERRY
SEE PAGE 2